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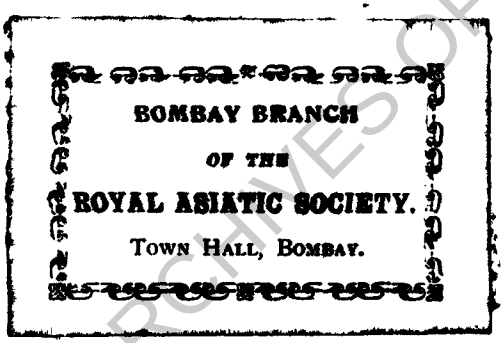

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A CALENDAR OF
THE COURT MINUTES
ETC. OF THE
EAST INDIA COMPANY
1674–1676

BY

ETHEL BRUCE SAINSBURY, F.R.Hist.S.

WITH AN INTRODUCTION AND NOTES BY

W. T. OTTEWILL, O.B.E.

Vol. 10.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS MAJESTY'S
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL

31087 TT-a-8c

OXFORD
AT THE CLARENDON PRESS
1935

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

OXFORD
UNIVERSITY PRESS
AMEN HOUSE, E.C. 4
London Edinburgh Glasgow
New York Toronto Melbourne
Capetown Bombay Calcutta
Madras Shanghai
HUMPHREY MILFORD
PUBLISHER TO THE
UNIVERSITY

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN

INTRODUCTION

DURING the period 1674–6 the Company were mainly occupied in considering proposals for the formation of a more regular system of administration of their factories in the East Indies, for the military defence and development of Bombay, for the revival of trade with Persia, and for another attempt to reopen trade with Japan, and in endeavouring to obtain a settlement of their old grievances against the Dutch. Soon after peace with Holland had been concluded (February 9/19, 1674) a period of great activity of trade in England began. France and Holland were still at war. Commodities that had formerly been purchased by Holland from France were imported from Britain. In 1676, however, the demand for East India goods was less than the Company had anticipated. The Surat Presidency and Madras Agency were informed that whilst the Company had for some years endeavoured to carry on as full a trade as the vent of East India goods in Europe would bear, they had found it would be necessary to abate their demands as the markets in Europe were clogged and a large stock of goods remained on hand.[1]

Nathaniel Herne[2] and Major Robert Thomson were elected Governor and Deputy respectively in April 1674 and 1675, the former having been Deputy in the two previous years. In 1676 the election had barely commenced when the Governor arrived with the news that he had received a letter from Secretary Sir Joseph Williamson, signifying that His Majesty had heard that endeavours were being made to have Josia Child and Thomas Papillon elected as Governor and Deputy: that these two men had behaved very ill towards him, and therefore the King would resent such a choice. The election was thereupon suspended. The Governor was summoned to an interview next morning with His Majesty, and was commanded to bring all the Committees to a further interview that afternoon. At this King Charles declared that he did not wish to lessen any of the Company's privileges, but he reiterated that to choose Child and Papillon to any office would much disoblige him. A General Court was immediately held, at which, after some debate, an adjournment of three days was decided upon. When the General Court again assembled, a further letter from Williamson was read, in which permission was given to proceed in the election in the usual form.

[1] *Letter Books*, vol. v, pp. 306, 309.

[2] Knighted in 1674.

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The royal hint proved, however, efficacious, and the choice fell on Sir William Thomson as Governor and Sir James Edwards as Deputy.

The Committees who attended the King to tender the Company's thanks and to supplicate for the continuance of his protection informed him that they were sensible they were wholly dependent on his favour—'he being the Sun who influences all their actions, and, if he should withdraw the beams of his favour from them, they must wither and decay'. The King replied that he was very glad of the choice that was made of the Governor and Deputy—they were very worthy, good men—and he hoped that the Company would, for the future, have a care to choose such as were agreeable to him, also that the Company would be kind to them that were kind to him (pp. 297–302). It has been suggested that the King objected to Child and Papillon because they were Whigs at the time, but it may be that they were in disfavour for refusing to sell stores to the Victuallers of the Navy—'although they might have done it both to their own greater profit and with a considerable advantage to His Majesty's Service'. Since 1672 they had been associated (with other persons) as Victuallers of the Navy, but withdrew from the contract, owing to the difficulty of obtaining what was due to them.[1] After the election of the Governor, Deputy, and Committees in April 1674, gratuities of £200 and £100 were bestowed on Sir John Banks and Nathaniel Herne respectively, and £1,000 distributed among the Committees according to each man's attendance during the previous year. Among the warrants previously signed (9th March) was one for £200 to Sir John Banks, one for £100 to the Deputy, and one for £50 to each of the twenty-four Committees, 'to be made paid in cash'. In the following year the Court, 'noting the great pains and charges of Sir John Banks in negotiating most advantageously several affairs for the Company', ordered that a gratuity of one hundred guineas to buy a piece of plate be presented to him as a testimony of the Company's respect (p. 172). Towards the end of 1676 a silver cabinet was also presented to him (p. 369). His Majesty allowed £1,500 to the Court of Committees as a gratuity for their pains in the saltpetre business and presented £1,000 for distribution among the Company's officers for their 'care and pains' concerning the Dutch prizes (pp. 31–3).[2]

During the triennium only one dividend (20 per cent) was received by

[1] *Calendar of Treasury Books*, vol. iv, pp. 431, 536; *Catalogue of the Pepysian Manuscripts*, vol. i, p. 157 et seq.; *Memoirs of Thomas Papillon of London, Merchant, 1623–1702* (A. F. W. Papillon, Reading, 1887).

[2] See preceding volume.

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the adventurers—to be allowed to buyers at the next sale and to others when money came in, and the affairs of the Company permitted (p. 43). A proposal that one be allowed in ginghams was not adopted (pp. 294, 341). The Generality were informed (September 1676) that it was the hope and intention of the Company to be able to allow a dividend in the spring of the next year (p. 353).

On December 31, 1675, Child's adventure in the New General Stock amounted to £12,000, his holding being the largest of those owned by the persons whose names are on the list referred to on p. 134. The balance of the Stock on the date mentioned above was £369,891, divided among 554 adventurers. Child, first elected a Committee in 1674, was selected as one of the Company's representatives to dispose of money for the Company's service, to approach the Directors of the Dutch East India Company for the release of Samuel Baron (see preceding volume), to investigate allegations brought against the curate at Wanstead, whom he had recommended for the post of chaplain at Bantam, and was also one of the Committees appointed to attend on the English Commissioners for the Treaty Marine, whenever the latter asked for the Company's opinion regarding the proposals of the Dutch Commissioners (pp. 102, 103, 196).

In January 1674 the Governor was desired to present an address to the King, representing that the season was approaching in which the Company usually made preparations for their shipping to India, and, if His Majesty were graciously pleased from the prospect of affairs in general to encourage them to proceed in carrying on their concerns, they would prepare to do so (p. 5). A few days later it was decided to charter the *Eagle* (a three-decked vessel) for a voyage to Bantam, the agreement with the owners containing a clause stipulating that the ship should be freighted for 500 tons, with a crew of twenty men to every 100 tons, and that the Company would pay £18 10*s*. and £21 10*s*. a ton for coarse and fine goods respectively, over and above 20*s*. a ton paid to the owners as an encouragement for building three-decked ships.[1] Provision was to be made for bringing forty passengers from Bantam. Two clauses of the agreement with the owners are of interest, inasmuch as it was ordered that they were to be inserted in the charter-parties of all ships freighted in the future. They provided (1) that if any of the seamen belonging to the ship should die before her return to England, the full number agreed upon in the charterparty were to be supplied

[1] Cp. p. 285.

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by the owners and commanders if procurable at those places or factories where the ship took in her lading, and in default of this the Company's representatives were to put on board such number of men or persons requisite to make up the ship's complement, to be brought to England at the owner's charge; (2) for every five tons of goods laden in the vessel, over and above the tonnage mentioned in charterparty and the five per cent allowed to the owners and ship's company, the owners were to bring one passenger home at their charge, not at the Company's, if the Company's agents or factors should order the commander to receive them aboard (pp. 10–11).

On February 11, 1674, it was reported that a Treaty of Peace with the Dutch had been concluded, whereupon a motion was made in the Court of Committees to consider the best way of carrying on the Company's trade; the Shipping Committee being desired to meet daily to debate and agree upon all that might conduce to the speedy dispatch of vessels, so that the season of the year might be taken advantage of, for the interest of the Company (p. 14). Later, it was decided to entertain eight ships, in addition to four already chartered and the *Advice Pinnace*, then awaiting orders at Plymouth (p. 16). The *Advice Pinnace* left that port for Madras and Bengal in February, followed by the *Falcon* for Bombay and Surat, the *Loyal Merchant*, *Lancaster*, and *Phoenix* for Madras and Bengal in company with the *Expectation* for Madras and Bantam, and the *Eagle* for Bantam. The commanders were ordered to keep their ships in a good posture of defence, the times being 'uncerteine and troublesom', though there was 'peace between His Majesty and the Dutch' (pp. 34–5). In April the *Golden Fleece*, *Mary*, and the *Rainbow* departed for Surat, with the *Surat Merchant* for Bantam (from Torbay), followed by the *Johanna* for St. Helena and Bengal and the *Berkeley Castle* for Bantam.[1] The total value of the cargoes of the thirteen vessels was £239,017 (p. 1). As the treaty of peace with the Dutch was not to take effect until eight months after publication beyond the line, and it being disputed whether the places to which the Company's ships were being sent were beyond the line or not, passes were procured from the King and the States-General (pp. 18, 29). The *London*, *Massingberd*, *Caesar*, *Anne* (Captain Browne), *Bombay Merchant*, *East India Merchant*, and *Unity* arrived home in 1674.

Fourteen ships were dispatched in the season 1674–5. The *Barnardis-*

[1] *Marine Miscellaneous*, vol. 504 A (I.O.).

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ton left for Bantam in November 1674; the *London* for St. Helena and Bantam in January 1675, in company with five ships[1] for Madras and Bengal, and the *Bombay Merchant* for Madras and Bantam, followed by the Surat fleet,[2] the *Unicorn* for Surat, Bombay, and Bantam, and the *Caesar* for Bantam in April. The total value of the cargoes of the ships was £442,013 (p. 135). Twelve vessels arrived from the East in 1675 with cargoes (those of the *Golden Fleece* and the *Rainbow* excepted) amounting in value to £183,085 (p. 135).

The outgoing ships of the season 1675–6 numbered sixteen. The *Formosa Frigate* was sent to Bantam and Formosa in November 1675. In January 1676 four vessels[3] sailed for Madras and the Bay; also the *Mary* for Madras and Bantam, followed in March by the Bantam fleet,[4] the *Scipio Africanus* and *Persia Merchant* (newly-built ships) for Surat and Persia, and the Surat fleet.[5] The total value of the cargoes of the sixteen ships amounted to £448,191 (pp. 258–9).

Fourteen vessels arrived in the Downs in 1676, with cargoes (that of the *Massingberd* excepted) amounting in value to £355,988 (p. 259). The *Unicorn*, from Bantam, entered Falmouth Harbour on the 17th December, having been out of England for twenty-one months (p. 391).

In the season 1676–7 thirteen ships[6] were dispatched to the East. The commanders were ordered to keep journals of all proceedings in their voyages and on their return to deliver them to the Court (p. 366). Passes for the ships, sufficient for the whole voyage, were obtained from the Admiralty, also for the homeward-bound ships. The latter were entrusted to the care of the commander of the *Unity*; to be left by him at St. Helena (pp. 342, 361–2). The commanders of the Madras fleet were ordered to steer at least thirty leagues to the westward of the Madeiras to avoid Turks and other pirates. On their return voyage they were to keep their ships in a good posture of defence, especially when nearing the English coast, as the Company did not know how affairs might stand when they returned. They were also ordered to fly only the usual English flag and ensign prescribed for merchants' ships,

[1] *Anne* (Capt. Browne), *Loyal Subject*, *Success*, *Samuel and Henry*, and *Unity*.
[2] *Anne* (Capt. Chamblet), *New London*, *East India Merchant*, and *Massingberd*.
[3] *Eagle*, *Johanna*, *Falcon*, and *Surat Merchant*.
[4] *Lancaster*, *Loyal Merchant*, *Phoenix*, *Expectation*, and *President*.
[5] *Berkeley Castle*, *Nathaniel*, and *Society*.
[6] For Bantam: *Tywan*, *Unity*, *Barnardiston*, *Loyal Subject*, *East India Merchant*, *Anne* (Capt. Browne), and *Golden Fleece*.
For Madras and Bengal: *New London*, *Caesar*, and *Bengal Merchant*.
For Surat: *Success*, *George*.
For Surat and Bantam: *Bombay Merchant*.

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on the outward voyage to St. Helena and on return home from the island, in obedience to the King's proclamation (September 18, 1674), viz. 'the Flag and Jack White, with a Red Cross (commonly called St. George's Cross) passing right through the same, and the Ensign Red, with a like Cross in a Canton White at the upper corner thereof next the staff'[1]. From an early period of the Company's history their ships appear to have worn a striped red and white flag in Eastern waters, and it is conjectured that it may have been used for signalling purposes, and appropriated later as a distinguishing flag for their ships in the East. The Company seem to have ignored the proclamation until Samuel Pepys mentioned the matter to Sir John Banks, whereupon the Shipping Committee were desired to consider how far it might be useful or inconvenient to the Company's affairs to have any alteration made in the ensign hitherto worn by their ships. It will be noticed that the order to the Company's commanders, mentioned above, did not strictly comply with the proclamation, which presumably was intended to be observed in all waters (pp. 385, 392).[2] The Company's order to the commanders of their ships to fly only the usual English flag and ensign between St. Helena and this country is constantly repeated up to September 1688.[3]

The King, by Letters Patent of August 19, 1673, established in Christ's Hospital, a Foundation of forty poor boys, 'who having attained to competent skill in the grammar and common arithmetic to the rule of three in other Schools in the said Hospital may be fit to be educated in a Mathematical School, and there taught and instructed in the art of navigation and the whole science of arithmetic', in order that they might be apprenticed to the sea service.[4] Some of the boys first chosen, being 'sufficiently ripened to be put into the practice of navigation' (January 1676), the King desired that the principal Companies would persuade the commanders of ships employed by them to take a boy as an apprentice, as conducing to the 'advancement of the navigation of this Our Kingdom' and being 'a matter well pleasing to God Almighty and profitable to the publick'. The Company quickly responded to this appeal, Sir John Frederick, President of Christ's Hospital, and other

[1] The King's Jack (commonly called The Union Jack) was to be flown only on the King's ships.

[2] See also *British Flags* (W. G. Perrin, Cambridge, 1922); *Catalogue of the Pepysian Manuscripts*, vol. iii, p. 334.

[3] *Letter Books* (I.O.), vols. v–viii.

[4] Pepysian MSS., No. 2612, *A Collection of Matters relating to Christ's Hospital*, p. 121; *A Brief History of Christ's Hospital* (J.I.W. 1820).

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Governors, being informed that the Company would give their utmost assistance in disposing of as many of the boys as apprentices to the commanders in their service as opportunity offered. The commanders of the nine ships designed for Surat and Bantam, season 1676–7, each agreed to take a boy for seven years according to the terms of the King's letter, viz. that they would receive £12 7*s*. yearly for the first three years, the first payment to be made at the 'binding'. The commanders expected the boys to be well clothed, and promised to take as much care of them in every respect as of those with whom they would receive £100. Captain Mariner, commander of the *Formosa Frigate*, agreed to take two boys and was told to take special care in teaching them the art of navigation so that a good account of their proficiency might be given to the King (pp. 215, 232, 240–1, 260–1, 263, 350–2).

The captains of the ships under the command of Captain William Basse, defeated by the Dutch off Peddapalli (Vizagapatam) in 1673 (see previous volume), were ordered to attend the Court immediately after their return to England in 1674, when their conduct was debated. Serious complaints against them were read. The commanders had been severe and harsh towards the men; food was wanting; brandy had been sold on board 'to the debauching of the men', and the crew of the *London* had mutinied in consequence. It was alleged that Basse had not followed the instructions given to him, and that Captains Andrews, Westlock, Cooley, and Cruft had misbehaved themselves at the time of the fight. All were dismissed from the Company's service. This decision, however, was reconsidered, the Court finding that most of the commanders were 'persons of sobriety, and had in the terms of the voyage been careful of the Company's concerns'. The Court, being desirous of acting in the matter as might most 'promote the Company's service', resolved that the commanders 'be reproved in Court and made sensible of their particular miscarriage in this last voyage'; that they should make acknowledgement thereof in Court, and promise a better compliance with their duty in time to come. Captains Basse, Andrews, Westlock, and Cruft were informed accordingly. Captain Cooley was dismissed, but, on petition, was readmitted to the Company's service, as were the other four commanders (pp. 75, 78–9, 83, 85, 92, 96). Gratuities were granted to the widows and children of officers and men killed in the fight, and to the men of the *President*, *Sampson*, and *Antelope*, who had behaved themselves well, also to the crew of the *Hannibal*, captured by the Dutch in the Straits of Banca in 1673 (p. 103). Other items of

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interest as regards shipping affairs may be mentioned. The Shipping Committee recommended that directions be sent again to the factories to muster the men of the ships on their arrival and departure, and, at the same time, to have the gun-decks examined to see whether they were free and clear, so that the guns might be used at any moment (p. 70). Order was given that no one addicted to drunkenness, swearing, or other scandalous vices be entertained to serve as commander, mate, or purser in any of the Company's ships, and at the end of the voyage strict inquiry was to be made touching the behaviour of the officers (pp. 121–2). Although it appears that some of the ships recently built for the Company's trade were capable of bearing from fifty to sixty guns each, it was directed that thirty-six should be carried in three-decked vessels and thirty in those with two decks (pp. 230, 285). It was ordered that in future no 'lengthened masts' were to be used on ships entertained for the Indies (p. 216).

The Committees devoted a considerable portion of their time to the affairs of Bombay. Gerald Aungier reminded the Company[1] of 'wants which your island sustains'. They were—a church or chapel for divine service, a hospital for the sick families of English, or other His Majesty's Protestant subjects, 'nay, indeed, Protestants of any other nation', and, lastly houses and warehouses for such foreign merchants who might desire to live on the island. The hospital (Aungier wrote) 'must be partly built at your expense and partly out of such offerings and penalties which shall be collected for the poor from Surat, Bombay, etc. factories', which, in time, might defray the cost. A house, formerly built for a hospital, standing 'inconvenient and at a fair distance' could be used as a warehouse. The Court, not having received advice as to the form of the proposed fabric, nor as to the means by which money could be raised to carry on 'so good and necessary a work', decided that the question of the erection of the church should be left for consideration until these and other particulars had been received from Aungier, also as regards the hospital. If work on the church had been commenced, their encouragement would not be wanting, nor were they unwilling that fines and penalties reserved for the Company's Almshouses at Poplar should be allocated towards the maintenance of the hospital. They did not, however, wish much of the Company's money to be spent without their 'special order'. Other proposals considered at the same time were as to the peopling of the island with Protestants,

[1] *O.C.* (I.O.) 3929.

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the building of houses and warehouses, the privileges to be granted to those wishing to go there as 'free burghers', and what restrictions ought to be imposed as regards trade. It was resolved to allow to the President at Surat, during his residence in Bombay, pay as a captain of one of the garrison companies (p. 75). In order that there might be a 'supply of young maidens that have had virtuous education' those Committees who were Governors of Christ's Hospital were desired to speak to the President and Treasurer for 'young women bred up there to be disposed of in this way', if they were willing to go to Bombay, upon the terms offered to those who went there in 1668, namely, that if they did not marry Englishmen, then for one year after their arrival at Bombay they were to be provided with food and a suit of clothes, during which time they were to be employed in the Company's service but not in planting (pp. 74, 76–7). It was decided to entertain artificers for Bombay for three years at 7*s.* a month (one-third of the pay of a soldier), they to bear arms when necessary (p. 76), but none were entertained, applicants having children and there being no room for them in the ships (p. 155). Fifty soldiers were sent to Bombay, those who were married being allowed to take with them their wives, and children over ten years of age. It was stipulated that neither soldiers nor artificers nor their children were to be employed in the Company's mercantile affairs, this being permitted only to the Company's covenanted servants (pp. 76–7).[1] Early in 1675 the recommendations (with one exception) of certain Committees were approved, viz. that any subjects of the King under forty years of age should be permitted to go to Bombay, at their own charge (not at the Company's, as proposed by Aungier), after entering into covenants or bonds of £500 penalty, to reside and continue there as long as they remained in India, with the same liberty to trade as allowed to the Company's servants, upon conditions and subject to certain restrictions. They could take with them their wives, servants, estates, and such of their children as were over seven years of age: their servants and children to seal covenants and give bonds of the same amount to observe the same conditions, on attaining the age of twenty-one. The Governor and Council were not to permit English inhabitants in Bombay, nor merchants residing in Bombay, nor those thereafter arriving there by licence, to remove to another part of India. They were to take bond, or other sufficient security from all Englishmen voyaging to or from Bombay to ensure that neither the commander nor

[1] See also *Letter Books*, vol. v, p. 160.

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any of the ship's company should commit any act of hostility upon any native of India or any European, that might 'damage' the Company. Any persons were to be permitted to build houses or warehouses upon leases at moderate quit-rents and be obliged to build regularly and in such order and manner as the Governor and Council should appoint. No part of the salary of the factors or servants due on arrival at Bombay, nor of their 'growing' salary for the five ensuing years was to be paid until they had expended and laid out as much money as their salary then due should amount unto, in building houses or warehouses on the island in the order and form prescribed (pp. 153–6).

On pp. 5–7 will be found a narrative by Gerald Aungier regarding one Alvaro Perez de Tavora, a Mazagaon estate-holder, who had been given a commission as Captain of the Mazagaon Company of Militia. He deserted his post when the Dutch fleet threatened Bombay in 1673, whereupon his estate was attached and ordered to be administered for the benefit of his mother and other relatives until he returned and cleared himself. Aungier sent this narrative, with Perez's protests and answers thereto, for the Company's 'perusal and censure', in case the Portuguese should make 'any noise at Court concerning the affair'. As this incident and its legal aspects have been fully dealt with in *The First Century of British Justice in India*,[1] it may be sufficient if the reader's attention is directed to the terms of Aungier's narrative, Perez's petition to the King, and the Company's answer (pp. 379–81, 387–9).

Aungier informed the Company, in his letter mentioned above, that if they thought 'good' to restore to Perez his estate, on his submission and return, it might be a tie and obligation on the Portuguese Government to express their sense of the Company's generosity by requiring a more civil and peaceable behaviour from the Portuguese officials in India—'our neighbours of whose ill-neighbourhood, violence, injurious dealings with all the inhabitants of the island—we have much to complain, especially at the passes at Tannah and Karinjah where they force from us excessive rates'. Further complaints having been received of the obstructive attitude of the Portuguese, who (it will be remembered) contended that the islands of Thāna and Karanja were not included in the original grant of Bombay, the Company presented a petition to the King. It summarizes the causes of the disputes with the Portuguese and concludes with the prayer that His Majesty would cause the right and extent of his dominion in Bombay, granted by treaty, to be

[1] Sir Charles Fawcett (Clarendon Press, 1934).

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examined, and in the meantime until the claim to the sole dominion of Bombay could be examined and asserted, that steps be taken to procure orders from the Prince Royal of Portugal to his officers in India, prohibiting the erection of blockhouses at Thāna and Karanja, and the imposition of customs or dues at those places. The Company expected nothing more than what the favour of the treaty led them to demand, and which the public faith thereof bound the Portuguese to make good (pp. 275–8).

Certain Committees were desired to 'examine the ability' of Richard Cantrell and a Mr. Franklyn, recommended as Assay Masters, and to provide books necessary to be sent to Bombay, 'touching the discovery of mines' (p. 28). In accordance with the Company's instructions to the President and Council at Surat (February 22, 1671)[1] steps were taken to mint coins stamped with the Company's arms. It has been suggested that some doubt was expressed as to the right of the Company's servants to coin and issue money without specific authority from the Crown, and that is the explanation of the Court's resolution of February 26, 1674, that the Governor be desired to wait on the King and pray him to grant the Company power to direct their Presidents and Agents in India to stamp and issue such foreign coins as were necessary to carry on their trade in India.[2] The Governor reported to the Court that, on representing to the King the Company's desire for power 'to make some coyns at Bombay with foreign stamp', His Majesty replied that he believed sufficient authority had been granted in his Letters Patent for that island, but additional powers would be conceded, if needful. Further representations to the King appear to have been made. The Letters Patent granted by His Majesty on October 5, 1676, confirming the Company's Charters, gave full liberty to the Company to mint coins, to be called or known by the names of rupees, pices, and budgrooks, or by such other names as the Company should think fit, provided they were not called or known by the names of any coins current in England or in any part of His Majesty's dominions (p. 357).[2]

On p. 315 will be found a reference to the book of rates made by Aungier for levying customs at Bombay, and the rules and orders to be observed at the custom-house there. The salary of Colonel Herman Bake, the Company's engineer at Bombay, was increased to £100 a year,

[1] *Letter Books*, vol. iv, p. 428. See also 'A Note on the First English Coinage at Bombay', by Sir William Foster (*Numismatic Chronicle*, 4th series, vol. vi).

[2] See *Relics of the Honourable East India Company* (Birdwood and Foster), which contains a photo-lithographic reproduction of the first sheet of the Letters Patent.

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with an annual gratuity of £50 to continue so long as he should be found to deserve it (p. 262). Henry Hills was elected to be printer at Bombay or Surat at a yearly salary of £50. Order was given for a printing-press and accessories to be taken by him to Bombay, the cost to be charged to the account of Bhīmji Pārak, the Company's broker at Surat (p. 37). He had offered to defray the wages of a printer to be sent to Bombay to put 'some of the ancient Braminy writings in print'[1]. A proposal that some attorneys and lawyers' clerks be entertained to serve in the Court of Judicature was not adopted. It was considered that inconvenience might arise thereby and lead to the increase of lawsuits and differences among the inhabitants (p. 64). Twenty German artificers were engaged to serve the Company as soldiers (p. 255). On hearing that soldiers at Bombay had complained that they were deprived of their hopes of preferment by sergeants being sent out annually in charge of recruits, the Court ordered that henceforth no sergeant nor any one in command of the recruits was to be sent from home to Bombay (p. 332).

It will be remembered that the Company claimed a share of the customs received at Gombroon (in Persia) and had made many efforts for a settlement. They were greatly alarmed on hearing from Captain Henry Young, 'Second' at that place, that some of the factors there had 'coloured strangers' goods'[2], thereby defrauding the Shāh and themselves of the dues (p. 40). This, they informed the 'Chief', must of necessity produce bad effects, for, 'although the Persians doth not give unto us our moiety of the customs of all goods imported in the port of Gombroon according unto the agreement (1622) with us, yet such a practice may not only be a pretence to them to give so little of their dues as they do, but (when known) to deprive us of our right'. Thomas Rolt, the 'Chief', was blamed for this. He and the other factors were forbidden to receive goods into the factory except those that were registered as belonging to the Company or English merchants, 'so that we may make appear to the Persians our just and true dealings, which may be a good argument when we urge to persuade them of allowing for a larger proportion of the dues of customs than ever they have done'[3]. The question of the expediency of reimposing the two per cent consulage —'to be demanded from the English trading in Persia'—towards defraying the cost of the factory at Gombroon, was considered in December

[1] See *The English Factories in India, 1668–9*, p. 85 n.
[2] i.e. they had entered the goods of other nationals under their own names.
[3] *Letter Books*, vol. v, p. 120.

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1674 (p. 122), but it was not until March 1676 that the proposal was adopted, when steps were taken to prevent the abuse of 'colouring strangers' goods'. Shāh Sulaimān and his Ministers had complained of this practice. The Agent was ordered to represent to the Shāh or his ministers the true ground and cause of the Company's proceedings. They were to be informed that, for future remedy and to manifest to the Shāh their candour and sincerity, so there might be no just cause of complaint, but that he might have full satisfaction and they their just moiety of the customs received at Gombroon, the Company had ordered and strictly enjoined the observance by their servants of certain rules, copies of which had been sent to all their Agencies and Factories (pp. 285–7).

Rolt, who had been promoted to the rank of Agent without increase of salary, reported that the Surat junks were hindered from coming to Gombroon by the Portuguese refusing to give passes, so that the customs of that port were lost (p. 215). Complaints against the Portuguese were also received from Surat. They had (the President and Council wrote), 'grown to that height' since the peace with the Dutch as to take ships out of the roadstead of Gombroon and carry them to Cong.[1] The Portuguese were fully resolved to have the whole customs of the Gulf in as ample a manner as when they were possessed of Muscat and Ormus, having such a force that could command the Persian junks as they pleased; also they had lately written to the Persian Governor and Shāhbandars (harbour-masters) that no passes would be given to any junks for Bussorah except those that went to Cong and paid the customs there. The President and Council at Surat thought that the Company's customs at Gombroon 'were near to an end', at least until such time as the Company could recover their right by the methods used by the Portuguese. The question of using force, however, they left to the consideration of the Court and until 'Your Honours shall better provide for your own right'. They heartily wished that His Majesty might be made fully sensible of these injuries and would demand satisfaction from the Portuguese.[2] The Company replied that they had again applied themselves about the affair to His Majesty and hoped to have some directions before their ships left for the Coast, of which, if received, the Presidency would be informed, but if not, such course as they should judge convenient should be pursued to obviate the prejudice the Portuguese

[1] Kongun, a seaport on the Persian Gulf, 130 m. SSW. of Shiraz.
[2] See *O.C.* (I.O.), Nos. 4077, 4084.

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intended against them. They were to have a care not to engage in or occasion a war. They judged, however, by the advices received from Surat that any letters from the King to the Shāh or to his Governors would be of little avail.[1] As regards the Shāh's letter, the Court wrote to Rolt: 'We have sent you the translate of the King of Persia's letter, in which we find no satisfaction and therefore forbear you procuring any return thereof as finding such letters of no advantage to us, nor are we willing, or at present in a capacity to use that forcible means, which sometimes you have hinted to us, fearing the charge and hazards of such an undertaking may be greater than can be foreseen at present.' They could not but observe the 'insolent carriage of the Portuguese in Lording it in the Gulf' and forcing all vessels designed for Gombroon into Cong. They hoped that the arrival of their two ships (*Persia Merchant* and *Scipio Africanus*) would put some stop to the 'Portingalls' fury', as well as give some encouragement to that trade (between Surat and Gombroon), which was the principal end of sending them.[2]

In November 1674 Major William Puckle was chosen to inspect and regulate the subordinate factories on the Coromandel Coast and in Bengal, and to succeed Richard Mohun as Chief at Masulipatam (pp. 111, 214). In September 1675 the Court resolved to send a fit and able person to 'settle matters' at Madras and Bengal, where their affairs had been for a long time in an unsatisfactory state. Streynsham Master, who had entered into the Company's service as a factor at Surat in 1660, was chosen for the post, to take place as Second in Council at Madras and to succeed Sir William Langhorne as Agent upon the latter's return to England. Master, on being informed of his appointment, desired to be admitted to the freedom of the Company, but offered some objections to the oath, as it seemed to debar those taking it from trading in those commodities for which the Company gave indulgence or permission to their factors. The Court declared that this was not so, whereupon Master was admitted into the freedom of the Company gratis. He laid before the Court 'A Paper of Proposalls for the Regulating and new Methodiseing their Factorys and Accounts upon the Coast and Bay'. The proposals regarding accounts were (briefly), that the account-books of the factories on the 'Coast' and in Bengal should be kept in the same manner as at Surat, which Master had found in great disorder and had 'set to rights' in the early years of his service there. Other proposals were that the Agent and Council at Madras should endeavour to obtain

[1] *Letter Books*, vol. v, p. 272. [2] Ibid., p. 281.

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from the King of Golconda the liberty to coin silver rupees and copper pice at Madras: that the Agent and Council be empowered to send home any one of Council who became 'so obnoxious as that it is neither safe nor honourable for the Company's interest for him to be continued in their employment', and that there should be a distinction of titles to those employed in the Company's civil service (*ut infra*, xxv). These proposals were adopted and embodied in Master's Commission and Instructions.[1] Master, on going to Masulipatam and Bengal, was to be allowed to take with him one or two of the factors (not those of Council), and a file of musketeers (pp. 247–8). The Company's solicitor was ordered to prepare a draft of a petition to be presented to the King for obtaining a commission for the trial of persons found guilty of treason or homicide at Madras or at any place within that Agency, also to prepare a draft of the commission and consult with the Attorney-General (p. 385).

Notwithstanding the dissensions between the Company's servants in Bengal and Madras[2] and the alleged oppressions of Shāista Khān, the Governor of Bengal, the progress of the Company's trade there was considerable. About one-third of the stock sent to Madras in 1675 was destined for Bengal. In addition the Chief and Council were permitted to take up £20,000 or more by exchange, provided that amount could be invested in raw silk of the kind required by the Company, and in taffetas (pp. 19–21), also from £10,000 to £20,000, at the rate of 2*s.* 6*d.* the rupee, in 1676 (p. 386). The Coast and Bay Committee were ordered to consider the proposal that the Company's affairs in Bengal should be managed by an Agent and Council, independent of the Agency at Madras (p. 377).

Continual complaints having been made by the Company's servants of Shāista Khān and of the Governors at Patna and Balasore, the matter was referred to the Coast and Bay Committee, who were of opinion that the best remedy and way to settle the Company's affairs in Bengal and other parts of India, 'so that they may not be prejudiced by covetous and insolent Governors', would be to procure a new farman from the Great Mogul, with the privilege of trading custom free throughout his dominions 'if it may be done with reasonable charge'. There being so much to be said for and against that course of action, the report of the

[1] Ibid., p. 208. See also *Diaries of Streynsham Master 1675–80*, vol. i, p. 198, et seq.

[2] 'We note that Mr. Clavell and Mr. Vincent doe laugh and despise at our Agency at the Fort.' (*Letter Books*, vol. v, p. 370.)

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Committee was handed back to them to consider whether the privilege of trading in Bengal was not included in the Great Mogul's farman remaining at Surat (pp. 81–2). The question was allowed to rest until November 1676, when a report on the general affairs on the Coromandel Coast and in Bengal was read (p. 377). The Madras Agency were directed (December 15, 1676) to seriously consider the matter; how the farman might be obtained and whether Job Charnock would be fit to manage such an affair at Delhi. The Court understood that he had endeavoured to obtain one and might have been successful if his Vakil had not died whilst negotiations were in progress.[1] The commission of Streynsham Master contained a direction that he was to inquire by what privilege the Company enjoyed their trade in the several factories, by what farmans the same had been obtained, and what might be further necessary for an advance of their trade, also to advise the Company thereof and send them copies of what grants or farmans were at the factories.[2]

The Coast and Bay Committee were desired to consider how goods might be brought down from Hūgli to Balasore Road with safety, and how the 'English could navigate in the Ganges with the Company's great ships, as was done by the Dutch and Moors' (p. 39). Captain James Mariner, Commander of the *Rebecca*, was presented with a tankard to the value of £10 for his care and pains in taking his ship in her last voyage into the Ganges (p. 12). For years the Court had been urging the navigation of the Hūgli in order to spare the expense entailed by trans-shipping their goods in Balasore Road. Mariner's exploit seems to have stimulated them to encourage others to emulate him, by the promise of gratuities to commanders, other officers, and seamen of their ships that might succeed in going up the Ganges as far as Tannah (about 40 miles by water from Hūgli). Commanders were spoken to on the subject and the question of providing pilots was considered (pp. 198, 239, 245, 251–2, 375). The Madras Agency were informed: 'We are so sensible of the great conveniency and advantage which would accrue could our ships go up the river Ganges, that we again recommend to you the using of all safe means that may tend thereunto, that we may make a trial by our two-decked ships.'[3] John Edwards and Thomas Reade were elected to serve as dyers in Bengal, at an annual salary of £30; this to be increased if they brought the black-dyeing of taffetas to perfection (pp. 132, 250). Edward Litleton, a factor at Kāsimbāzār,

[1] *Letter Books*, vol. v, p. 374.
[2] Ibid., p. 228.
[3] Ibid., p. 374.

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whose knowledge of silks, and 'exemplar conversation' had been brought to the notice of the Court was advanced in 'quality, degree, and salary' (pp. 390, 392).

In September 1674 the Shipping Committee were desired to consider what small vessels the Company had at Bantam fit to go to Formosa: whether any small junks could be procured there, or whether to hire or build (in England) a vessel fit for that service: also whether it was desirable to withdraw the Company's factors from Tonquin, or to give them another year's trial (p. 93).

The failure of the project to reopen trade with Japan (see preceding volume) was mainly attributed by the Court to the non-observance by the Bantam Agency of the orders transmitted from home, which gave the Dutch time to work on the Japanese to refuse the English liberty to trade. They wrote to the Agency (October 23, 1674):[1] 'We are very sorry that by such neglect we were prevented in our re-entering into that trade, which we chiefly designed for the venting of our English manufactures, and for the procuring of gold, silver, and copper, which might in some measure have answered our investments in India.' Being still most anxious to participate in that trade, the Court directed the Agency to procure the friendly interposition of the King of Bantam, or the King of Formosa, with the Emperor of Japan and to explain away the objections of the Japanese to their admission. The factors at Formosa were to endeavour to persuade traders there to send 'as many of our English manufactures as they can procure vent for' to China, Japan, and the Philippine Islands in return for gold and silver from Manila; gold, silver, and copper (especially gold and copper 'which turnes best to accompt at the Coast and Suratt'), some handsome large Japan chests and cabinets, pelongs (cotton goods), wrought silks, great chinaware, and the right sort of musk, but not coarse velvets or other silks that would not be saleable in Europe from China—'that soe if possible by our trading to Tywan (Formosa) it may be in effect as if we did trade to China, Japan and the Manilhaes. We doe accompt this trade to Tywan, and our affaires there to be of very great concernment to us, because it must be the Magazine till we can get access directly.' The Bantam Agency were informed that the Court disapproved of their proposition to force a trade.[2]

In October 1675 the Coast and Bay Committee advised that an able person should be sent as Agent at Bantam in place of Henry Dacres,

[1] Ibid., p. 135. [2] Ibid., p. 137.

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but after long debate the question was put to the vote and negatived. Five days later, however, after consideration of the state of affairs at Bantam and in the South Seas, and of the Company's 'great concerns in that Agency', the Court resolved to appoint Benjamin Delanoy, formerly Consul at Aleppo, in the place of Dacres, with Captain William Lymbry[1] as Second in Council. Arnold White was afterwards elected as Agent, Delanoy having died.[2]

The *Formosa Frigate* (a new ship built in the Thames by Robert Castle)[3] was sent to Bantam in November 1675 (pp. 236–7). Upon her arrival there she was to be speedily sent to Formosa, 'the port of Piscadores being a barr'd place', with goods proper for that place, in company with the *Eagle* or the *Advice Pinnace*. The Agency were instructed that strict orders were to be given to the factors at Formosa to endeavour to dispose of the Company's goods and especially to promote the sale of cloth; to endeavour to encourage people to come from Manila to Formosa, and tell them that they could obtain cloth, &c., cheaper from the Company than from others coming from Mexico. 'Memorys' for goods, with patterns of several sorts, were to be sent home each year. The factors were to endeavour to load one of the two ships with copper and what could be obtained and send her direct to Surat through the Straits of Malacca. They were warned that the ships were not to be 'stuffed up with private trade, as hath been too much accustomed from your parts, which was the loss of our ship *Experiment*'. William Gyfford, Chief at Tonquin, had driven a greater trade with calicoes for Tonquin than the Company; therefore he was to be sent home[4] and Benjamin Sangar appointed in his place, and Abel Payn to be sent as Chief at Tonquin if Sangar were not there. The cargo of the *Return*[5] was to be disposed of, and ample advices concerning the Formosa trade were to be dispatched yearly, the Company having been kept in ignorance of this ever since John Dacres had been Chief there. For this, Dacres was to be sent home (pp. 234–5).[6]

In 1675 a bill was introduced into the House of Commons to prevent the exportation of wool. The clothiers, with some foreign merchants, seized this occasion to complain, in a petition to the House, of the

[1] Commander of the *Experiment*, captured by the Dutch in 1673. See preceding volume. News of Lymbry's death was received in June 1676.

[2] Delanoy was buried in Stansted (Essex) churchyard. (Information supplied by the Rev. J. H. Barrow.)

[3] According to Samuel Pepys he had built many and very good merchant ships. See *Catalogue of the Pepysian MSS.*, vol. i, p. 78.

[4] This order was rescinded (p. 368).

[5] See preceding volume.

[6] *Letter Books*, vol. v, p. 198 et seq.

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monopoly of the Company as preventing a more extended export of woollen manufactures to India, China, Japan, and the other countries within the limits of their exclusive privilege. It was alleged that the Company, by their excessive exports of silver, debased the price of the woollen and other home manufactures, and greatly impoverished the Kingdom. The petitioners therefore desired that the Joint Stock of the Company might be dissolved, and the trade to India be carried on through the medium of a Regulated Company. In their vindication the Company stated that they had perseveringly endeavoured, at great hazard and expense to themselves, to conduct and extend the commerce with the East Indies to the best advantage of the Kingdom. They had lately made the experiment of what a voyage and mission, expressly to obtain a trade to Japan, might produce, proposing by it two objects, namely, to vend more cloth and English manufactures and to procure in return gold, silver, and copper, 'which were there in plenty'. The treasure would have served for investments in other parts of the East instead of exporting bullion from England. This unsuccessful attempt had cost the Company near £50,000—too great a sum for any private person to have ventured. They added that they were continuing their endeavours to gain the trade to Japan. Furthermore, with the prospect of acquiring a commerce with China and the Philippine Islands, they had settled factories on the Island of Formosa and neighbouring places.[1]

The Company's affairs at Bantam, Tonquin, Formosa, and other places in the South Seas, also the possibility of reopening a trade with Japan, and of lessening the cost of bringing pepper from Bantam (the price having dropped to 8½*d.* per lb.), were considered in January 1676 (pp. 259, 266). It was decided that a small nimble vessel of one or two decks, not exceeding 100 tons and not drawing more than nine feet of water, should be built at once, to carry not more than fifteen men and six guns, for the trade to Formosa (pp. 290, 295). Owners of ships were induced to accept lower rates of freights, which were fixed at £14 per ton for pepper and other 'gruff' (coarse) goods and £17 per ton for fine goods (p. 339). In October a debate took place on a report from the Bantam and South Seas Committee touching the Company's affairs at Tonquin and Siam. The Committee found that the reason why no progress had been made in the trade at Tonquin was the failure to send shipping and stock from Bantam, for 'if the factory had been supplied well it might have been greatly to the Company's advantage, as judging

[1] *Factory Records* (I.O.), China and Japan, vol. ix, p. 647.

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from what is written from thence, alum, brimstone, broad-cloth, great guns, saltpetre, calicoes, etc., would sell there'. The place afforded store of silk, and there was 'as good a security for the Company's estates and factors there as the Dutch have enjoyed for the last thirty-six years'. Provisions were cheap and plentiful, and the whole charge of the factory, 'presents included', would not exceed yearly what the trade might encourage. The whole stock should be sent out in rials of eight and invested in silk and silk stuffs. The Committee were of opinion, therefore, that the factory should be continued at Tonquin and one of the four small vessels (at Bantam) be sent there, with a stock of 30,000 rials of eight; and that goods to the value of 10,000 or 15,000 rials should be provided there and at Bantam for continuing the trade. Other proposals were that William Gyfford should be continued as Chief at Tonquin ('provided he forbears private trade'); the Company's servants and estate should be withdrawn from Siam; and Benjamin Sangar should be employed as Judge at Bombay in place of the late George Wilcox.[1] These recommendations were approved. As some overtures for trade at Amoy had been made, and there being only two factors at Formosa, order was given that two honest, able men should be sent from home to carry on that trade (pp. 368–70).[2] The *Tywan*, *Unity*, *Barnardiston*, and *Loyal Subject* sailed for Bantam in December 1676.

The Company informed the King of Bantam (March 1676) that they had thought fit to recall Dacres from Bantam and were sending Arnold White to succeed him. White and his Council had been invested with full power and given instructions to treat with him concerning their affairs. They had formerly acquainted the King that unless the price of pepper at Bantam were reduced it would very much lessen their trade thither, for the Dutch could procure it at cheaper rates from other parts. They had found, by experience, that the sale of ginger was increasing, being sold at a quarter the price of pepper, and they thought 'good' again to let him know that if the first cost and the custom on pepper could not be reduced, it was not to be expected that the trade could continue long in its fullness there (pp. 283–4).

The Company's letters to the Governor and Council of St. Helena (pp. 45, 47, 129) relate mainly to the strength and conduct of the garrison, the conveyance of recruits and of passengers who accepted the Company's terms of becoming planters, and the restoration of lands to

[1] See *The First Century of British Justice in India* for further information regarding Wilcox.

[2] See also *Letter Books*, vol. v, p. 341 et seq.

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those planters who held them prior to the capture of the island by the Dutch in 1673. The war with the Dutch being at an end, the Company, desirous of curtailing expenses, but at the same time to keep a sufficient garrison on the island, ordered that seventy-five soldiers should be retained, the remainder to be allowed to stay as free planters if they wished; those not accepting the Company's terms were to be sent home (p. 45). They decided afterwards to reduce the number to fifty, as they thought there would be no occasion to keep seventy-five in pay if the inhabitants were trained in the exercise of arms, according to their former instructions, but only those soldiers who were civil and obedient to Government and industrious in planting were to be selected. The inhabitants were to plant 'all sorts of provisions', so that 'if they be not negligent and slothful there can be no want' (pp. 129–30). The Governor and Council were informed that whilst it would be contrary to all custom for soldiers in garrison to expect diet as well as wages, yet, if the soldiers planted and worked well when off guard, it might be allowed. The Court noted what had been said about the rumour spread by some seamen among the soldiers that the Company intended to transport them for slaves to Bombay, and replied that the Governor and Council 'would have done well if they had found the author of this forgery, that he might have received his reward and had not the soldiers been heady, hair-brained [*sic*] persons they would not have given any credit to such reports, for they and all others shall find that we will reward those that doe well' (p. 130). In August 1674 the Shipping and Plantations Committee were asked to cause such a full supply of planters, women, and provisions to be sent in the *London* (which departed for the island in December) so that no more need be sent in the following year (p. 74). The new arrivals were to be speedily settled and helped by negroes to lay out their land and to be encouraged to build cottages (p. 129). The Shipping Committee were instructed (September 1676) to provide twenty young men and ten young women to be entertained upon the terms formerly published, the men to have free passages and, after serving five years, to be made free planters and to have such proportion of land and cattle assigned to them as had formerly been allowed to free planters. The women were also to be provided with free passages, and their diet at the Company's charge for one year, 'unless in the meantime they are otherwise disposed of' (p. 350). Gratuities were bestowed on Sir Richard Munden and other captains of the vessels engaged in the retaking of St. Helena and the safe convoying of the

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Company's ships from that island into the Downs. Munden received £400 and a gold medal to the value of £20 (p. 3). Captain Johnson, of the *Surat Frigate*, was examined regarding his conduct on the appearance of the Dutch fleet, particularly as to the allegation that he had advised Captain Medford to leave the island. The Committee were of opinion that he should be admonished for his 'high and imperious carriage to his men as contrary to the practice of the commanders employed in the Company's service' (pp. 17–18). A gratuity of £100 was bestowed on Captain R. Keigwin for his extraordinary service at the taking of the island 'and fortifying it' (p. 143). Later he was permitted to go to Bombay and live there as a free merchant (p. 281). Edmond Halley, the astronomer, then a student of Queen's College, Oxford, and a friend, were given free passages to St. Helena in the *Unity*, for the purpose of making astronomical observations; this was done on the recommendation of the King, he being willing to give all encouragement to whatever might tend to the improvement of navigation and be beneficial to the public (pp. 345, 355). Other items of interest relating to the island may be mentioned. The King ordered that all soldiers certified by the Company to be shipped on their own account to St. Helena were to be allowed to depart freely, notwithstanding his previous order to stop all soldiers going into foreign parts (p. 44). The Company informed the Governor and Council that they intended to give orders to Surat for some Carmania (Kirmān, in Persia) goats to be sent by the returning ships; these were to be kept in the remote valleys distant from the plantations and to be tended by two negroes (p. 130). It appears that 399 passengers left in the Company's ships for St. Helena in 1673 (p. 54).

Jeremy Sambrooke, Member of Council at Madras, between whom and the Company there had been 'differences' (referred to four Committees for arbitration), was presented with 100 ounces of plate, on which the Company's arms were to be engraved, 'as a further respect for his sufferings' at Madras, the arbitrators' award being in his favour (pp. 235, 374). The Company's claim against Sir Edward Winter (see preceding volume), referred to the Earl of Shaftesbury, after the arbitrators appointed by each side had disagreed, was finally settled. The award that the Company should pay £6,000 to Sir Edward, and mutual releases be given, was considered by the former as 'somewhat severe', but as it had been customary for them when matters in variance were ended to forget what had passed they acquiesced in it (p. 57). Sir Edward desired that he might have the favour of the Court at home

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and abroad and asked for permission to return to India, for the purpose of recovering and realizing his estate there. The Court were inclined to permit him to go, provided he gave good security not to act in any way prejudicial to the Company, but the offer of Thomas Winter to become bound in £2,000 for Sir Edward, if his stock in the Company were exempted and he to be at liberty to dispose of it, was not thought to be satisfactory (p. 107). George Foxcroft, late Agent at Madras,[1] was acquitted of the charges made against him, and allowed his salary and gratuity, not only during his time of service, but also whilst he was in prison ('though it is not usual for governments to allow their servants salary during imprisonment'), and was given an additional £100 as a token of the Court's respect, over and above what had been allowed him for stated damage (pp. 359–60).

The distinction of titles of the Company's civil servants in the East, proposed by Streynsham Master, and adopted by the Court (*ut supra*, xvii), was that there should be five regular grades below that of Member of Council, namely, 'apprentices', 'writers', 'factors', 'merchants', and 'senior merchants', the two last mentioned being new grades. The Court Minutes are silent as regards the reasons for this formal adoption of the principle of seniority as the course of succession to offices of trust. They are, however, to be found in Master's Commission, namely: 'Whereas it hath been our resolution,[2] that such of our factors and servants as were found faithful and capable, should from time to time, by degrees be advanced in our employ according to seniority, and that none should be sent out from hence to step over the heads of others, yet we have been oftentimes necessitated to proceed otherwise, partly occasioned by the extraordinary irregular actions of some, partly from the differences and divisions of our factors themselves, and chiefly because our Agent and Council and Chiefs and Council have not observed every year to send us a true and perfect list of all our factors and servants in due order and method with an account of their comportment and behaviours. To the intent that for the future a due course of succession may be established, we do intend that all our factors and servants employed in the management of our trade be reduced under several denominations.' The course of succession was that 'after the first five years, every degree is to advance to the next superior degree, and to the salary of that degree for three years until they come to be 'senior

[1] See *The English Factories in India, 1668–9*, pp. 134–5, 161–3, 276–8.
[2] Since 1669. See *The English Factories in India, 1668–9*, p. x.

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merchants' at the salary of £40 per annum, in which degree and salary they are to remain till by death or removal of some in Council, they be called to further advancement'[1]. The annual salaries of the junior members of the Company's civil service in the East were fixed in 1675: apprentices £5, writers £10, factors £20, merchants £30, merchants next the Council or senior merchants £40.[2] All former indulgences (the privilege of engaging in private trade) were revoked. New rules were laid down in 1674, namely, that on going out factors could freely export all or any of the commodities not particularly prohibited by their indenture of covenant, provided such goods were registered with the Company's Secretary and his ticket obtained for carrying them abroad. Upon their return for England they were at liberty to bring home their estates in specified commodities. Whilst in the East they could send home only precious stones, musk, ambergris, oil of mace or cloves, cinnamon and nutmegs, Persian carpets, gold and silver stuffs, damask, tortoise-shell, and opium (p. 24). The fact that the Company's servants availed themselves of this privilege to engage in private trade to an extent and by means not permitted in their indentures of covenant was well known. The Company, as a safeguard against such practices, resolved that in the future apprentices and writers on becoming factors were to enter into new covenants with a bond in the penalty of £2,000. The Surat Agency were cautioned that they and others were not to exceed their own estates in trading and not to employ the stock and credit of the Company as they appeared to have done (p. 41). Richard Mohun, 'Chief' at Masulipatam, and Matthew Manwaring, 'Second' at that place, were accused of having carried on a great private trade in several vessels to the South Seas and elsewhere, contrary to their covenants (p. 84). Factors and servants were permitted to trade in any commodities to or from the factory or to any port or place in the East Indies to the northward of the equator, except to Tonquin or Formosa (pp. 109, 252), also in sugars from Formosa and other places north of the equator (p. 160).

One of the provisions of the Company's Charter of 1661 was that no persons were to trade to the East Indies unless by licence from the Company, under penalty of the forfeiture of their ships and goods, one half of the proceeds to accrue to the Crown and the other half to the Company. In August 1675 the King granted, by Letters Patent, half of the Crown's portion to the Duke of Monmouth. Some months later

[1] *Letter Books*, vol. v, p. 283 et seq. [2] Ibid., pp. 288–9.

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the Duke brought an action against the Company, who seem to have been slow in paying what was due to him, and was granted a writ of *distringas*. In August 1676 the Governor was sent for by the Lord Treasurer, who told him that Sir John Narbrough's fleet[1] was coming in, and the King desired an advance of £50,000 from the Company on security of their customs. The Governor was doubtful if any such proposition should be made to the Generality in view of the state of the Company's affairs, their great debt and small profit, and the long time since the adventurers had received a dividend. The Lord Treasurer's Secretary, the Honourable Charles Bertie, afterwards called on the Governor and hinted that if the advance were made, the Duke of Monmouth's suit, then pending in the Court of Exchequer, might be stopped. When this was reported to the Court it was decided to leave the matter to the Governor, Deputy, and Treasury Committee, to ascertain whether it might be possible to obtain an act of grace from the King, which, if it could be done, the Court unanimously agreed (after a long debate) that it should be proposed to the Generality that an advance be made to the King of such a sum of money as should be agreed upon. Meanwhile, Mr. Bertie was to be told that the Court would consider his proposal. A fortnight later a Warrant was issued to the Company pardoning them for all offences and transactions committed by them before September 16, 1676, and releasing them of all accounts, debts, and demands which the Crown might have against them by reason of any fines, mulcts, &c., also requiring the Attorney-General to forbear all prosecution of the Company for anything therein pardoned or intended to be pardoned, and to cause any suit that might therefore be depending to cease (pp. 343, 348–9, 353–4). Afterwards the Generality were informed that the King wished the Company to supply him with £50,000 upon account of their liability for customs. The Governor stated that endeavours had been made to prevent further proceedings, and that he understood that His Majesty had been pleased to declare himself ready to grant 'some things' that might be convenient and advantageous to the Company. The Generality, after serious consideration of the matter, agreed to the proposal that £40,000—the amount then desired by the King—should be lent to His Majesty. The Letters Patent (*ut supra*, p. xiii), sealed the following day, made known to the King's subjects that the Company had been pardoned for all offences committed

[1] Sir John Narbrough was Commander-in-Chief of a squadron sent to the Mediterranean in 1674. The money was probably wanted to pay off his fleet.

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before September 16, 1676, and that all suits against them, in respect of mulcts, fines, &c., were to be withdrawn (pp. 353–4, 356–8).

As is well known, the Company, in order to carry on their trade, exported much bullion and foreign coin for the purchase of investments. The practice having been represented by the Company's opponents as prejudicial to the interests of the kingdom, and injurious to commercial credit, the Court placed before the Government a statement of their exports of bullion and foreign coin from 1667 to 1674. The total amount was £1,165,311. The Court thought fit to add that on the other hand and in addition to the manufactured goods exported by the Company, they had paid about £35,000 per annum in respect of customs. They had built ('for encreasing the navigation and strength of the kingdom') within that time, twenty-four ships, and had paid for freight and wages £100,000 per annum. Moreover, they had furnished His Majesty's three kingdoms with all sorts of East-India commodities, which, had they not done so, would have cost more if supplied from other nations. They had also exported East-India goods to other countries double the value of what they had so exported in bullion—'a very great increase to the stock of the kingdom'; while the greater part of the proceeds of these exports had been returned in gold and silver (p. 134).

The question whether or not freemen, adventurers in the General Joint Stock, and other persons should be allowed to export bullion to the East was debated on many occasions. It was resolved (August 1675) that permission be restricted to freemen, adventurers, and owners of ships in the General Joint Stock, to the value of what their principal stock paid in amounted, provided it did not exceed £1,000 (pp. 203, 243). Those persons desiring to export bullion were to affirm that it was for their own proper account, and that the profit accruing would be invested in the Indies, and brought home for their own account; such affirmations to be filled by one of the Book-keeper's assistants. In future all persons becoming adventurers were to affirm that the adventures bought by them were 'really for their own account and for none other' (p. 348). Owners of three-deckers in the Joint Stock were allowed in their charterparties to export bullion to the value of £2,400, and those owning and commanding two-decked ships £1,600, on affirming that it was for their own account. Commanders of three-deckers were permitted to carry out for themselves, their officers and men, £800, and the Commander of a two-decked ship £600, on making the same affirmation (p. 373).

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Another attack on the Company's privileges was made soon after the election of the Governor, &c., in 1676, by means of a pamphlet in which the intervention of the King at that time was mentioned. The Law-suits Committee, who were required to consider what action should be taken, were of opinion that no answer should be made, 'conceiving that a punctual compliance with all men wilbe their best vindication', but thought that the pamphlet ought to be brought to the notice of the Secretaries of State (p. 311). We may assume that the two letters printed on pp. 322–5 constituted the pamphlet, the purport of which was to suggest that any one who had money to invest would be ill-advised to place it at interest with the Company. These two letters, the 'Answer' by some one in Bristol, and the note appended to the print by the bookseller, are of interest as illustrative of the 'war of pamphlets' between the opponents and defenders of the Company and the Joint Stock Company system (pp. 325–9).

Articles VIII and IX of the Treaty of Peace concluded with the Dutch in February 1674 stipulated that six Commissioners should be named to act on behalf of King Charles, and a like number be sent to London on behalf of the States-General for the consideration of a new Treaty Marine, also of one to settle the disputes regarding the possessions and trade of the two nations in the East Indies. The Journal of the Proceedings of the Commissioners[1] is valuable now rather for its incidental material than for the actual terms of the new Treaty Marine concluded on December 11, 1674, on the basis of the Treaty Marine of 1668, and the Article (March 18, 1675) regarding the trade of the two nations in the East Indies, which provided that disputes between the English and Dutch Companies were to be referred to arbitrators, and was thus no advance on the Treaty of Westminster. The English Commissioners, appointed on June 21, 1674, were directed by the King first, to 'proceed' upon the Treaty Marine and then upon the 'business of the East Indies'. The King, having received propositions from the Company regarding the demands to be made on its behalf in the treaties with the Dutch Commissioners, expressed his satisfaction with their substance, except as regards the 11th article, which he considered was totally unpracticable and 'proper to beget disputes', it being founded upon private and particular transactions betwixt person and person in a country where he had no 'legal way of information'. The terms of

[1] *European MSS.* (I.O.), D. 4. See also *Rawlinson MS.* (Bodleian Library), A 302, fols. 7–75.

the article were that neither Company should directly or indirectly by rewards given to the ministers of any Prince or Government in the East Indies or by other means endeavour to prevent or exclude the subjects of either nation from trading. The Company's propositions (twelve in number) were identical with those contained in their memorials of October 1, 1672, and April 25, 1673 (see pp. 175–6, 226–30 of the preceding volume), except that Nos. 6 and 7 differed slightly from those formerly presented, and two, Nos. 11 and 12, were additional. The purport of article 12 was that in case of war no hostilities should take place till six months after its publication in the East (pp. 62–4). The Company's propositions were based on the ground that each of the Companies had the right to trade in all parts of the Indies not actually in the occupancy and under the immediate government of the other. The first formal and combined meeting of the English and Dutch Commissioners was held on September 1, when the draft of a new Treaty Marine, drawn up by Sir George Downing, was read.[1]

Although the English Commissioners were not disposed to disclose to the Dutch Commissioners their proposals as regards the East India trade, until an agreement had been reached in respect of the General Marine Treaty, this was eventually done by order of the King. The draft treaty submitted by the Dutch (referred to as a 'Paper' on p. 113),[2] and handed to the King (presumably by the Dutch Ambassador), was found by the English Commissioners to be an entirely new project, not only for the East Indies, but for all other parts of the world outside Europe. They submitted to the King that some of the articles were of such a nature and tenor that instead of being an advantage and security to the English trade in the East and elsewhere outside Europe, the Dutch, by treaty, would establish and confirm those things whereof the contrary had been so long demanded and insisted upon on behalf of the English as right and just. By desire of the King, the English Commissioners sent the 'Paper' to the Committees and asked them to state what was the lowest that the Company could yield unto for the preservation and well-being of their trade, at the same time promising that His Majesty would endeavour to obtain as much as he could for the good of the East India trade (p. 113). The Committees replied that they did not conceive that any particular answer to these proposals was expected from them; they could only say that so far as they related to the East India trade their effect would be 'to cutt ourselves off from that trade

[1] Commissioners' Journal, fols. 29–41.

[2] Ibid., fols. 101–4.

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which we have obtained at so great a charge which is also due to us by common right and give the Dutch (as affaires now stand) an opportunity to engross the whole trade to themselves, and thereby totally exclude this Kingdom from all traffic and commerce in India (East Indies)'. It would be much better (they thought) for both Companies to continue to trade as formerly under the rules of the articles of the Treaty of Peace, by which the subjects of both nations were enjoined to treat each other peaceably and not to wrong or prejudice one or the other (pp. 115–16). The English Commissioners suggested it would be better to accept what the Dutch offered in 1668, rather than to have nothing, provided that the treaty did not contain anything contrary to the points desired by the Company. To this the latter replied that they preferred to have no treaty rather than a treaty in part, or one so dubious as might 'administer matter of quarrels and troubles' (pp. 117–18). The negotiations continued until the first day of December, when an agreement as to the terms of the new Treaty Marine had been reached, except as regards the last clause of Article IV, concerning places besieged, proposed by the Dutch. The King at last directed the English Commissioners ('for putting an end to this dispute') that they should agree that this clause be 'penned' as it was in the former Treaty Marine made at Breda in 1668 and should conclude the treaty with them (the Dutch Commissioners), 'but so that there should not be two duplicates of the said Treaty, but that it should be one intire Treaty for the whole world'. It appears that the Dutch Ambassador had offered to the King several expedients for accommodating the only remaining difference about the last clause of the 4th article.[1] An abstract of the treaty will be found on p. 123.

As the Commissioners had not come to an agreement for a settlement of the disputes between the two Companies within the period specified in the Treaty of Westminster (three months), it was settled that further time should be allowed for that purpose. A draft of two articles, handed to the King by the Dutch Ambassador, as the utmost the Dutch could yield, was sent to the Company. They were asked to state (if these articles were not satisfactory) what they considered ought to be insisted upon as necessary. If, however, it were found impossible to arrive at an agreement on the lines of their previous propositions, what expedients could they propose for 'accommodating the matter', rather than have nothing, it being His Majesty's great and earnest care to do what-

[1] Ibid., fols. 124–7.

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ever was possible for the Company's advantage. The articles were (briefly): (1) that there should be freedom of trade, 'provided it be without prejudice to the rights or privileges . . . already acquired'; (2) exclusive contracts were not to be made in the future, except by common consent, and for the mutual advantage of both Companies (pp. 138–9). The Company replied in the same strain as before—the articles would rather administer new matter for trouble than settle a right understanding—unless the Dutch were yielded what did not belong to them, and the English 'quitted' their right to trade. They reduced their propositions (*ut supra*, xxx) to four, namely, (1) a place should be considered as blockaded when already beleaguered by land and sea; (2) freedom of trade in all countries 'not effectually occupied' by England or the Netherlands; (3) contracts with any country were not to exclude the other from trading there; (4) exclusive contracts to be null and void. The Company informed the English Commissioners that if these articles were not agreed to, they knew not what further expedient to propose, but that the two Companies should continue to trade and amicably correspond without doing wrong or injury to each other, according to the treaties between the King and the States-General (pp. 141–9). The Dutch Commissioners suggested a clause for arbitration of disputes in future (p. 158). The Company were willing to consider it but feared that if it were agreed to, they would not be so immediately under the care and protection of His Majesty in the future as in the past (pp. 158–9). An article against exclusive contracts in the Indies (which the Dutch Ambassador did 'encline to admit') was considered, but the Court resolved to answer that the Company could not in duty to His Majesty advise the procuring of such an article apart, unless the four articles previously offered by them could be obtained (p. 160). The Dutch Commissioners asserted (in the 'Paper' referred to on p. 159), that the Company's 'Exceptions' to the Dutch proposals[1] contained 'notorious errors' and 'sharp expressions . . . not suitable for this Treaty'. As it was then apparent that the Dutch Commissioners would not grant what the Company wanted, Sir William Thomson was desired to communicate the Dutch 'Paper' to the Committees and ask them whether it would not be best for the interest of the Company that endeavours should be made to obtain an article for the appointment of commissioners to settle differences in the future (the Dutch Commissioners having formerly offered one). Some days later, after a meet-

[1] Commissioners' Journal, fols. 169–88.

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ing between the Lords Committees for Foreign Affairs and the English Commissioners, when the King was present, the latter directed that a clause be drafted for agreement to the effect that both Companies should trade peaceably without injuring each other, and for a way to be prescribed to determine any differences that might arise in the future (pp. 161–2). Eventually, the King, 'having had the liking of the Company' to a draft article, as amended by the Dutch Ambassador and the Directors of the Dutch East India Company, ordered the English Commissioners to conclude and sign it forthwith with the Dutch Commissioners (p. 165). It stipulated that the two Companies should behave themselves peaceably together and promote the honour and advantage of each other and provide for arbitration in case of controversy ('which God forbid'); the final determination, if the umpires failed to agree, to remain with the King and the States-General (pp. 168–9). After the article had been signed the English and Dutch Commissioners and their Secretaries were invited by the Governor to dine with him.[1] Later the Court presented one hundred guineas to the Governor 'for the great charge to which he was put in entertaining the Dutch Commissioners before their departure' (p. 294).

Two days after the Article had been signed the Directors of the Dutch East India Company (who had arrived from Holland in July of the previous year)[2] called on the Court. They acknowledged the great civilities they had received, and declared that the Dutch Company would on all occasions demonstrate their cordial friendship to the English Company. They had written to their servants in the Indies to observe and keep the articles of peace. The Dutch officers at Surat had refused to liberate English sailors taken prisoners in ignorance of what had been done in the like instance in Europe. Orders for the release of Samuel Baron[3] had been sent to Batavia. The Deputy Governor replied that all endeavours would be used to preserve a sincere friendship and good correspondence between the two Companies, and that they also would direct their servants in the East to observe strictly the articles of peace. Every member of the Court would give assurance to serve the Dutch Company, and would pray that the union of the two Companies might be a union between the two nations for 'maintaining the Protestant religion therein to all posterity' (pp. 170–1).

The Dutch Ambassador having raised difficulties upon the interpreta-

[1] Ibid., fol. 199.
[2] See p. 60.
[3] See p. 105 and preceding volume.

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tion of two clauses of the Treaty Marine, namely, as to the trade from enemy's port to enemy's port, and the review of judgments of Prize Courts, Sir William Temple was entrusted with the task of negotiating a settlement of the dispute. An agreement was arrived at as regards the first point, and embodied in an Explanatory Declaration, signed on December 30, 1675. It was to the effect that ships belonging to the subjects of both nations could trade from a neutral port or place to a place in enmity with the other party.[1] Temple informed Sir Joseph Williamson that after many and long discourses about the matter of revisions he had received an answer that whilst the States-General would abide by the terms of the treaty, they could not allow themselves to be pressed to things wholly against the constitution of their government, and wholly unprovided for by the very letter of the treaty (pp. 271–3, 314).

In June 1676 an emissary from the Ruler of Johanna, one of the Comoro group of islands in the Indian Ocean, arrived in England, seeking redress for injuries inflicted on his master by the Captain of a Danish ship, and by Captain South of the *Katherine*. The Company caused South to be summoned before the King. It appeared that he had landed at Johanna in 1675 with 200 slaves from Madagascar, had quartered them on the island for a month, had left without paying for their maintenance, and had carried off six of the inhabitants, whom he sold in the Barbadoes. The King ordered South (whose actions he 'much disliked') to pay £40 sterling towards the redemption of the persons taken away. The emissary offered to the Company, in the name of the 'Sultan' of Johanna, a piece of ground upon the island, known as Captain Brown's Garden, which they accepted, the garden being convenient for the accommodation of their commanders and men when landing and refreshing there. The emissary was appointed by the Company to be Keeper and Overseer of the ground, 'with the coconut trees, and all other trees and fruits now growing . . .'; he to render to them an account of the profits thereof. On the arrival of the *Eagle* and other ships at Johanna in May 1676, the Sultan begged the captains to draw up a paper to the effect that he had placed the Island of Johanna under English protection. The commanders did not consider it desirable to accede to this request. They had no directions to do so, and doubted that 'such a thing may rather expose these innocent and naked people

[1] Printed in *A Collection of Treaties*, vol. i (G. Chalmers, 1790). See also pp. 203–4, 217–18, 220–4, 242 of this volume.

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to the affronts and abuses of the European nations rather than answer those ends they propose to themselves' (pp. 378–9, 394–5).[1]

In May 1675 the Company agreed to advance £1,000 to the Earl of Craven, owner of Craven House, the Company's home since 1648, on the understanding that the Earl would give as security a lease and mortgage of the House, Sir John Banks and three Committees to be named in the deed as trustees for the Company (pp. 156, 179). The Earl, however, refused to seal the lease, whereupon the Court desired Sir John Banks and the Company's solicitor to treat further with His Lordship (pp. 182, 184). The Court agreed to his proposal that the counterpart of the lease should be sealed by one only of the trustees named in it, and ordered that the deed of mortgage be endorsed to the effect that the rent (£100 per annum) was to be paid to the Earl's steward only during the lease, if he lived so long, also that £1,000 be paid to His Lordship according to the intent and meaning of the mortgage. Some days later the Company's seal was affixed to the counterpart of the Earl's covenant to grant a new lease for the ensuing seven years (p. 192). In July 1676 a new lease for twenty-one years, from Lady Day 1676, was granted by the Earl (p. 332). As a precaution against burglary at East India House two watchmen were appointed, one to attend from five in the evening until seven in the morning between Michaelmas and Lady Day, and from seven in the evening until six in the morning from Lady Day to Michaelmas (p. 136). Order was given that a hatch be made in the door of the Secretary's room, or any other convenience, so that the Company's affairs might be kept with more privacy (p. 144); also that no one was to enter the Auditor's office except the Committees and the officers of the Company's house (p. 182).

As regards the staff and office matters at East India House we find that Humphrey Edwin, the Auditor, was appointed to succeed Robert Hubbold as Cashier-General on engaging to make good all losses that might happen to the Company's concerns under his management, and on condition that he would not indulge in any foreign trade beyond £2,500 per annum (p. 36). No money warrants signed by order of the Court were to be paid by him unless they were attested by the Secretary as having been entered by the latter (p. 78). Samuel Sambrooke, Junior, against whom complaints had been made (see previous volume), confessed that they were true and was thereupon dismissed. The Company took proceedings against him, with the result that he was committed

[1] See also *The Diaries of Streynsham Master*, vol. i, pp. 5, 234.

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to prison, but steps were taken by the Court to secure his release on condition that he paid £1,000 sterling to the Company (pp. 192, 370–1, 374). Proceedings were also taken against Cornelius Aldeward, for the purpose of discovering what trade he had with Sambrooke or with any other persons when he lived in Holland (p. 292). Michael Dunkin, late Cashier-General, who was in debt to the Company (see previous volume), brought a bill of complaint in the Court of Chancery against the Company (pp. 229, 242). After his death the Lawsuits Committee were desired to institute proceedings against his executors (p. 365). Irregularities having been committed in payment of money due for principal and interest, order was given that in future express mention be made in warrants of what was due to the person named therein, as appeared in the ledger (p. 173). Orders were given that the business of writing letters, hitherto done by the late Samuel Sambrooke, Warehouse Keeper and Writer, be undertaken in future by the Secretary, and that general letters to India, after being fairly transcribed, were to be read in Court before being signed by the Governor and Committees (pp. 309–10, 390). All officers, warehouse-keepers, and porters serving the Company were ordered to leave written notice with the Beadle where they lived, and should any fire break out in the City ('which God forbid'), they were to repair immediately to East India House to await orders (p. 305). The Court thought that an oil-shop at Leadenhall Gate might endanger the Company's warehouses in the Hall, and ordered that the Committee of the City Lands be spoken to and desired that the shop be converted to some other use, so as to safeguard the City's and Company's concerns there (p. 315). Certain of the Committees were ordered to represent to the Court of Aldermen the irregularity in the building of two houses adjoining Leadenhall, which might prove 'very inconvenient to the City' (p. 374). There being several tenements at the back of the African House 'that may be hazardous to the Company's concerns there in case any fire should break out', the Committees for the respective warehouses were ordered to inspect the house, consider what should be done for its better security, also for the other warehouses belonging to the Company, either by an additional watch, or as they should think fit. The Committees were also to inquire about convenient warehouse room in other places less liable to the hazard of fire (p. 316).

The inhabitants of Poplar and Blackwall petitioned the Company for assistance towards making the hamlet a distinct parish from that of Stepney, and that Poplar Chapel might be dedicated for a church, and

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perpetuated for the use of the hamlet, the Company to be the sole patrons. The Court replied that they would readily do all they could in order that the hamlet might be made a distinct parish, but that the other part of the petition must be referred to the decision of a General Court (p. 2). The Shipping Committee were ordered to examine the constitutions originally made for governing the Company's Almshouse at Poplar, and report as to the amount expended on it, the yearly charges, &c., and to prepare rules and instructions for the good government of the Almshouse in future (pp. 180–1). Order was given for a dictionary and a Book of Martyrs in two volumes to be provided for the School at Poplar; these to be fixed with chains to a desk, 'as is usual at other publick Schools' (p. 58).

In March 1676 Sir John Banks reported to the Court that the King was sending the *Speedwell Frigate* with another vessel on a voyage to discover 'the navigation to China' by the North-East passage, and, if the ships arrived at Bantam, His Majesty wished that the Company would permit of pepper being laden in them for England at the usual freight. Directions to that effect were accordingly sent to the Company's Agent at Bantam. In May the Company were informed that Sir John Banks, Lord Berkeley, and Mr. Hopegood were adventurers in the two ships, which had a cargo (valued at about £400 or £450) for disposal in the East; the proceeds to be invested in goods for sale in Europe. After consideration of the question whether this would be a breach of trust and contrary to the oath taken by Sir John Banks and his colleagues if done without the Company's leave, the Court decided that the adventure should not be looked upon as a breach of their obligations to the Company. Orders were thereupon given that letters be written to the Chief and factors at Formosa ordering that if the ships arrived there the commanders and seamen were to be permitted to sell their goods freely and to be civilly treated; and, if the commanders should desire it, the factors might lade the ships with sugar and goods for the Company's account for Bantam at a reasonable freight (pp. 290, 307).[1]

The two ships, the *Speedwell Frigate* (Captain John Wood) and the *Prosperous Pink* (Captain William Flawes), sufficiently manned and stored with provisions for sixteen months, with a cargo of commodities most likely to be in request on the coasts of Tartary and Japan, sailed from the Thames on May 28, 1676, commanded by Captain Wood, who first proposed the undertaking. A month later the *Speedwell Frigate*

[1] See also *Letter Books*, vol. v, p. 303.

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struck on a ledge of sunken rocks off the coast of Nova Zembla (latitude 74° 40′) and soon broke to pieces. The crew had previously quitted the ship and reached land, where they remained for some days until the return of the *Prosperous Pink*, which had escaped the danger and continued on her voyage in ignorance of her consort's fate. The *Prosperous Pink*, with Captain Wood and his crew, arrived in the Thames on August 23. The Duke of York, Sir Joseph Williamson, and Samuel Pepys were adventurers in this unsuccessful project.[1]

Other items of minor interest may be mentioned. Streynsham Master 'was permitted to export to India five tons of red lead—'he being the first to discover that it would turn to the Company's account' (p. 40). Sir Nathaniel Herne, the Governor, was thanked by the King for his loyalty, vigilance, and conduct in suppressing a riot (p. 204). On pp. 265 and 288 will be found references to an elephant brought home for the King. One thousand copies of *A brief of the whole project and proceedings for settling the East India Company in France* were printed by the order of the Company[2] (p. 297). The presentation of the first volume of *Britannia Depicta* by the writer, John Ogilby, was acknowledged by a gift of £5 (p. 223). The second part of *The Works of Henry Hammond* and the fourth volume of Matthew Poole's *Synopsis Criticorum* were sent to Balasore for the Company's library at that place (p. 250). One ton of Barbary copper was sent to Bombay as an experiment (p. 252), and 140 tons of the same commodity from Japan were purchased from a Mr. Western, who, it may be assumed, obtained supplies from Holland (p. 27). Raw silk was put up for sale at 20*s*. the lb. (p. 279). Copper coins received from the King of Bantam were refined and converted into great guns (p. 291). Vast quantities of goods offered for sale at the Company's candle having been bought by a few by commission, thus lessening the competition of buyers and the advance of prices, to the prejudice of the Company, the Lawsuits Committee were desired to consider how far it might be requisite to restrain brokers from bidding at the candle (p. 347). On p. 146 will be found a reference to caviare—'as to the alleged contract by the Dutch with the Emperor of Russia for caviar, this upon examination will be found absolutely against them, for, during the many years we had that contract we

[1] Charnock's *Naval Biography* (1794), vol. i, pp. 164–5, 378–80; *Catalogue of the Pepysian Manuscripts*, vol. iii, p. xxiv.

[2] *?A Treatise touching the East Indian Trade, or a Discourse (turned out of French into English) concerning the establishment of a French Company for the commerce of the East Indies, 1664.* Printed 1676. (British Museum, 711, fol. 30.)

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cannot learn that they ever molested or searched the vessels of any nation carrying out caviar'. As regards coral, of which large quantities were purchased by the Company, their agents at Leghorn were informed that it was hoped they had not bought stolen goods, and had given up the evil custom of letting the brokers and porters have a branch out of each chest as a perquisite (p. 184). Alderman Backwell was licensed by the Crown to export, custom free, £40,000 in silver and coin already coined in the Mint to 'supply and improve our merchants' trade to East India' (p. 25). Certain Committees were directed to treat with the Committees of the City and Company of Mercers for Gresham affairs about the rent of the outward north vault under the Royal Exchange used by the Company (p. 332). An order from the Governors of Christ's Hospital was read regarding complaints made against the carmen for demanding greater rates for carrying goods to the water-side than those established at the quarter sessions. It was to the effect that if it were proved before them that any carman had demanded more than he was entitled to, he would be suspended from working in London or within its liberties until the complaint had been 'satisfied'. Directions were thereupon given by the Court that copies of the order be set up in all the warehouses, and, in case of any breach, that the keepers should take the name of the carman, the number of his car, and report to the Court (p. 363). Order was given for the great silver cabinet containing ten silver dishes, then in the Treasury, to be disposed of by the Governor, Deputy, and Committees as they should think best for the service of the Company (p. 341). The Dutch Ambassador complained that the Customs officers at Plymouth had extorted money from the commanders of Dutch ships entering that port, notwithstanding the terms of the 5th article of the Treaty Marine (p. 311). Rules were formulated regarding the custody and use of the Company's Seal, which formerly had been committed to the trust of the Agent or Chief only, but henceforth was to be under the charge of three persons, the seal not to be affixed to any writing whereby the Company would stand obliged to any person, except in open Council, for which purpose small chests with suitable locks and keys were to be provided (p. 214). The Cashier-General was ordered to provide tea and sugar for the use of the Committees, and deliver it to Mrs. Harris, the Beadle's wife, one pound at a time (p. 108). Twenty-five pots of tea were distributed among 'several persons of quality' for their service to the Company, the tea being valued at 20s. per lb. (p. 212). The question whether or not it was prejudicial to the

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Company for Banians (Hindu traders) or other natives of India to consign goods to England or for goods to be consigned to them from England was referred to the Coast and Bay Committee (p. 375). An agreement was made for the renewal of the lease for the supply of New River water to the Company's House (p. 67). The importation of green ginger was prohibited by charterparty and in factors' covenants under a penalty of 40*s.* per cwt. (p. 72). The sum of £135 was 'paid in cash' for wine disposed of by the Governor and Deputy for the Company's service (p. 141), but, as regards Rs. 2,326 spent on wine during visits from the 'Portuguese Fidalgoes, French Directors, &c., for which the President at Surat desired to be allowed, according to an order of Council, the Court agreed to pay it but ordered that it should not be taken as a precedent. The Council were to be told to erase the charge from the Consultation book, and note in the margin that this had been done by their order. No such allowance was to be made in future without special permission (p. 75). The Lawsuits Committee were desired to consider a proposal to employ Thomas Bedford, Registrar of the Admiralty, in proving wills received from India (p. 189). Bedford, who acted as Secretary to the English Commissioners for the treaty touching the Marine Articles, was presented with twenty guineas for his great pains and service (p. 172). Dr. Trumball (afterwards knighted and Secretary of State) was given ten guineas for drawing up an answer to the Dutch East India Company's paper (p. 210). The Committees for the Treasury were directed to take their seats at the end of the table, the place appointed for those having the management of the Treasury, and informed that a fine of one shilling a time, to be paid into the poor-box, would be levied on any of them found sitting in any other part of the room (p. 226).

As in the case of previous instalments, the duties of reading the proofs and of compiling the index have been discharged by Miss Sainsbury, in addition to her main task of preparing the calendar itself. It may be well to recall that personal names are spelt throughout exactly as they occur in the various entries, leaving it to the index to unify them, cross-references being inserted when necessary.

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COURT MINUTES, ETC.
OF THE
EAST INDIA COMPANY, 1674–1676

THE COMPANY'S GENERAL JOURNAL, AUGUST 1, 1673, TO MAY 31, 1678 (*Accountant-General's Records*, vols. xxxv–xxxvii).

Journalized entries of receipts and payments. (805 *pp. in all.*)

THE COMPANY'S GENERAL LEDGER, AUGUST 1, 1673, TO DECEMBER 31, 1678 (*Ibid.*, vols. xxxiv–xxxvi).

Detailed accounts with various merchants, etc., with receipts and payments under special headings. (967 *ff. in all.*)

SHIPS AND CARGOES DESIGNED FOR THE INDIES IN 1674 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvA, p. 138).

For the Bay: the *Advice*; for Fort St. George: the *Loyal Merchant*, *Phoenix*, *Lancaster*, and *Expectation*; for Surat: the *Falcon*, *Golden Fleece*, *Mary*, and *Rainbow*; for Bantam: the *Eagle*, *Johanna*, *Surat Merchant*, and *Berkeley Castle*. The tonnage of each vessel, the value of her cargo, and the name of her commander is given. The total tonnage of the said thirteen ships amounts to 5,260 tons, and the total value of the cargoes to 239,017*l.* os. 3*d.* (½ *p.*)

GOODS TO BE SHIPPED TO SURAT AND BOMBAY IN 1674 (*Ibid.*, p. 114).

In the *Lancaster* (Captain Richard Goodlad) and in the *Falcon* (Captain John Stafford): bullion, gold, silver, quicksilver, tin, lead, ordnance, shot, anchors, cochineal, and piece-goods, their total value amounting to 60,190 *l.* (½ *p.*)

INVOICE OF GOODS RECEIVED FROM INDIA IN 1674 AND 1675 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xv, p. 225).

Enumerating the various goods, their price, the places from whence they came, the ships that brought them, and the names of the several commanders. (32 *pp.*)

LIST OF DOCUMENTS PASSED UNDER THE SEAL OF THE COMPANY FROM 1674 TO 1676 (*Ibid.*, vol. xxvi, p. 24).

Indentures of covenants to writers, planters, and others going to

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India in the Company's service, bonds for the amounts of perfect entries in various ships, and certificates for transportation of goods to the Indies. (55 *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 7, 1674 (*Court Book*, vol. xxviii, p. 368).

The Committee for Private Trade to perfect the accounts of the ships returned last year from India, particularly that of the *Mediterranean*. An answer to be written to the letter from the Dutch East India Company, dated the 5th instant, which is now read. Thomas Hopkinson, schoolmaster at Poplar, having been very negligent in the discharge of his duty, he is to be dismissed from his post and ordered to quit the Company's house at Poplar in which he lives, by the end of the month; but because of his poverty his salary, due last December, is to be paid him with an additional 5*l.* on condition he leaves the said house at the given time. The petition of Gomes and Diego Rodrigues is referred to two Committees, who are to ascertain and report the quality of those for whom passages in the Company's ships for India are desired. Ann Filleter's petition is referred for consideration. A petition from the inhabitants of Poplar and Blackwall is read, in which they pray for the assistance of the Court that the hamlet '(wherein the Company have built a fabrick for a Church and doe allow xx*l.* per annum, with an house, garden, and a field towards maintenance of a preaching Minister), may be made a distinct parish from that of Stepney, and that the said fabrick with the soil whereon it stands and the present maintenance of xx*l.* per annum may be dedicated for a church, and perpetuated for the use of the said hamlet, the Company to be the sole patrons'. The Court reply they will readily do all they can in order that the said hamlet may be made a distinct parish, but the other part of the petition must be referred to the decision of a general court.[1] (1½ *pp.*)

THE COMPANY TO CAPTAIN JAMES POTTER AND CAPTAIN SAMUEL RICCARD, JANUARY 7, 1674 (*Letter Book*, vol. v, p. 90).

Understanding that they have arrived safely in the Downs and their bills of lading have been signed, order them to fit their ships[2] in readiness to sail at the first opportunity with the convoy for St. Helena, where on arriving they are to deliver to the Governor and Council all

[1] In the list of warrants signed is one for 5*l.* 'made paid in cash'.
[2] *European* and *John and Alexander*.

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such goods, stores, money, provisions, etc., as have by bill of lading and invoice been consigned to them, and to land all passengers. The King's ship the *Phoenix*, bound for Guinea, has particular orders to accompany them. (½ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 8, 1674 (*Court Book*, vol. xxviii, p. 370).

The demands of the Company from Sir Edward Winter are read and debated. After consideration of the eminent services of Sir Richard Munden and of the other captains of the vessels engaged in the retaking of St. Helena and the safe convoying of the Company's ships from that island into the Downs, the Court decide to bestow upon them the following gratuities: to Sir Richard Munden 400*l.* and a gold medal to the value of 20*l.*; to Captain Thomas Piles in the *William and Thomas* 100*l.*; to Captain John Butler in the *Mary and Martha* 50*l.*; to Captain William Hobbs in the *Levant Merchant* 50*l.*; and to Captain Thomas Willshaw in the *Castle Frigate*, a fire-ship, 40*l.* The sum of 58*l.* disbursed by Sir Richard Munden when on the island is also to be repaid him. (¾ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIA COMPANY AT AMSTERDAM, JANUARY 8, 1674 (*Letter Book*, vol. v, p. 90).

Have received their letter of the 5th instant (*stilo novo*) desiring the name of the ship *Conwerre*[1] to be inserted in the passport to be granted by the King. This they will procure and send with one from themselves when they shall receive one from the Dutch Company for the *Eagle*. (½ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 9, 1674 (*Court Book*, vol. xxviii, p. 371).

A certificate from Sir Richard Munden of persons slain and wounded at the retaking of St. Helena is read, and referred to the Shipping Committee to consider what is fit to be done for the relief of the widows of those who were killed, and for the wounded. Advices lately received from Surat, Bombay, and Persia are referred to the Surat Committee, who are to send in a report of what in them is necessary to be considered and answered. Captain James Mariner to be paid 10*l.* for a negro he left at St. Helena for the Company's service by direction of Sir Richard Munden. Allegations made by commanders of ships touching the

[1] See 1671–3 volume, p. xxii.

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Company's indulgence for private trade to be referred to the Committee for Private Trade, who are to examine the rules followed in the matter, and report what indulgence they think should be granted to officers in the Company's ships, as distinct from what is granted to their factors. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 14, 1674 (*Court Book*, vol. xxviii, p. 372).

A letter from the Dutch East India Company enclosing a pass from the Prince of Orange for the *Eagle* to go to and return from Bantam is read, and order given for a reply to be drawn up. The petition of Hannah Rogers is referred for consideration and report. Certain Committees to confer with Gomes and Diego Rodrigues concerning some persons they desire to send to India. The account of Edward Leads to be reported. The desires of the owners and commanders of the four Surat ships concerning demurrage to be examined by certain of the Committees, who are to report what they think should be done. Mr. Hubbold, cashier-general, finding his work in the Treasury too heavy, desires leave to relinquish his post, hereupon the Treasury Committee are requested to speak with him and consider how his duties may be 'settled and methodized' so that he may be encouraged to continue the work. The petition of Elizabeth Shugar to go with her child and a maid to join her husband in Bombay is referred to the Shipping Committee, who are also to consider the petitions of soldiers' wives who wish to go to their husbands in India. The sum of 5*l.* to be returned to Samuel Stevens. In accordance with a report now read, order is given for the sum of 49*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* to be paid to Alderman Edward Backwell for silver supplied to the Company in 1671. (2¼ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 16, 1674 (*Ibid.*, p. 374).

Mr. Moyer to be permitted to ship out some camletts in the *Lancaster* for India. The Committee for Lawsuits to examine what goods Mr. Aboab bought at the last sale, those still remaining in the Company's warehouse, how much of the ten per cent is yet unpaid, and report; and Mr. Boone is to see that the 100*l.* lately paid by Mr. Aboab and any more brought in, is placed to the account of the ten per cent. In accordance with reports now read the following orders are given: the petition of Anne Filleter to be referred to the Committee for Private Trade; Mrs. Tutchin's attorney to be paid 33*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*; and, touching the

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several persons slain and wounded at the retaking of St. Helena, the two children of the late Captain Privet to be allowed 40*l.* and consideration of allowances to other persons to be referred to the Shipping Committee; the owners of the *Hannibal* to be repaid for pepper said to have been laden in that ship, but about which there was a great mistake made in India (according to papers received from the purser, Jonas Colliar), the sum repaid to be charged to the Surat factory. William Delawood is admitted to the freedom by redemption. The account of saltpetre bought by Mr. Buckle to be examined and the interest due thereon reported. A *distringas* is served on the Governor (sitting in court) by an officer of the sheriffs of London for answer to Mr. Western's suit[1] in the Exchequer, and Mr. Wynn is desired to draw up the said answer. The owners of the *European* to be paid for transporting eighty-two passengers to St. Helena, and the owners of the *John and Alexander* to be paid for transporting thirty-three passengers to that island. (*2 pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 19, 1674 (*Ibid.*, p. 376).

John Upton is admitted to the freedom gratis. The Governor to be desired to make an humble address to the King representing that the season is approaching in which the Company usually make preparations for their shipping to India, and that if His Majesty is graciously pleased from the prospect of affairs in general to encourage them to proceed in carrying on their concerns to those parts for this year, they will prepare to do so. (¾ *p.*)

A CLAUSE IN A LETTER FROM GERALD AUNGIER, GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY, TO THE EAST INDIA COMPANY, JANUARY 19, 1674 (*Public Record Office: C.O.* 77, vol. xiii, f. 1).[2]

In our last year's letters we gave Your Honours an account of the unworthy flight of Senor Alvaro Pieres of Mazagon, and the greatest part of the Portuguese and other inhabitants upon the arrival of the Dutch fleet. The desertion was so general and scandalous that we judged it necessary prudence to let the people know our resentment thereof. The sealing-up of their houses, and putting a seeming embargo for the present on their lands, was the only course that brought them back to the island. All returned (Alvaro Pieres excepted), to the number

[1] See 1671–3 volume, pp. 287, 298.
[2] See also *Home Miscellaneous* (I.O.), vol. xlii, p. 316.

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of 10,000 and upwards, and upon their submission and promise never to run away again, their lands and houses were immediately restored without the least fine or punishment, for indeed it was a time to show clemency, pity, and consideration to a poor, miserable, distracted, trembling people. But Alvaro Pieres, finding his honour concerned, full of that pride and subtlety inherent in the Portuguese fidalgoes of India, though he was in greatest fault, took a contrary course, for, instead of submitting himself, he defies your authority, disowns himself a subject of His Majesty, or that he owed any fealty to him, or service to you (though before he had taken the oath of fidelity), and which was worse, he applied to the generals of the French and Portuguese fleets, to the Captain of Busseen, and to the Viceroy of Goa, demanding justice of them, casting most scandalous reproaches against the English nation, and against your government in the presence of the French Admiral and all the Portuguese fidalgoes. Whereupon we found ourselves necessitated to call him to a public trial for the more public vindication of the justice and moderation of your government, and the integrity of our proceedings. But he not appearing, as disowning your authority, we thought fit to proceed to sentence, which was this, that for his deserting the island in time of danger, disobedience to authority, breach of several proclamations, ingratitude and notorious false scandals cast on Your Honours and the nation and your authority here, he was rendered incapable of bearing any office, civil or military, on the island. As to his estate, we thought not good to meddle with it, but have made his mother depositary or trustee thereof, till your Honours' pleasure and sentence be known, to whom we humbly referred it. For, as we never intended any seizure or confiscation of his estate, but only to make him sensible of his misdemeanours, and upon his submission to receive him again into our favours he having given us so high provocation by his indiscreet proceedings, we hold it necessary to let the world see that we would maintain your right and honour. First, because all final acts of justice or clemency belong unto you; secondly, to convince the Portuguese that our proceedings aimed not at a covetous seizure or confiscation, but rather at the vindication of our integrity and moderation. Thirdly, because if when in your wisdom and clemency you shall think good to restore his estate unto him, on his submission and return, it may be a tie and obligation of gratitude on the Portuguese government to express their sense of your generosity by requiring a more civil and peaceable behaviour from the Portuguese, our neigh-

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bours, of whose ill-neighbourhood, violence, injurious dealing with all the inhabitants of this island, in seizing their goods, imprisoning their persons on all frivolous pretences, we have much to complain, especially at the passes at Tannah and Karinjah, where they force from us excessive rates, even what they please, in an arbitrary way for custom, and many times when they think good do stop all sorts of timber or provisions from coming to us. All which we judge it prudence at present to wink at, in respect of our war with the Dutch, lest they should assist the enemy against us, to which they are (for envy and emulation's sake) too much inclined. Concerning which we with great earnestness expect your orders. In fine, the whole affair touching Alvaro Pieres is drawn out in a narrative by itself, which we humbly recommend to your perusal and censure, with his protests and our answer, that it may be presented to His Majesty in case the Portuguese shall make any noise at Court concerning it. (1½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 21, 1674 (*Court Book*, vol. xxviii, p. 377).

Damaged goods to be delivered to the owners of the *Golden Fleece*, *Loyal Merchant*, and *Rainbow*. No permission to be granted for wines or other goods shipped aboard the *Lancaster*, *Falcon*, or *Phoenix* for India, except on account of the five per cent for account of the masters or owners, until after all the Company's goods and provisions are taken in. A report, touching some money in the Company's cash at Bombay said to belong to Sir Gervase Lucas, is read, and referred to certain Committees to consider whether the said money does not rightfully belong to the Company by virtue of the King's grant and charter of the island; they are also to read Sir John Duncombe's[1] letter concerning the debt due to His Majesty from Sir Gervase Lucas, and report the true state of the facts. Mr. Benjamin Shute's account to be settled. The Narrative of abuses and obstructions offered by the Dutch to the Company's factors at Carnapoly (Karnagapalle) is referred to the Surat Committee, who are to report what they think should be done in the matter. (¾ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 21, 1674 [AFTERNOON] (*Ibid.*, p. 378).

The Husband to be directed to enter the diamonds that came from

[1] Master of the King's Ordnance.

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India in last year's shipping. A petition from the commanders of the *Lancaster*, *Falcon*, and *Phoenix* is read, and order given that no permission is to be granted to ship out any wines or swordblades in the said vessels on account of private trade except what is necessary for the Company's factors and servants, pursuant to a former resolution of the Court made for encouragement of officers and mariners in the Company's service. An answer prepared for the Governor and Company to give to Mr. Western's bill of complaint in the Exchequer is read, and ordered to be engrossed by next Friday. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 23, 1674 (*Court Book*, vol. xxviii, p. 379).

Some olibanum belonging to the owners of the *Golden Fleece* having been returned to them as damaged, they request that it may be re-examined as it was not damnified by the voyage; the matter is referred for examination and report. The draft of a letter to Lord Arlington is read, approved, and the Governor desired to sign it. The request of Gomes and Diego Rodrigues for transport to India in the Company's shipping of three persons who wish to recover their effects which have been stopped at Goa is denied, there being 'no conveniency', but as a similar request has been made on behalf of some English who wish to settle at Bombay to carry on the trade in diamonds, the Court promise to consider the matter. The Shipping Committee to consider about a fit person to be schoolmaster at Poplar, and nominate some one for that post next court day. Mr. Aboab to be notified that, unless he pays his ten per cent by Friday next his contract will be put in suit. A chest of wax from the *Alphen*[1] having been delivered to Christopher Thomlinson instead of a chest of China roots, some allowance is to be made to him. The freight of the *Eagle* to be adjusted and settled with her commander and owners. The Company's seal to be affixed to the plea and demurrer to be exhibited to Mr. Mainston's bill of complaint in Chancery.[2] (1½ *pp.*)

THE COMPANY TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIA COMPANY AT AMSTERDAM, JANUARY 23, 1674 (*Letter Book*, vol. v, p. 91).

Acknowledge their letter of January 16, with the passport from the Prince of Orange for the *Eagle*; in the latter they find that the ship's

[1] See 1671–3 volume.
[2] Among the warrants is one signed for 3*l.* 7*s.* 'to be made paid in cash'.

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lading has not been mentioned, and a proviso inserted which may expose the vessel to inconvenience, therefore they return the passport and desire that another, in conformity with those delivered to them yesterday by Mr. Lucy from the States-General and the Dutch Company may be provided. They will obtain His Majesty's passport in the same form for the *Conwerre*; it shall be ready, with one from themselves, and given to Mr. Lucy in a few days. As regards the books and papers taken out of the Dutch ships, His Majesty's order has been received, and those concerning ships' accounts have been delivered to Mr. Lucy, and further inquiries shall be made for any others that may have been embezzled. (¼ *p.*)

SIR JOHN BANKS TO LORD ARLINGTON, JANUARY 23, 1674 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xlii, p. 247).

The East India Company in April last presented to your Lordship a paper of Articles humbly offered as necessary for the regulation and advantage of their trade in India, to be considered at the Treaty, if particulars should be brought to a conclusion at Cologne.[1] But, understanding by your Lordship that the Dutch insist upon commissioners being sent over in three months' time after the Treaty to regulate the trade, the Company humbly submit to His Majesty's pleasure therein. *This letter was presented to His Lordship the same night by Edwin, the auditor.* (¼ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 28, 1674 (*Court Book*, vol. xxviii, p. 380).

Coffee brought home in the *Golden Fleece*, *Loyal Merchant*, and *Rainbow* said to be damaged, to be examined, the commanders of the said ships to be notified to be present when this is done. The Treasury Committee to affix the Company's seal to the passport now read for the *Conwerre* a vessel in the service of the Dutch East India Company, to sail from Holland to Batavia and back. A report from the Shipping Committee touching the agreement made with the owners of the *Eagle* for a voyage to India is read, consisting of five articles, viz.: 1. The Company to freight the *Eagle* for 500 tons, twenty men to every 100 tons, and allow 18*l.* 10*s.* for gross goods, and 21*l.* 10*s.* for fine goods, over and above their encouragement of 20*s.* per ton for building three-deck ships, (as she is), to bring home such passengers as the Company,

[1] See 1671–3 volume, p. 226.

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their agents or factors shall order on the usual terms. 2. The ship to be ready to sail from Gravesend by March 1. 3. If any seamen belonging to the said ship should happen to die before her return to England, the full number of men agreed upon in charterparty shall be supplied by the owners, if procurable, and brought to England at their own charge, not at the Company's. 4. For every five tons of goods laden aboard the said ship, over and above the 500 tons mentioned in charterparty, and the five per cent allowed the owners and ship's company, the owners, in lieu thereof, to bring one passenger free of passage from India, if the Company's agents shall order the commander to receive such aboard. 5. The owners to be obliged to carry out and bring home half the ship's kentledge in broken guns, etc., free of freight, and the Company in consideration thereof to be obliged to dispatch the said ship in ninety days after her arrival in India and the delivery of the Company's packet to the Agent and Council there. The Court approve of this report and order articles 3 and 4 to be inserted in the charterparties of all ships that shall henceforth be freighted by the Company. Resolved that 60,000 dollars be sent in the *Eagle* for Bantam. Provision to be made for forty passengers to be brought from Bantam in the *Eagle*, the Shipping Committee to treat with the owners for them on such terms as may be equal between the Company and them. The Bantam Committee to read the letters and advices from that factory, and consider how much lead or other commodities it is necessary to send there, what should be written in answer to the said letters, and report. Captain Prowd to take a survey of the *Eagle*. (1½ *pp.*)

WARRANT TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF PRIZES, JANUARY 28, 1674 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Entry Book*, 26, f. 170).

To pay 100*l.* to Thomas Hawkes, merchant, for his services about the East India prizes, and particularly in advancing their sale.

AT A COMMITTEE FOR BANTAM, JANUARY 28, 1674 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvA, p. 116).

It is resolved to offer to the Court as the opinion of the Committee that the following bullion and goods should be provided and sent in the *Eagle* to Bantam, viz.: 400 pigs of lead, 12 pieces of scarlet, 100 barrels of gunpowder, 5 tuns of beer, 100 muskets, and 60,000 rials of eight. The owners of the said ship to provide provisions for forty passengers on the homeward passage. (¼ *p.*)

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A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 29, 1674 (*Ibid.*, vol. xxviii, p. 382).

The Company's seal to be affixed to their answer to Mr. Crane's bill in Chancery and to their answer to Mr. Western's bill in the Exchequer. A true statement of Mr. Crane's account to be given in, also an account of what calicoes from the King's prize ships, and how much pepper belonging to His Majesty was offered for sale by the Company at the last court of sales. ($\frac{3}{4}$ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIA COMPANY AT AMSTERDAM, JANUARY 30, 1674 (*Letter Book*, vol. v, p. 91).

Enclose a passport from the King with one from themselves for the *Conwerre* and desire them to send a passport from the Prince for the *Eagle*, as speedily as possible. They also desire an order to the General and Council at Batavia for the release of all English prisoners there, or in any other Dutch factories. ($\frac{1}{4}$ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 2, 1674 (*Court Book*, vol. xxviii, p. 383).

The account of William Clough to be reported. Order is given for the two following clauses to be inserted in the charterparty of the *Eagle*, and in those of all other ships entertained by the Company, viz.: 1. If any of the seamen belonging to the said ship shall die before her return to England, the full number agreed upon in charterparty shall be supplied by the owners and commander, if procurable, at those places or factories in India where the ship shall take in her lading, and in default of this the Company's President, Agent, or Chief of such factories shall or may put on board such number of seamen or other persons as shall make up the ship's complement, to be brought to England at the owners' charge, not the Company's. 2. For every five tons of goods laden in the said vessel, over and above the tonnage mentioned in charterparty and the five per cent allowed the owners and ship's company, the owners in lieu thereof shall bring one passenger free of passage from India, if the Company's Agent or factors shall order the commander to receive such aboard. Captain Richard Goodlad having in his last voyage to India taken out in the *Mediterranean* Richard West as a passenger and left him at Bombay (contrary to his covenant in charterparty), by which the ship's account is charged with 100*l.*, and the captain alleging that the President and Council had detained West for the Company's service, and producing a copy of

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consultation to this effect, the Court order that West be sent home in one of the ships now going out and that the 100*l.* charged to the owners' account remain in the Company's hands until West has returned, when this business shall be further considered, also the claim made by the supervisors to one-fourth part of the said 100*l.* for the discovery, and of the cost of West's passage from India. Commanders of ships having formerly, for their own private advantage, permitted several disorderly persons to sail in the Company's vessels for India, who have not been at all useful, but rather very prejudicial by evil example, order is given that in future no person except those really belonging to the ship's company shall be suffered to go aboard or taken to India. A tankard of the value of 10*l.* to be presented to Captain James Mariner, late commander of the *Rebecca*, for his care and pains in taking the said ship in her last voyage into the Ganges, and the Court direct that the captain is to leave a journal of his proceedings in that navigation with the Secretary. Lead to be bought and sent aboard the *Eagle*. On a motion as to whether the owners of the Coast ships returned last year from India should contribute towards the charge of the convoy that brought them into the Downs, the Shipping Committee are desired to ascertain what gratuities were given to the commanders of the said convoy, and report. (1¾ *pp.*)

THREE ARTICLES SENT FROM THE PLENIPOTENTIARIES AT COLOGNE, FEBRUARY 2, 1674 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xlii, p. 248).

These Articles were delivered to Sir John Banks by Lord Arlington, who desired that the Company would consider them and return their opinion concerning them. 1. The first article deals with the English and Dutch East India Companies having a full and free power hereafter of going and coming and of driving all manner of trade in the East Indies with all territories, places, and peoples there. That there shall be free access and passage to the factors' houses, and dwelling-places of both parties, in any place or country throughout the Indies, or the coasts of Africa, that are already or shall hereafter be built; as well as to their factors and negotiators wherever they have settled. That it shall not be lawful to build or set up castles or fortresses of any kind upon the rivers, or the ways leading to them, by which the liberty of trading with the said factors or dwelling-places may be hindered or stopped, and if some are already built they shall be demolished by virtue of this treaty. 2. That whenever one of the two parties shall be

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at war in the said countries against any people of those countries, no city, castle, or estate shall be esteemed or reputed besieged or compassed-about with the forces of the parties engaged in the war so that under that pretence the other party (being in peace or neutrality) shall be shut off from commerce or communication with the said place besieged, unless it is known that such city or place is so besieged, compassed, or straitened on all sides, as well by land as by sea, that all entrances are stopped or shut up to all commerce because of the strict watch and forces. 3. That neither His Majesty nor the States-General, or the subjects of either, also neither of the said Companies shall make any alliance or contract with any Prince or people amongst those born in the aforesaid countries by which they may pretend that the other Company or the subjects of the other party are excluded or shut out, so that they may not live with the same Prince or people and dwell there with full liberty of trading and trafficking in any kind of merchandise and fruits. It shall also be unlawful hereafter for either or both Companies to make a covenant with the people of the said countries or require from them the whole species of any merchandise or fruits, that so the other party shall be hindered or excluded from bargaining or buying merchandise or fruits of the same kind; any such contract made or to be made shall be void and of no effect by virtue of this instrument. For the other articles, about the liberty and security of trading and sailing, as they require a longer examination than can be given at this time, and, as it is very important that all these should be brought to certain conditions and reduced to a just and perfect treaty of commerce, to keep and maintain a perpetual peace and friendship between the subjects of both parties, it is agreed that certain Commissioners shall, after this peace is concluded, be named on both sides and meet in London within the space of (*blank*) from the day of ratification of this treaty. These Commissioners to bring to terms of justice and equity those things they shall think fit for the good of a more free and secure trading and sailing, and determine them by the most exact and certain instruments that can be of the mutual convention. *Annexed is a copy of three Articles (in Latin) which were to have been presented to Lord Arlington and Secretary Coventry, but the Governor saw reason not to deliver them.* (3 *pp.*)

AT A COMMITTEE FOR BUYING GOODS, FEBRUARY 5, 1674 (*Court Book*, vol. XXVA, p. 115).

A list of goods that are to be shipped in the *Lancaster*, *Falcon*, and

Phoenix, viz.: ten bags of cochineal, ten tons of tin, 353 bales of piece-goods, and 313 of perpetuanoes, shalloones, and serges. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 6, 1674 (*Court Book*, vol. xxviii, p. 385).

Thomas Martin to be permitted to transfer his adventure of 1000*l.* to Daniel Rawlinson, and the bond of Mr. Martin, Robert and Peter Cooke to be put in suit, in accordance with a report now read and approved. The owners of the *Surat Merchant* to be paid in full for her freight and demurrage. Philip Grave is admitted to the freedom by redemption. A representation from the commander of the *Golden Fleece* touching victuals provided for forty-five soldiers, whereas only fifteen were shipped, also about some dust of pepper, damaged coffee and olibanum, is referred to the Committee for Private Trade for settlement. The Court, being told that several owners of ships are willing to have their vessels in readiness for the Company's service if given encouragement to do so, decide to consider about it next Wednesday. (1½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 11, 1674 (*Ibid.*, p. 386).

Upon report of the peace concluded with the Dutch, a motion is made to consider how best to carry on the Company's trade in India. It is proposed to send four ships to the Coast and Bay, one of them to proceed from thence to the South Seas, four to Surat, and four or five to Bantam. The *Lancaster*, *Phoenix*, *Falcon*, *Eagle*, and *Loyal Merchant*, being already entertained and preparing for service, besides the *Advice Pinnace* at Plymouth, and it being thought convenient that two vessels should be dispatched immediately for the Bay and the rest as soon as possible, it is referred to the Shipping Committee to decide the number to be sent to each factory, and to entertain the fittest and those that will be soonest ready, having especial regard to those built purposely for the Company's service and to those that have been already employed by them, and in agreeing about the freighting to enjoin the owners to comply punctually with the time limited for their departure from Gravesend. The said Committee are also to decide upon the cargoes to be provided, both bullion and goods, and to inform the Treasury Committee and the Committee for Buying Goods, who are to provide accordingly. Meetings to be held daily by the Shipping Committee to debate and agree upon

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all that shall conduce to the speedy dispatch of the said vessels so that the season of the year may be taken advantage of for the interest of the Company. Some attempt to rob the African House having been made last night between seven and nine o'clock, and seven quilts found to be missing from the warehouse, directions are given for all warehouses to be inspected and the watch to be set earlier where there appears to be cause. The stay of the *Advice Pinnace* at Plymouth until further order is approved. The petitions of William Witty, Elizabeth Gargen, and Richard Swallow, who came from St. Helena, are referred, to the Shipping Committee. A report of the number of calicoes, etc., and the amount of pepper taken out of the four Dutch prizes,[1] entered at the Customhouse and upon which custom was paid, is given in, and the Governor or Deputy is desired to speak with Sir Robert Southwell and procure from the Commissioners for Prizes a certificate to the Lord Treasurer, that His Lordship's warrant may be obtained by the officers of the customs for allowance of the half-subsidy, and additional duty to the exporters upon exportation of the said goods within twenty-four months after importation, as provided for in the articles made between the Commissioners for Prizes and the Company. The owners of the *Loyal Merchant* presenting Captain Robert Martin to command her, the Court approve. Sir Robert Clayton to be given 19*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* for his pains and care in a particular service for the Company. A satisfactory report of the learning and good conversation of Nathaniel Atkinson being received, he is elected schoolmaster at Poplar at a salary of 20*l.* a year, and to have the use of the house and grounds enjoyed by his predecessor. A gratuity of 40*l.* to be given to the two children of the late Captain John Privet, who was killed in the *Assistance* at the retaking of St. Helena, the said sum to remain in the Company's hands for the use of the children until they come of age or are married, or until it can be satisfactorily disposed of for their advancement; in the meantime interest at the rate of five per cent on the said money is to be paid to the children's mother, Mrs. Jane Privet. The following gratuities are also to be given: the sum of 20*l.* to Parnel Cowes whose husband, master in the *Assistance*, was killed; 15*l.* to the wife of William Farrow, chief mate in that ship, who was also killed; and 10*l.* to the gunner, who was wounded in the same service. A satisfactory report is received of the qualifications of Joshua Darley, recommended to be a chaplain in India, and he is chosen for that service at a salary of 50*l.* per annum

[1] See 1671–3 volume, p. 280.

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with 50*l.* gratuity, if found to deserve the same, payment to begin at his going abroad; he is also to be given 20*l.* for fresh provisions and other necessaries for the voyage. The owners of the *Rebecca* to be paid for freight and demurrage. The Committee for Buying Goods to see that all cloth sent to India is well dried and well packed, as great complaints have been received of cloth having been sent spotted and damaged. Order is given for a rule to be prepared for the tonnage of cloth brought from the Coast, that the same may be equal between the Company and the shipowners. Payment of the sum of 27*l.* charged to the account of the *Mediterranean* for damaged broadcloth to be deferred until the return of Mr. West, as Captain Goodlad alleges that the said damage was adjusted by the President and Council at Surat and made good by him there. (3 *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 11, 1674 [AFTERNOON] (*Court Book*, vol. xxviii, p. 390.)

After some debate about the number of ships to be sent this year to the Indies, the Court resolve to entertain eight vessels, in addition to the four already freighted and the *Advice Pinnace*, and on reading the list of those built for the Company's service and of those that have been already employed, decide on the *Loyal Merchant*, *Golden Fleece*, *Mary*, *Johanna*, *Rainbow*, *Expectation*, *Surat Merchant*, and *Berkeley Castle* at the freights allowed in time of peace, viz.: 18*l.* 10*s.* for gruff goods, and 21*l.* 10*s.* for fine, and that they be disposed of as follows: for the Coast and Bay, the *Loyal Merchant*, *Phoenix*, *Lancaster*, and *Advice*; for Surat, the *Falcon*, *Golden Fleece*, *Mary*, and *Rainbow*; the first five to leave Gravesend by February 25, the three last named by March 18. For Bantam, the *Eagle*, *Johanna*, *Expectation*, *Surat Merchant*, and *Berkeley Castle*, these to sail by March 1. The commanders are informed of the time limited for their departure from Gravesend and the necessity of their keeping to it; and are desired to seal their charter-parties at once; these contain the additional clauses and prohibitions agreed upon since 1670. They are also told that the ships for Surat and the two smallest of those designed for Bantam are to carry half kentledge. It is resolved to send stock to the value of 90,000*l.* in bullion and goods by this year's shipping to the Coast and Bay. Some hoys to be employed to take out of the *Loyal Merchant* the St. Helena provisions, and such goods from the *Lancaster* and *Phoenix* as are not proper for the Coast and Bay, this to be done as quickly as possible.

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Bullion and goods to be laden in the said three vessels. A survey to be taken of all ships now entertained, commencing with those to be sent to the Coast and Bay. Captain Brookhaven to report whether the *Johanna* or *Expectation* is fitter to touch at St. Helena, and to give in a list of those persons who are entertained to go there. The Shipping Committee to ascertain and report the number of writers necessary to be sent this year to India. (1½ *pp.*)

At a Committee for Buying Goods and Shipping, February 12, 1674 (*Ibid.*, vol. xxvA, p. 117).

Captain Prowd is ordered to take effectual care that the several stores and goods aboard the *Loyal Merchant* for St. Helena are speedily unladen and landed at Erith. That the iron ordnance is taken out of the *Phoenix* and *Lancaster* and what is convenient put in the *Falcon*, the remainder to be landed 'where hee sees cause', and do the same with the cordage and other goods, except the lead and coal which are to remain aboard. Sambrooke is to view Mr. Finch's coral and give an account of it to the Committee. The Auditor to send his ten cases of quicksilver to the Husband to be packed, five for the Coast and five for Surat. On reading the advices received from the Coast and Bay of goods desired there, also of what were sent last year, the Committee give a list of goods, etc., that should be at once provided and dispatched; it includes piece-goods, lead, quicksilver, coal, copper, brimstone, bullion, ordnance powder, tar, pitch, flint stones, chalk, steel, lanterns, and belts for soldiers. (2 *pp.*)

At a Meeting of the Shipping Committee, February 13, 1674 (*Ibid.*, p. 119).

Captain Johnson being examined as to several informations given in against him, replied: That he had twenty-four guns mounted and clear [*sic*] when he came to St. Helena, besides those in the hold not mounted. His ship being new, and fearing bad weather (which they had) he did not know whether she might want stiffening, but he could have made use of all his guns had he met with an enemy, and by charterparty they were only obliged to carry twenty-four guns. Six of the guns were stowed near the hatchway, and he only took out about ten or twelve tons of pepper to get to them. That when at sea he can make use of his whole number of guns (30), if the weather is not bad, as well as any other two-decked ship that goes to India. His provisions were good,

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and his men had as much as any other ship's company, and made no complaint and several of them desire to go with him again. He did not know that his gunner was on the rocks, and sent his boat twice to fetch off what men she could bring away, and afterwards the sea was so high that he could not send the boat any more without danger to her and the lives of the men in her. He did not give Captain Medford any advice to leave the island, to the best of his knowledge. On the whole, the Committee opine that he should be admonished by the Court for his high and imperious carriage to his men, as contrary to the practice of the commanders employed in the Company's service. Messrs. Boone and Andrews to ascertain the ability of those at the Fort who are fit to succeed Sir William Langhorne there, in case of his death, and report to the Court. Resolved that this Committee inform the Court they opine, that no more writers should be sent out this year to Surat, the Coast or Bay, that six writers should be entertained for Bantam, and, at the request of Lord Berkeley, that the son of Dr. West be considered as one of these. The Committee entreat the Governor to pray the King for a letter to the Prince of Orange that, as the Peace is not to take place until eight months after publication beyond the line, and it being disputed whether the places to which the Company's ships are sent are beyond the line or not, His Majesty and the States-General would be pleased to grant passes to the twelve following ships, viz.: the *Loyal Merchant, Phoenix, Lancaster, Advice, Falcon, Golden Fleece, Mary, Rainbow, Johanna, Expectation, Surat Merchant,* and *Berkeley Castle,* as they will be ready to sail for the Indies in a few days. And that His Majesty would likewise grant the Dutch East India Company similar passes for such ships as they shall desire, and so prevent misunderstandings that may otherwise arise by the actions of any of the commanders or others in the service of either Company. (1¾ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 13, 1674 (*Court Book*, vol. xxviii, p. 391).

The proposal of John Banks to sell Swedish copper plates to the Company is accepted. Joshua Darley, chaplain, to be paid his salary of 50*l.* per annum in the Bay, but the gratuity of 50*l.* accorded him to be paid here to some person legally authorized to receive it. James Maurois is admitted to the freedom by redemption. Hamond's bill for glazing done in the Company's house to be examined. The Shipping Committee to examine all petitions for sending goods to India in the

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ships now to be dispatched there, and report how many are fit to be granted. Captain Brookhaven is desired to see that the Surat goods aboard the *Lancaster* and *Phoenix*, and the St. Helena provisions in the *Loyal Merchant*, are taken out of those vessels; he is also to obtain an account from their commanders and from the commanders of all the outward-bound ships of all that concerns their vessels, as getting their men and provisions aboard, etc., and to hasten their dispatch to and from Gravesend by the time limited; likewise to notify the Husband from time to time to lade the Company's goods, and do everything to further the speedy departure of the said ships and if any obstruction occurs he is to acquaint the Court, and all persons concerned in the above matters are to obey any directions he shall give. The Captain is also to see that the fifty soldiers and the stores of ammunition, etc., designed for Fort St. George are put aboard the ships bound for the Coast, and the usual accommodation provided for the men. The Surat Committee to meet to consider the salaries of factors and writers in India. Harbert is directed to perfect the accounts of all ships arrived from India, and give them in as soon as possible to the Committee for Private Trade. The petition of Mathias Vincent to be examined. A report is read from the Shipping Committee touching the value of stock to be sent to the Coast and Bay, and giving a list of goods and stores to be provided and shipped aboard the three vessels designed for those parts. They opine that the stock for the Coast and Bay should be augmented to 100,000*l.* in bullion, in addition to the said goods, etc., viz.: 50,000*l.* for Fort St. George, 30,000*l.* for the Bay, and 20,000*l.* for Masulipatam, provided the Company's affairs are settled there, so that this may be done with security. They also think that the Chief and Council in the Bay should be given liberty to take up 20,000*l.* per exchange, or as much more as they can, provided it can be invested in raw silk, like that ordered by the *Advice* and returned in these ships, and also to take up an additional 10,000*l.* to be invested in silk and taffetas for the following year. Of all this the Court approve, and refer it to the Treasury Committee and to the Committee for Buying Goods to provide the bullion and merchandise mentioned and give directions for it to be shipped in such proportions as they deem fit. With regard to the stores proposed to be sent to the Fort, the Shipping Committee are to ascertain what was sent there last year, and provide only what is necessary and can be soonest got ready, and see it shipped. The Court declare that if Mr. Lethurlier's correspondent will supply the

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Agent and Council at the Fort or the Chief and Council at the Bay with money not exceeding 20,000*l.*, at the rate of 2*s.* 6*d.* the rupee or under, as can be agreed upon, any one tendering money in Mr. Lethulier's name shall have the preference of the Company's bills of exchange, which shall be accepted and paid, provided they supply the said money timely and on as reasonable terms as others; care to be taken that letters of advice be had from the drawers to accompany the said bills. The owners of the *European* to be paid 12*l.* 12*s.* for head-money to the surgeon for eighty-four passengers (at 3*s.* a head, according to contract) who are going to St. Helena, and the assignee of Thomas Styles, surgeon in the *John and Alexander*, to be paid head-money for thirty-five passengers going to that island. Mr. Breton and other owners of the *Loyal Subject* representing that the ship has been in the Company's service ever since she was built and is still quite fit, and requesting that she may be entertained again, they are told that she shall be as soon as there is occasion for her. The following vessels are also tendered for service: the *Unicorn*, *Barnardiston*, and the two new three-deck vessels now being built at Wivenhoe and Woodbridge; promise is given that these shall be entertained in turn when the Company need them. (4 *pp.*)

An Additional Article proposed, February 13, 1674 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xlii, p. 251).

Whereas by the 7th Article of the Peace concluded July 31, 1667, it is agreed that all ships, merchandise, and other moveables which may chance to fall into either party's hands after the conclusion of the Peace, and before the several days and times therein expressed, shall be and remain unto the possessors, without any exception or further distinction of time or place, or any regard had to the making of restitution or compensation: yet nevertheless it being intended at the present treaty, that the Peace should commence in all places so soon as it can be made known; it is further agreed and declared that all ships producing a notification from (*blank*) of the Peace shall by virtue thereof be permitted to pass and repass out and home with her men, goods, and lading to the several places and ports unto which they are or shall be bound, without any manner of molestation or hindrance whatsoever. (¼ *p.*)

At a Meeting of the Committee, February 14, 1674 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvA, p. 121).

In accordance with an order of Court they have considered the letters

and advices from the Coast and Bay touching goods desired and those sent last year, and are of opinion that the several goods and stores mentioned in the annexed paper should be at once provided and shipped in the three vessels designed for those parts. That the stock for the Coast and Bay should be augmented to 100,000*l.* in bullion, besides the said goods, viz.: 50,000*l.* for the Fort, 30,000*l.* for the Bay, and 20,000*l.* for Masulipatam, if the Company's affairs are settled there and it may be done with security. That liberty be given to the Chief and Council in the Bay to take up 20,000*l.* by exchange, or what more they can, provided they can invest it in raw silk such as the Company have ordered by the *Advice*, and return it by these ships; and that they take up 10,000*l.* more than what they shall invest and return it by these ships for investment in silk and taffetas for the following year. They have also considered the petition of Mrs. Erning, and upon examination they find that the silk sent by Mr. Vincent in the *Rebecca* is white, such as has usually been mixed amongst the Company's ordinary silk from Kasimbuzar, and from this silk the Committee think the white has been taken, so not being China silk it should remain charged in the account as it stands already and as others have paid. (1 *p.*)

GOODS FOR THE COAST AND BAY, FEBRUARY, 1674 (*Ibid.*, p. 122).

In the *Loyal Merchant* for the Fort: 4 tons of copper, 5 tons of brimstone, 2 chests of quicksilver, 1 bale of shalloones containing twenty-five pieces, 5 tons of Japan copper. In the *Phoenix* for Bombay: 27 bales of broadcloth, 4 tons of copper, 5 tons of brimstone, 2 chests of quicksilver. In the *Lancaster* for the Bay: 27 bales of broadcloth, 5 tons of copper, 5 tons of brimstone and 2 chests of quicksilver. Resolved that the following ships be disposed of to the respective factories: For the Coast and Bay: the *Loyal Merchant*, Captain Robert Martin, *Phoenix*, Captain William Wildee, *Lancaster*, Captain Richard Goodlad, and the *Advice*, Captain William Guyach. For Surat: the *Falcon*, Captain John Stafford, *Golden Fleece*, Captain John Pearce, *Mary*, Captain Matthew Crover, *Rainbow*, Captain Richard Goodlad. For Bantam: *Eagle*, Captain James Bonnell, *Johanna*, Captain Hopefor Bendall, *Expectation*, Captain John Whittey, *Surat Merchant*, Captain Francis Johnson, *Berkeley Castle*, Captain Robert Fisher. (1½ *pp.*) *In the three pages following is given a detailed list of stores, etc., to be shipped in the above vessels.*

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A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 18, 1674 (*Court Book*, vol. xxviii, p. 396).

Petitions of young men desiring to be entertained as writers for India to be considered. Directions to sail to the Bay to be given to the *Lancaster* and *Phoenix*, and to the *Johanna* to touch in her voyage to Bantam at St. Helena and land such goods and passengers as are designed for that island. The *Expectation* to go to the Coast and Bantam, and Captain Brookhaven to see that a survey is taken of her and every endeavour used to forward her dispatch. The Committee for Writing Letters to consider what goods it is necessary to write for to be sent home by this year's shipping, over and above those already advised, also what is fit to be prepared for next year. The sum of one thousand pounds is accepted from Christopher Hatton to remain at interest in the Company's cash as security for the faithful performance of his employment as factor in the Company's service. Consideration to be had of what security is fit to be taken for Mr. Cholmley. Certain Committees to ascertain what books have been sent to the Bay, and if none, to prepare a list of those necessary, with their value, to be sent with Mr. Darley. Mr. Darley requesting that the son of Mr. Hilton may be permitted to attend him in the Bay, the matter is referred for information as to the qualifications of Mr. Hilton, Junior. Mrs. Tutchin and her maid to be allowed free passage in one of the Company's ships for the Coast and Bay, and Mrs. Woodruffe to be permitted to go at her own charge. The demands of the owners of the three ships first taken up for Surat touching the extraordinary charges disbursed in refitting them are referred to the Shipping Committee to adjust. No stated damages to be charged to the account of any one for cardamoms returned in last year's shipping, and no alterations made in charter-parties or factors' covenants concerning goods or merchandise for this year. The desire of the owners of the *Satisfaction* touching her demurrage in the West Country to be considered. Richard Normancel is admitted to the freedom by redemption. Mr. Greenhill to be permitted to read letters written by his father, Agent Greenhill, to the Company, or by the Company to him. Sir Edward Winter requesting to have copies of articles and letters in the Company's possession necessary for his defence, Edwyn is directed to cause these to be transcribed at Sir Edward's charge, provided the latter supplies the Company with copies of such of his books and writings as the Court shall desire: this he promises to do. Leave is granted to Mrs. Mohun, Captain Colborn, Sir

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Edward Winter, and Mr. Gould to ship out the several goods mentioned in the papers now read. The petition of Captain Roger Severn is referred for consideration. The daughter of George Robinson to be allowed free passage in one of the ships bound for Bombay. Requests for transportation of women or other persons to Bombay who are 'sober and of civil conversation' are referred to the Shipping Committee to decide the number fit to be sent this year. Captain Brookhaven to confer with Captain Prowd and other able mariners about the navigation of the vessel bound for the Coast and Bay, that full instructions may be given to the commander and mates to secure their timely passage into the Bay. (2¼ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 19, 1674 (*Ibid.*, p. 398).

Mr. Tillard's account to be reported and consideration had of what gratuities he has been given for his care and pains in the service, and what further allowance is fit to be made to him for his encouragement, and order is given for a bill of exchange drawn by him, payable to Sir John Frederick and Company, to be accepted and paid. Certain Committees to consider what allowance is fit to be made to Captains Prowd, Wildy, Martin, and Bonneel, and to Mr. Ely, for services connected with His Majesty's prize ships. Petitions from Joseph Allen, Elizabeth Gargon, Margaret Witty, Richard Harding, and others, who came from St. Helena, are referred to the Shipping Committee, to act therein as they see fit. The said Committee are also to consider the proposal of the owners of the *Johanna* about a boat to be sent in that ship to help and hasten the unlading of goods at St. Helena, and to be left there for the use of the island. The Treasury Committee to take up such money at interest as there is occasion for, without any obligation for the Company to keep it longer than April next. Resolved to hold a court of sales on April 7 next, the Committees of the several warehouses to present a list of goods suitable to be offered for sale with all convenient speed. A report touching the account of William Clough, late Second at Jambi, is read and referred back to the Treasury Committee for further consideration. The Committee for Private Trade give in a report touching two indulgences to be allowed to all the Company's factors, commanders, mariners, and owners of ships, viz.: that at their going out they may freely export all or any of the commodities not particularly prohibited by their charterparties or indentures of covenants, also amber, provided they register these with the Secretary

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and obtain his ticket for their shipment; that on their return to England they may bring home their estate in certain commodities (a list is given) and lade them in any of the Company's ships, paying the same freight as is paid that year by the Company, but they must not exceed the following proportions, viz.: five tons to be allowed to the President or Agent at Surat, Fort St. George, and Bantam; three tons to the Chief at Persia, the Bay, Masulipatam, Macassar, Japan, Formosa, and Tonquin, the Deputy at Bombay, and the Second at Surat, Fort St. George, and Bantam; two tons to all others of Council or to those belonging to any of the said places; and one ton to all factors not of Council, provided the said goods are duly registered in the factories where the owners have served, in a book appointed to be kept for that purpose, and a certificate thereof transmitted to the Company by the Agent or Chief of the place from whence they come, and that the said goods are brought to the Company's warehouse in London: that they may send home certain goods and jewels (a list is given) during their stay in India, provided these are duly registered as aforesaid, and not laden in the Company's ships, permission money to be paid for fine goods according to rule. Free liberty is also granted to the said factors to trade from place to place in India in every commodity of the country but those now excepted (a list is given), and this must be done with their own stock not with the Company's, a register to be entered in the books appointed to be kept in each factory of the quantity of such trade, to and from what places, and in what vessels it is conveyed. The Chief of every factory to send a transcript yearly of such registers to England. Certain commodities (a list is given) not to be sent to Japan, and copper is forbidden to be brought from that country. If any of the Company's factors or servants abuse the said liberty, or use any of the Company's money, or estate, or ships for their own private account, or trade to or from the South Seas not hereby permitted, or neglect to register their goods, etc., they are to expect no advantage or benefit, but will have to pay the full damages mentioned in their indentures of covenants as if this indulgence had never been granted. All are to take notice of the foregoing, as former orders for indulgence are hereby revoked and made void. At their going out all owners, commanders, and seamen may freely export commodities not particularly prohibited in their charter-parties, also amber; provided they register these with the Secretary and have from him a ticket and licence to the Husband to ship them, but they must not exceed five tons in all, and upon return to England

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they may bring the commodities now mentioned (a list is given) or any others not prohibited, provided they bring them into the Company's warehouse and do not exceed five per cent in tonnage, according to charterparty. They are also to note that all commodities made of calico or cotton wool above ½ yard wide and 1 yard long (neckcloths excepted) brought home in the Company's ships must be reduced to pieces of calico and the stated damages paid accordingly. Mrs. Ennys to be allowed to export certain goods mentioned in a paper now read, not exceeding 1½ tons, to Mr. Vincent in the Bay; and Mrs. Sayon to be allowed to export ten dozen quart bottles of Canary to her son at the Coast. (4½ *pp.*)

ROYAL WARRANT TO TREASURER LATIMER, FEBRUARY 19, 1674 (*Public Record Office: King's Warrant Book* III, p. 466).

To licence and permit Edward Backwell to export, custom free, 40,000*l.* in silver and gold already coined in the Mint being to supply and improve our merchants' trade to East India, and in regard said Backwell has formerly brought great quantities of gold and silver to the Mint, which by law he might have exported custom free, and in regard he engages in a bond of 10,000*l.* penalty to bring to the Mint to be coined there a greater quantity, viz. 60,000*l.* of silver and gold than he shall now export and that within six months' time.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 20, 1674 (*Court Book*, vol, xxviii, p. 403).

On a motion by Lord Berkeley, order is given for the petition and proposals of Signor Gomes Rodrigues to be further considered next Monday. A list of books desired for Masulipatam factory is presented, and certain Committees are requested to ascertain what books have already been sent there and to Fort St. George, and report whether they think those mentioned in the list are necessary. A catalogue from Mr. Darley of books necessary to be sent as a library to the Bay, is read, and order given for these to be provided, also for twenty bibles and one hundred catechisms. The account of the late Francis Langston to be stated. The following gratuities to be presented: the sum of 17*l.* 10*s.* to Captain Prowd; 15*l.* 10*s.* to Captain Wildy; 15*l.* to Captain Robert Martin; 16*l.* to Captain James Bonneel; and 12*l.* 12*s.* to Mr. Edward Ely, for their pains and attendance on board the Dutch prize ships whilst they were unlading. Mrs. Elford to be permitted to ship in

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the *Loyal Merchant* several goods for account of Joseph Hymmers. Freight and demurrage to be paid to the owners of the *Golden Fleece* and *Loyal Merchant* for their last voyage to the Indies. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 23, 1674 (*Court Book*, vol. xxviii, p. 404).

The following are chosen to serve as writers at Bantam: George West, Samuel Austin, John Burdet, Ralph Cooke, John Cheney, Daniel Quick, John Turner, and Richard Knipe, and the Bantam Committees are desired to ascertain their ability in writing, arithmetic, keeping merchants' accounts, also their 'demeanour and good behaviour'. Petitions are read from the son of Sir Jonathan Trelawnie, —— Meverel, Francis Mansel, Elisha Palmer, —— Sturt, —— Boult, and George Fulwood desiring employment; these are referred for consideration at the next election, provided the applicants in the meantime qualify for the Company's service. The petition of Abigail Cooke is referred to certain Committees to consider and report upon. A report is read touching salary due to William Nokes, late chaplain at St. Helena, and referred to the Shipping Committee. Consideration is again had of the request of Signor Gomes Rodrigues for permission for three Jews to go in the Company's shipping to India, and, after full debate, order is given for the reasons why the Company cannot permit this, 'to be drawn up and humbly presented to His Majesty'. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 25, 1674 (*Ibid.*, p. 405).

The complaint made by Mr. Francia, that certain pieces in a bale of calicoes he bought of the Company are missing, to be looked into. Permission is granted for the shipment and exportation of certain goods mentioned in a report from the Shipping Committee. Captain Roger Severn to be paid 10*l.* in accordance with a report now read. Saltpetre to be delivered to Mr. Buckle. No chest of wine shipped on board the Company's vessels to contain more than twenty gallons. A report concerning the management of affairs at Fort St. George in the event of Sir William Langhorne's death is read, and referred to the Committee for the Coast and Bay. Consideration to be had of the request of Sir Thomas Chamber touching the stop of his dividend. A report on Streinsham Master's account is read, and the 60*l.* charged him for fine on calicoes sent to the Master and Wardens of Trinity House ordered to be remitted; and the remaining clauses in the said report are referred

for further consideration, according to the sense of the present debate. Permission to be given to the owners of the *Phoenix* to lade in the *Falcon* 5 cwt. of cochineal in lead. One hundred muskets and one hundred barrels of powder to be provided and sent to Bantam. (1½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 27, 1674 (*Ibid.*, p. 407).

An agreement made by the Governor with Mr. Western for 140 tons of Japan copper is approved. Captains Brookhaven and Prowd to use their utmost endeavours to hasten the ships entertained for the Coast and Bay, Surat, and Bantam, to Gravesend. Lead to be provided for the several ships by Sir John Moore. A letter is read from Cassa Verona[1] to George Foxcroft touching 9,000 pagodas, which he desires the Company to allow him and the matter is referred to the Auditor. The Coast and Bay Committee to ascertain why Mr. Arnold removed from Bantam to Masulipatam, and whether the salary of 35*l.* per annum formerly paid him shall be continued. A petition from the commanders of the *Phoenix* and *Lancaster* is read, and referred for consideration. Goods mentioned in the reports from the several warehouse committees to be exposed for sale on April 7 next, with all the pepper (except the *Mary's*) in the Company's possession, and the saltpetre and cowries in the custody of the Husband, the report to be printed in two papers and given out for the accommodation of buyers. Permission is given for the exportation of several provisions mentioned in a report now read. The Shipping Committee to consider what further quantity of provisions shall be allowed to be exported to the Company's factors and servants, taking into account the conveniency of stowage for the same, that the ships be not 'pestered', nor the commanders and mariners prejudiced; permission from the said Committee to be a sufficient warrant to the Secretary to give tickets to the Husband for shipment of the said provisions. (1½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 27, 1674 (AFTERNOON) (*Ibid.*, p. 408).

Jasper Maudit is admitted to the freedom by redemption. Thomas Spencer is elected to serve as a writer at Surat. Colonel Harman Bake, engineer at Bombay, to be allowed a salary of 80*l.* a year, to begin from

[1] Kāsi Viranna.

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the time of his entertainment in that quality. Certain Committees to consider and confer with Sir Robert Southwell touching the Company's vessels passing by the Forts of Tannah and Karinjah, and report what is fit to be done. Consideration to be had of the salaries fit to be given to those writers who have served five years in the several factories; also of what kentledge goods should be sent from Surat. Certain Committees to examine the ability of Richard Cantrell and Mr. Franklyn, recommended as Assay Masters for India, and provide the books necessary to be sent there, touching the discovery and improvement of mines. The Governor to wait on the King and pray him to grant the Company power to direct their President and Agents in India to stamp such foreign coins as are necessary to carry on their trade with the natives. Susanna Cheney, widow, and Richard Kensey, vintner, are accepted as security for John Cheney, writer. A report is read touching the account of Sir Thomas Chamber, and referred for further consideration and report. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 2, 1674 (*Court Book*, vol. xxviii, p. 409).

The Governor reports that on representing to the King the Company's desire for power 'to make some coyns at Bombay with forreign stamp'. His Majesty replied, he believed that sufficient authority had been granted in his letters patents for that island, but additional power should be conceded if needful. Hereupon order is given for a letter to that effect to be prepared and presented to His Majesty's Secretary of State. A report is read touching the management of the Company's affairs at the Fort, in case of the death or removal of their Agent, and recommending that the order of December 18, 1671, appointing Richard Mohun Agent upon the death or removal of Sir William Langhorn and Jeremy Sambrooke, should be revoked, because of the 'weakness and indisposition of Mohun, and that those of Council should proceed in the management of affairs and act as joint commissioners, the first of Council to preside but still keep the accounts, and the rest to continue in their respective employments until further directions from the Court. That, in accordance with a former order, there shall always be a full Council of six, besides the Agent, and accordingly Mr. Crandon is to succeed next in Council, if there is no just ground to the contrary, 'for we are very tender that any of our servants should be so farr discouraged as to loose their succession'. Laurence Sawcer to take place next to

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Crandon and still keep on his work with the calicoes, and Jacob Smyth to be appointed of Council, which will make the number up to seven, besides the Agent. The salaries of Timothy Wilkes, Laurence Sawcer, and Jacob Smith to be increased to 40*l.* a year, to begin from the arrival of the first of this year's ships at the Fort. The salaries of all writers and apprentices who have served their time in India, to be advanced to 20*l.* a year, if there is nothing against them, they to direct their friends to give security accordingly. James Harding now at the Fort, who was 'bred a silkman', to be sent to Kāsimbāzār and employed in sorting the Company's silks. Thomas Puckle, merchant, and Francis Marshal, tallow-chandler, both of London, are accepted as security in 500*l.* for Samuel Austin. The sufficiency of the securities proposed for the young men lately entertained to be ascertained. Sir Goddard Nelthorpe to be permitted to export to the Coast 106 oz. of gold, paying one per cent permission, it being for account of Sir William Langhorn. (1¾ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 4, 1674 (*Ibid.*, p. 411).

The following securities are accepted: Christopher Turner, grocer of London, and George Clarkson Esq. of Lambeth, in 500*l.* for John Turner, writer; Ralph Cooke, clothworker, and Prospher Fenton, both of London, in 500*l.* for Ralph Cooke, Junior, writer; Daniel Edwards and Nathaniel Skottow, merchants of London, in 500*l.* for Daniel Quick, writer; and Randolph Knipe and William Nutt, merchants of London, in 500l. for Richard Knipe, writer. The request of Mr. Gould touching Littleton, a factor in the Bay, is referred to the Coast and Bay Committee; they are also to consider the request now made by Mr. Breton concerning Mr. Fleetwood. Damaged Calicoes bought by Mr. Finch to be examined. Mr. Canham to be permitted to export to Bombay 120 yards of black cloth. The Treasury Committee to ascertain from Thomas Green, who is nominated as Cashier-General, on what terms he will undertake that employment. (1 *p.*)

SECRETARY COVENTRY TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE CUSTOMS, MARCH 5, 1674 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 36, *p.* 335).

Notwithstanding the limitation in the articles, there have come from the States-General 96 passes for our ships to go free. . . . None are promised but 11 to the East India Company, and 6 to the Guinea Company.

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AT A COMMITTEE FOR BUYING GOODS, SHIPPING, ETC., MARCH 5, 1674 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvA, p. 130).

They have considered what has been written from Masulipatam in favour of Joseph Arnold who came from Bantam, and the encouragement the Company ordered to be given him by their letter to the Fort of December 18, 1671, which they think may again be renewed to the Fort, and he appointed of Council at Masulipatam. They have also considered what goods to order to be returned from Surat by the ships now designed for that place, and what to provide for the following year. *Here follows a detailed list of piece-goods, indigo, aloes socatrina, cardamoms (with instructions as to the packing of the aloes), spices, cotton yarn, silks, and pepper.* If the full quantities of the goods ordered cannot be procured their want is to be supplied by some of the other commodities mentioned. As they cannot find any commodity proper for kentledge that will turn to account except olibanum, aloes socatrina, lapis tutia, and coffee, 'which in all makes but about 55 tons', they think that the *Golden Fleece*, *Rainbow*, and *Mary* should take to India three-quarters of their kentledge. (1¾ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 6, 1674 (*Ibid.*, vol. xxviii, p. 412).

Bullion to the value of 57,000*l.* to be sent in the ships bound for Surat, and the stock for Bantam to be made up to 120,000 pieces of eight. A report of goods suitable to be provided and brought from Surat by this year's ships, and of those to be procured for next year is read and approved. The request of Dr. West, that his son George, who has been elected a writer for Bantam, may be sent to a factory within the presidency of Surat, is consented to, provided he goes by the next year's shipping, and in the meantime qualifies himself for keeping merchants' accounts. Report to be made as to the qualifications and ability of Mr. Flower, who has been nominated to serve as a chaplain at Bombay or Surat. Soldiers entertained for Bombay and the Fort to be supplied with a coat value 12*s.* 6*d.* at the Company's charge, and shirts and other necessaries to be delivered to them when wanted, and charged to their respective accounts; fruit and spice also to be sent on board for them in case of sickness, each to be allowed to the value of 5*s.* Jeremy Sambrooke is admitted to the freedom by service. William Nokes, late chaplain at St. Helena, to be paid 51*l.* in full of salary due to him. The Governor reports that the Lords Commissioners of Prizes have passed the account of the King's Dutch prizes, that the 4,490*l.*

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due to the Company for saltpetre has been charged on the receipt of customs, and that His Majesty has allowed 1,500*l.* to the Court of Committees as a gratuity for their pains in this business, and the balance, 20,000*l.*, is to be paid at once to Mr. Mounteney, and a discharge ordered to be passed the Great Seal for the Company's indemnity. Order is hereupon given for a warrant to be made out for payment of the said 20,000*l.* to Mr. Mounteney. Some silk and calicoes, taken out of the Prize ships by Captain Munden, to be delivered to Robert Woolley, according to directions given by the Lords Commissioners, Woolley to pay custom and all other charges incurred. John Venables, of Lincolns Inn, and Jasper Maudit, a London merchant, are accepted as security in 500*l.* for Thomas Spencer, writer. The owners of the *Loyal Merchant* to be allowed to ship out 1000 dollars permission free.[1] (1½*pp.*)

WARRANT FROM TREASURER LATIMER TO THE RECEIPT, MARCH 6, 1674 (*British Museum Add. MS.* 28076, p. 229).

To issue 2,925*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.* to the East India Company by tallies on the Customs Cashier, being the amount assigned to them by George Wharton upon an order, No. 62, for 10,000*l.* registered on the customs of the quarter commencing Lady Day, 1672.

WARRANT FROM TREASURER LATIMER TO THE CUSTOMS CASHIER, MARCH 6, 1674 (*Public Record Office: Money Book* (*Customs*) p. 153).

To pay two tallies drawn to-day for 1,564*l.* 19*s.* 0*d.* and 2,925*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.* out of the first moneys arising on the customs of any first arriving East India Company's ship: being for so much due in the Ordnance Office to said Company.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 9, 1674 (*Court Book*, vol. xxviii, p. 414).

Captain Pierce desiring that his account may be closed and charged with no more pepper than for which he signed bills of lading, the Auditor is told to ascertain whether the Captain received the pepper on the Coast by weight, and what is wanting in his ship in proportion to what the other vessels brought from India, also what waste is usually allowed between the Coast and Surat. Upon examination of the olibanum reported to be damaged in the *Golden Fleece*, it is found that 'it ran together by the heat in the hold' and was not hurt at sea, and so order

[1] Among the warrants signed is one for 5,000*l.* 'to be made paid in cash'.

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is given not to hold the owners liable. Order is given for 300*l.* 'to be made paid in cash', and spent in gratifying two gentlemen who were serviceable to the Company in regard to the prize ships. A satisfactory account being received of the abilities and qualifications of Mr. Flower, M.A., he is elected to be chaplain at Surat or Bombay at a salary of 50*l.* per annum and a yearly gratuity of 50*l.* should he be found to deserve it. He is also to be allowed 20*l.* for fresh provisions, etc., for his voyage. The sum of 20*l.* to be imprested to Joshua Darley, chaplain, now bound for the Bay, to be deducted from his salary as it becomes due in India. The owners of the *Falcon* to be permitted to export 347 pieces of eight, permission free, it being part of her stock.[1] (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 11, 1674 (*Court Book*, vol. xxviii, p. 415).

Payment to be made to Samuel Sowton in full of his account. The Shipping Committee to report how many soldiers may be spared at St. Helena and sent with the most convenience to England. The Surat Committee to report what salaries should be given to the factors at Surat and how much of it should be paid in India; and, on a representation that it would much conduce to the advantage of the Company's affairs if the married factors at the Coast should live in Madras, or within the Fort, and all other married factors on the north coast of India live at Bombay, certain Committees are desired to consider what is best to be done in this matter and report. The Treasury Committee to see that the account of the four Dutch prizes which has been kept in two distinct books is now entered under one account. Mr. Stanhope being recommended as a chaplain for India, certain Committees are to ascertain and report as to his abilities and qualifications for the work of the ministry. The petitions of Richard Davison and Francis Cooke, pursers, are read, and directions given for ascertaining whether these men, or any other pursers, brought expresses from Ireland immediately on arrival of the Company's ships there, or whether the packets came by other hands, and what is the usual reward for this service. Benjamin Coles, Edward Grace, and John Cooke are accepted as further securities in 500*l.* for Jacob Smith, factor at the Fort. A report is read of the distribution of the 1000*l.* given by the King to the Company's officers

[1] Among the warrants signed is one for 200*l.* and one for 100*l.*, both 'to be made paid in cash', one for 200*l.* to the Governor, one for 100*l.* to the Deputy, and one for each of the twenty-four Committees for 50*l.*

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for their care and pains concerning the Dutch prizes, and a list given of the warrants made out accordingly. (1½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 11, 1674 (AFTERNOON) (*Ibid.*, vol. xxviii, p. 417).

The sum of 10*l.* apportioned to Thomas Clayton from the 1,000*l.* given by the King to the Company's officers for their care about the Dutch prizes, to be increased to 20*l.* and the same put to the account of the said prizes. The owners of the *Surat Merchant* to see that their ship leaves Gravesend by March 25 next, and the owners of the *Berkeley Castle* to dispatch that ship by April 15 next. A report touching the account of Streinsham Master is read, and referred until it can be ascertained how long he officiated as Second at Surat, what was the recognized salary of that post at the time, and whether another person was receiving the salary of Second at that place. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 13, 1674 (*Ibid.*, p. 418.)

Sambrooke to open the thirty bales of goods uninvoiced in the *Berkeley Castle* in order to ascertain their contents, that the ship's account may be made up. Consideration as to orders to be given to the *Advice Pinnace* now gone to the Bay is deferred. Edith Harris and her maid, Joyce Beeman, each to be given a gratuity of 5*l.* to be put to the account of the prize goods. The account of Robert Clarke to be examined. (¾ *p.*)

ACQUITTANCE UNDER THE GREAT SEAL TO THE EAST INDIA COMPANY, MARCH 13, 1674 (*Parchment Records*, no. 32).

Releasing them from all further claims for the goods taken from the Dutch prizes.

WARRANT FROM TREASURER LATIMER TO THE CUSTOMS COMMISSIONERS, MARCH 13, 1674 (*Public Record Office: Warrants not relating to money*, iv, p. 224).

By the 6th Article of the agreement made by the Principal Commissioners of Prizes with the East India Company touching the disposition of the four prizes, it was agreed that by reason the said Company was to give preference to the sale of the King's goods there should be allowed (for such quantities of calico and pepper of their own as they should keep unsold and as were proportionable to His Majesty's) to the exporters of such goods the benefit of the half subsidy and additional duty during the space of 24 months, to be computed from the respective times such their goods were entered at the Custom House, at sight, in case the said

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entries were made between January 1, 1673, and October 1, 1673. By certificate of the 5th instant said Commissioners have certified that there were sold of the King's calicoes 102,160 pieces, of penny clouts 5,120 pieces, and of pepper 1,260,158 lb. weight. According to the above agreement you are to cause payment to be made to the exporters of the said goods belonging to the said East India Company, of the half subsidy and additional duty in the abovesaid proportion.

THE COMPANY TO CAPTAIN ROBERT MARTIN, MARCH 13, 1674 (*Letter Book*, vol. v, p. 109).

Have freighted his ship the *Loyal Merchant*, and the *Lancaster*, and *Phoenix* designed for the Coast and Bay, and, it being late in the season, desire the greatest endeavours be made to get into the Downs, and, with the *Falcon*, who is bound for Surat, the first opportunity taken of sailing together as far as St. Iago. If a quick passage is obtained and it is thought there is time to get to the Coast and Bay, they are to keep together, and if thought safe, to go within Madagascar. Martin is to keep with the *Falcon* as far as Johanna, and with the other two to the Coast and Bay, but if kept by contrary winds on the English coast and keeping together may retard his voyage and hinder his timely arrival at the Fort, then he is to make the best of his way alone, and if, when beyond the Cape, it is too late to go within St. Lawrence, he is to go without, which at this season is the most certain and shortest passage; to use his best endeavours to gain the Coast, deliver the packet, and follow the orders and directions of the Agent and Council there. While sailing in company, his ship the *Loyal Merchant* is to wear the flag, Captain Goodlad in the *Lancaster* to be Vice-Admiral, and Captain Wildey in the *Phoenix* Rear-Admiral, and 'in regard of these uncerteine and troublesom times' they are to keep their ships in a good posture of defence during the whole voyage and agree together for mutual defence in case of an attack by the enemy. 'The worship of God' is to be strictly observed aboard his ship, and good order kept among his men. On returning to St. Helena he is to keep with as many of the Company's ships as possible. (¾ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO CAPTAINS GOODLAD AND WILDEY, MARCH 13, 1674 (*Ibid.*, p. 110).

If, in arriving at Ceylon, they find it too late to touch at the Coast and then go down into the Bay, they are to sail direct for the latter place

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and on arriving deliver the Company's letters to the Chief and Council and observe their directions for further proceedings. (½ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO CAPTAIN JOHN STAFFORD, MARCH 13, 1674 (*Ibid.*, p. 110).

Have entertained the *Falcon*, of which ship he is commander, and designed her for Surat, and no other vessel being ready to go there, the *Eagle* being designed for Bantam, the *Loyal Merchant*, *Phoenix*, and *Lancaster* for the Coast, who may probably be in the Downs at the same time as the *Falcon*, they desire that all keep together as far as St. Iago and beyond the Cape if they are not too late, but if the season is too far spent, Stafford is to gain his passage as best he can and make Bombay his first port in India, deliver the Company's packet to the Governor or to the Deputy Governor, and follow their orders and directions, or those of the President and Council at Surat. He is to take special care to keep up the worship of God aboard his ship, see that the health of the seamen and passengers is well looked after and the rules of the Company kept. Though there is now peace between His Majesty and the Dutch, yet because of the uncertainty of the times he is to keep his ship in a good posture of defence, be careful of any vessel he meets, keep with the Company's ships both outward and homeward, and agree as to their rank, especially at St. Helena, for the mutual safety in coming home, in which respect is to be had to the senior commander. (½ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO CAPTAIN JAMES BONNELL, MARCH 13, 1674 (*Ibid.*, p. 110).

Have entertained the *Eagle*, of which ship he is commander, and she being intended to go out during the war procured passes for her from the Prince of Orange, the States-General, and the Dutch East India Company to enable her to sail to Bantam and back. These they now deliver to Bonnell, with a pass from His Majesty and one from themselves for the Dutch vessel the *Conwerre* for a like voyage. Desire him to use his utmost endeavours to prosecute his voyage, deliver the Company's packet to the Agent and Council at Bantam, and follow their directions for his further proceedings. Suppose he may be in the Downs with the ships bound for the Coast and Surat, with these he is to keep company as far as St. Iago and the Cape (similar orders having been given to them). If any of the Company's ships are ready to leave Bantam when the *Eagle* is, they are to keep together, and especially

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with those from St. Helena, rank themselves into squadrons for mutual defence, respect being given to the senior in command, and so sail for the first port in England. Direct him to see carefully to the good government of his ship's company and that the usual rules are well kept. (¾ *p.*)

AT A COMMITTEE FOR PRIZING GOODS FOR THE NEXT SALE, MARCH 13, 1674 (*Court Book*, vol. XXVA, p. 127).

Messrs. Davison and Moyer to examine the pepper discoloured with red earth returned in several ships and now in the charge of Charles Aston, and report what part can be sold and what part should be returned to the owners. The Auditor to remind the Governor to desire the Officers of the Ordnance to take away the remaining saltpetre that the account may be stated. (½ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 16, 1674 (*Ibid.*, vol. xxviii, p. 419).

Certain Committees to ascertain the qualifications of Henry Hills, who is recommended to serve the Company as a printer in India, also what implements and servants should be sent out with him, and the cost. The Court, judging it requisite that the business of their cash and bullion should be committed to the care of a person who will be responsible for all losses that may occur in that respect, direct that security to the amount of 4,000*l.* must be given by any one entertained as Cashier-General. Mr. Hubbold desiring to give up his employment as Cashier-General, Humphrey Edwin at his own request is elected to that post at a yearly salary of 300*l.*, to begin from the 25th instant, with accommodation for living in the Company's house if it can be arranged, on his engaging to make good all losses that shall happen to the Company's concerns under his management, and agreeing not to indulge in any foreign trade, beyond 2,500*l.* per annum, and whatever part of that he shall wish to send to India is to be approved by the Court. Peter Cossen, on account of his ability and industry, is chosen to succeed Edwin as Auditor, at a yearly salary of £100*l.*, to begin from the 25th instant, with the promise that consideration shall be had of his endeavours as they shall deserve. Ion Kenn is appointed first assistant to the Auditor, with an annual salary of 50*l.* to begin from the 25th instant, and John Richards is appointed second assistant in the Auditor's office at an annual salary of 40*l.* to begin from the 25th instant. Consideration to be had as to which rooms in the Company's house may be made into

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'a commodious dwelling' for Mr. Edwin and his family. The Committee for Accounts to find out why the Company's books of accounts are not posted in due time, and to propose some method for bringing them to a constant yearly balance. (1¼ *pp.*)

THE COMPANY TO CAPTAIN ROBERT MARTIN, MARCH 16, 1674 (*Letter Book*, vol. v, p. 111).

Hope this letter will not find him in the Downs, the season of the year making his dispatch urgent. Last Saturday they delivered packets to his pursers and those in the *Phoenix* to Mr. Faircliff, but fear that some have not gone. On receipt of this letter, Martin, if only one packet has been delivered for the Agent and Council at the Fort, is to set sail immediately, not wait for his pursers or any one, and on arriving at the Fort and Surat inform them why he has come without the letters. (¼ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 18, 1674 (*Court Book*, vol. xxviii, p. 420).

John Burniston is elected a writer for Surat at 10*l.* a year. Wages due to the late Francis Langston to be paid. Robert Burdet and Richard Midleton, London merchants, are accepted as security in 500*l.* for John Burdet, writer. Richard Davison, purser of the *Golden Fleece*, and Francis Cooke, purser of the *Rainbow*, to be paid 10*l.* apiece. Henry Hills is elected to be printer at Bombay or Surat at a yearly salary of 50*l.*, and order is given for a printing press with letters and other necessaries and a convenient quantity of paper to be provided and sent with him, the cost of all not to exceed 150*l.* Mr. Hills is also to be allowed 5*l.* for fresh provisions for the voyage, the cost of the whole affair of printing to be placed to the account of Benjee Parrack,[1] of which advice is to be given in the general letter to Surat. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 20, 1674 (*Ibid.*, p. 421).

Permission to be given to Mr. Gyffard to ship in the *Rainbow* some household linen and other necessaries for Surat, and to the Deputy Governor to send a chest of wine to Mr. Gray. On petition, Captain Philip Holland and his son to be entertained as soldiers for Bombay, a cabin provided for him during the voyage, and advice given in the general letter for his employment in some of the Company's brigantines,

[1] Bhīmji Pārak, the Company's broker at Surat.

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if occasion arises. The following securities for Humphrey Edwin, Cashier-General, are approved: Christopher Willoughby in 2,000*l.*, John Goodier in 1,000*l.*, and Samuel Sambrooke, Senior, in 1,000*l.* Richard Bagnal is admitted to the freedom by redemption. The Committee for Lawsuits to direct a bond to be drawn up to be given by the Cashier-General and his securities to make good to the Company all loss that shall happen to the cash or bullion under his charge. John Harris, of the Inner Temple, and John Pickering, of St. Giles in the Fields, are accepted as security in 500*l.* for John Burniston, writer. A report is read certifying that Streinsham Master kept the Company's books at Surat from August 1, 1669, to July 31, 1670, during which time Mr. Gray, the Second at Surat, was employed at Bombay; that the salary of book-keeper was 120*l.* per annum, and Mr. Master's account is stated at 50*l.* per annum; hereupon Master is allowed a gratuity of 70*l.* for his pains and care in that business. The owners of the *Johanna* to be paid for freight and demurrage. Mr. Madox to be paid 63*l.* for fees for the Company's discharge from the King touching the four prize ships. Certain Committees to consider and report as to what increase is fit to be made to the salaries of factors in India. The Lawsuits Committee to consider how best to recover the money owing by Peter Cooke, and, if necessary to order the bond given by his sureties to be put in suit. (1½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 23, 1674 (*Court Book*, vol. xxviii, p. 423).

Mr. Foly to be allowed to ship two chests of ale in the *Expectation*. The Secretary to consult with Moses as to what law books should be sent to Bombay, and provide them accordingly. Two Committees to examine Samuel Sowton's bonds and security, and report whether these should be delivered up as is desired. A report of the account of Moses is approved, and order given for his bills to be sent in quarterly, and for the Lawsuits Committee to audit and report them. The petition of Streinsham Master is referred for examination as to how long he officiated as Warehouse-keeper before he supplied the place of Second at Surat after the return of Mr. Gray from Bombay, also what was the salary then of the Third at Surat. The Governor or Deputy to gratify those who have been or may yet be serviceable about the contracts for saltpetre, the sum given not to exceed 200 guineas, and the Court approve of the present of 150*l.* given for service done the Company

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in January last and direct that warrants be issued for the same 'to be made paid in cash'. The time to be allowed for clearing and taking away goods bought at the next sale upon which the allowance of prompt payment is to be made is agreed upon, the same to be inserted in the preamble. (1¼ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 25, 1674 (*Ibid.*, p. 424).

The Committee for Shipping and Plantations to give order at once for the goods and provisions designed for St. Helena to be put aboard the *Johanna*. No goods or merchandise to be sent aboard any boat or vessel carrying the Company's treasure except small parcels of bullion licensed by the Company or having cocquets from the Customhouse, that all hindrance may be avoided. Bonds given by Samuel Sowton and John Metford to be delivered up and cancelled. The Coast and Bay Committee to insert in their report the number of persons employed in the Company's factories abroad, their salaries, and how many are wanted in each place; they are also to consider how goods may be brought down from Hūgli to Balasore Road with safety, and how the English may navigate in the Ganges with the Company's great ships, as is done by the Dutch and Moors, and make report. A report concerning the demurrage of the Surat ships during their stay in Ireland is read and approved, by it the owners of the *Golden Fleece* and the other ships are to have twenty days' allowance for food and wages, according to what was allowed the several vessels in the West Country last year, and for the time the *Golden Fleece* was detained in the river and unable to unlade because of the dispatching of the King's ships seven days' provisions and wages to be allowed according to the number of men aboard, and 40*s.* a head for as many soldiers as she carried less than the owners were told to provide. The sum of 70*l.* awarded to Streynsham Master as a gratuity for his good services in India is augmented to 120*l.* in accordance with a report now read. Ralph Marshal is admitted to the freedom gratis. The account of Mr. Remington to be reported. (1¾ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 27, 1674 (*Ibid.*, p. 426).

All bullion and fine goods sent out or returned from the Indies by the Company's factors to be shipped and landed upon the factors paying permission as free men. Mr. Canham to be allowed to export black cloth in the *Golden Fleece*. Captain Steward to be entertained at a soldier's pay and recommended to the President and Council for employment in

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one of the brigantines. Streinsham Master to be permitted to export to India five tons of red lead, he being the first to discover that it would turn to the Company's account. Ten tons of it to be sent to Surat. Advices from Persia to be examined touching the complaint made by Mr. Young of Englishmen 'colouring Strangers' goods', and a clause concerning this to be inserted in the Company's letter. (1¼ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 30, 1674 (*Court Book*, vol. xxviii, p. 427).

Permission is given to Messrs. Owen, Deprie, Randal, Master, Norden, Clissald, Harris, Hull, Chase, Quick, and Captain Whitty to export the several goods, particulars of which are read. The Court approve of Messrs. Burley and Prescot being sent on board the King's Dutch prize ship. The Committee for Private Trade to adjust the account of the *Johanna's* demurrage in the Thames with her owners. Mrs. Tutchin to be allowed to take her youngest son with her in the *Expectation* to Fort St. George.[1] (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, APRIL 1, 1674 (*Ibid.*, p. 428).

The owners and commander of the *Mary* to be permitted to ship out 1,000 pieces of eight and 50 oz. of gold on account of that ship's stock. Samuel White, barber in the *Rainbow*, to be allowed to enlist as a soldier in the Company's service at Bombay if he wishes. The owners of the *Golden Fleece* to be paid for freight and demurrage. Permission is given to John Turner, John Burniston, Mrs. Mohun, and Mrs. Judith Sayon to ship out the several goods mentioned in the notes now read. The Surat Committee to consider what goods will be most convenient to be sent from Surat to prevent the ships returning with dead freight. An appeal to be made to the Commissioners for Assessments touching the 13*l.* 19*s.* demanded for three months' tax, 9*l.* of which is assessed on the Company, that the tax may be settled as formerly agreed upon by them.[2] (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, APRIL 3, 1674 (*Ibid.*, p. 429).

Permission is granted to Messrs. Petit, Sherlock, Knipe, and Hills to export the several goods mentioned in the notes now read. The owners of the *Golden Fleece* to be paid in full for her demurrage. The petitions of Mathias Crouch, Elizabeth Marshal, Edward Byrch, and Captain Robert Lord are referred for consideration and report. Crouch and

[1] Among the warrants signed is one for 1,000*l.* 'made paid in cash'.
[2] Among the warrants signed is one for 22*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* 'to be made paid in cash'.

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Marshal are given 40*s.* apiece from the poor-box. The Shipping Committee to consider and report what they think should be done about the service performed by the commanders of the four Surat ships in capturing the *Mayboom*[1] on the Coast of India. (1 *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO THE PRESIDENT AND COUNCIL AT SURAT, APRIL 3, 1674 (*Ibid.*, vol. xxvA, p. 132).

Complaining that their orders have not been followed, for, instead of receiving 100 bales of the best cardamoms as ordered, only 43 bales arrived by the last ships and some of these much decayed and discoloured, so that they were not only deprived of their expectations, but it allowed of a very great quantity being sent home as private trade. In future, great care is to be taken that the Company's orders are complied with, and no prohibited goods allowed to be brought to England. They find that upon the liberty given them of trading in the country, they and others employ many ships; therefore they caution them not to exceed their own estates in such trade and not to employ the stock or credit of the Company in this way. They also find that by making receipts and payments in the name of Binges [Bhīmji Pārak] the broker, at the end of the year they are much in his debt for interest, though no money is taken up of him; to prevent this they order that in future a particular account is to be kept in the books of accounts, and no money paid except by warrant, which warrants are to be signed by the President and Council at their consultations in the same way as is done in England. They also order that in future the President at Surat and the Deputy Governor of Bombay shall sign the general books of accounts of their respective residencies [*sic*] as well as the Accountant who keeps them, and this is also to be done at the several factories under the Surat Presidency. That the particular books of the soldiers' pay, and all other charges at Bombay and the other factories are to be sent yearly to England; these books to be examined monthly by the Chief of each factory before being entered in the General books and signed by them, as well as by those who spent the money. They are also to send particular accounts of the yearly customs and revenues of Bombay. In their letter of Feb. 22, 1671, to Surat[2], they advised that Samuel Carleton, surgeon in Persia, was entertained at 50*s.* monthly,[3] but his mother states that he is not paid accordingly, therefore they are to advise

[1] See 1671–3 volume, p. xxii, n. [2] See also *Letter Book* (I.O.), vol. v, p. 117.
[3] and 2 Blank in original. See *Letter Book* (I.O.), vol. v, p. 117.

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the Chief and Council of this in their next letter to Persia, so that Carleton may be paid. They complain very much of the cotton yarn sent home by the last ships, and of the way in which it was packed, and require them to be more careful and circumspect in future. (1½ *pp.*)

THE COMPANY TO THE AGENT AND COUNCIL AT BANTAM, APRIL 3, 1674[1] (*Court Book*, vol. XXVA, p. 134).

They sent by the *John and Margaret* a parcel of China roots, these have lost greatly in weight, caused, they are informed, by John Dacres 'sopping them in salt water under pretence of keeping them from the worme'. For this Dacres is to make full satisfaction, and notice is to be given that no one will be allowed to continue in the Company's service who shall do this or other things of a like nature. The roots sent are so bad that half their prime cost will be lost, besides the loss in weight. Unless others can be procured at such a rate as may turn to the Company's account, no more are to be sent, as about thirty-five tons were brought from the Coast last year as private trade. Commend to their care the bringing yearly to account the over-plus of pepper, weighing the remains after the ships have been dispatched. During Mr. Browne's agency a copy of the waste books of all pepper received into the godowns was sent home, and what the waste (if any) amounted to, upon each parcel, for many parcels advanced considerably in weight after being milled. They now order that a copy of the said waste books, attested by the warehousekeeper and his assistant, be sent home yearly, also a like book from the factory at Jambi, where the Company have been notoriously abused in the pepper accounts, consultation books, letter books, and all other accounts of charges. They are to be 'more large and cleare' in the Journal parcels of the general books, which were entered very obscurely by Mainstone when he was at Bantam. Lately, as in Agent Hunter's time, green ginger has been bought at so much a jar, this doubles the cost, therefore in future it is to be bought by the pecul and then put into jars. They approve of a separate account being kept of the custom received on pepper and of its first cost; this they are to continue doing, as much abuse has been caused by the practice of entering the prime cost and custom together and charging it all to account as it is brought in. The like care is to be taken at Jambi, as formerly ordered. They have not of late years received any books of consultations from Bantam, nor any particular consultation, except one

[1] See also *Letter Book* (I.O.), vol. v, p. 118.

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for the contract with the King of Bantam, and another for the building of Mainstone's house, notwithstanding that by the Agent's instructions and the general rule goods are to be bought and sold by consultation; therefore they again require this practice to be observed, and, that they may meet more frequently and consult together for the better management of affairs, all payments of money are to be made by warrants to be signed by the Agent and Council and registered at consultation as is done in England, and the consultation books sent home yearly. By the *Constantinople Merchant* they received a parcel of lacca wood, sent from Jambi for the account of Agent Dacres, and placed by him to the Company's account. It has been put up for sale by the candle several times, but will not sell not being proper for European markets, it will be put to the Agent's account to await his direction for its disposal. (1½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, APRIL 4, 1674 (*Ibid.*, vol. xxviii, p. 430).

In accordance with a report now read, the following gratuities are ordered to be paid to the commanders of the four Surat ships: to Captain Pierce 40*l.*, Captain Richard Goodlad of the *Rainbow* 20*l.*, Captain Richard Goodlad of the *Mediterranean* 10*l.*, and to Captain Risbee of the *Loyal Merchant* 20*l.* Captain Goodlad of the *Rainbow* is to be given an additional 5*l.* for entertaining and providing aboard his ship the commander and officers of the *Mayboom*, and Davison, purser in the *Golden Fleece*, is to be given 5*l.* for his pains and care in taking an account of the goods on board the prize ship. Humphrey Edwin to be gratified with 100*l.* for his extraordinary care in auditing the Company's accounts this last year. Resolved to allow adventurers a dividend of twenty per cent in payment for goods bought at the next sale, the remaining dividends to be paid as money comes in, and the affairs of the Company permit. The Governor is desired to call a general court for Monday afternoon next, to acquaint the adventurers with the above resolve, and that warrants for the said dividends will be ready on or before April 13 next. Pepper to be sold on the 7th instant to be priced as follows: Malabar at 10½*d.* the lb., Jambi at 10*d.*, and Biliapatam at 9½*d.* A bale of sailcloth to be sent in the *Johanna* to St. Helena. (1¼ *pp.*)

A GENERAL COURT, APRIL 6, 1674 (*Ibid.*, p. 432).

The Governor informs the Generality of the order of the Court of Committees of the 4th instant, viz.: that there is to be a dividend of

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twenty per cent allowed to the adventurers in payment for goods bought at the next sale, that others are to have their dividends as money comes in and the Company's affairs will permit, and that warrants for the said dividend, payable to the respective adventurers, shall be ready on or before April 13 next. (¾ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, APRIL 6, 1674 [AFTERNOON] (*Court Book*, vol. xxviii, p. 433).

The owners of the *Johanna* to be permitted to export 2,000 pieces of eight and 2 cwt. of black lead, on account of her stock. Captain Brookhaven to repair with Captain Prowd to Gravesend and hasten the departure of the ships from thence to the Downs, and do all he can to dispatch the other vessels out of the river; he is also to give what he judges necessary to necessitous persons bound for St. Helena, not exceeding 30*s.* to a family, and to any soldiers going to Bombay who are in want, not exceeding 5*s.* each, to be deducted from their pay. Samuel Sambrook, Senior, to be given 30*l.* for filling up the contracts for goods sold at the public sales since July 1, 1669, and in future he is to be allowed 5*l.* for entering the contracts of each sale. The cost of the voyage of Henry Hills, printer, and the 5*l.* for his fresh provisions to be placed to the account of Benjee Parrack. (1 *p.*)

THE KING TO SIR FRANCIS LEAKE, GOVERNOR OF GRAVESEND BLOCKHOUSE, APRIL 6, 1674 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 36, p. 353).

Whereas on a late order to stop all soldiers going into foreign parts, he has stayed the passage of certain soldiers whom the East India Company are sending on their own account to the Island of St. Helena, directing that all the soldiers certified by the said Company to be shipped on their account for the said island are to be allowed to depart freely.

A GENERAL COURT OF SALES, APRIL 7–9, 1674 (*Court Book*, vol. xxviii, p. 434).

Sale of cotton yarn, Biliapatam, Jambi, and Malabar pepper, discoloured, white, and light pepper, flags, and dust of pepper, Carmania wool, coffee, Lahore and Sarkhej indigo, dust of indigo, indigo shirts and skins, aloes socatrina, myrrh, olibanum, China roots, tincal, turmeric, shell-lac, seed-lac, stick-lac, saltpetre, cowries, red earth, broad

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and narrow tapseils, brawles, Guinea stuffs, nicannees, broad and narrow chintz, chintz Dungum, Serwange (Sironj) chintz, chintz kaddy, seriaes, sovaguzzees, longcloth brown and blue, sannoes, slave clouts, nellaes, cossaes, ginghams coloured and brown, mercollees, derebauds, salampores blue and brown, parcallaes, betellees, brown betellees, Oringel betellees, allejaes, humhums, humhum cassaes, morees, dungarees, sailcloth, quilts large and small, pautkaes blue and brown, broad, narrow, blue and brown baftas, palamposts, adathaies, tanjebs, mulmuls, diapers, taffetas, and raw silk. With prices and names of purchasers. (24¼ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, APRIL 10, 1674 (*Ibid.*, vol. xxviii, p. 459).

William Clayton's petition to be entertained as a writer is read, and he told that he shall be considered for some employment in India if his father desires it. The *Johanna* being 'much pestered' with private trade, and there remaining scarce room enough for the Company's goods, it is ordered that no more private trade be allowed aboard, and that the goods in her designed for Bantam be taken out and put into the *Golden Fleece* to make room for those for St. Helena. The owners of the *Berkeley Castle* to be paid in full for her freight and demurrage. A letter from Mr. Strange is read, about a case of silk bought at the Company's sale in November last, and Mr. Rowse is directed to ascertain whether Mr. Strange accepts the Company's proposal to leave the said chest with them or not, and that if he does not, his contract will be put in suit. Captain Fisher, commander of the *Berkeley Castle*, promises that she shall be ready to sail from Gravesend by the 27th instant. The petition of Mary Clutton is referred for examination. (1¼ *pp.*)

THE COMPANY TO THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL OF ST. HELENA, APRIL 10, 1674 (*Letter Book*, vol. v, p. 122).

Their last went by the *European*, and the *John and Alexander*, hope it and all the passengers arrived safely. This comes by the *Johanna* with passengers and a quantity of stores and provisions which will give them a full supply. They are to order every inhabitant to plant all sorts of provisions so that 'if they be not negligent and slothfull there can be noe want'. The war being at an end, the Company wish to lessen expenses, but at the same time to keep a sufficient garrison on the island, so direct that seventy-five of the ablest soldiers be retained and the remainder informed of the Company's terms for staying on the island

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as free planters. If they do not accept these terms they are to be sent home, a proportion in each returning ship. The number of the soldiers to be reduced to seventy-five on arrival of the ships from India. Desire them to send a general account of the soldiers' pay and what provisions they have had from the Company's stores, with a particular account of each man who returns home, the time he has been on the island, and what clothes, etc., have been given to him. The *Johanna* to be dispatched with all expedition, that the commander may have no cause for complaint. (½ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO CAPTAIN HOPEFOR BENDALL, APRIL 10, 1674 (*Letter Book*, vol. v, p. 123).

Have freighted his ship the *Johanna* for St. Helena and the South Seas, and as the season of the year is far advanced desire him to take every opportunity to prosecute his voyage. On arriving at St. Helena he is to land the passengers and deliver the Company's packet to the Governor and Council with the goods designed for the island as speedily as possible, sail for Bantam and there deliver the packet and goods for that place to the Agent and Council, and follow their directions for his future proceedings. Give the usual directions for the good government of the ship's company, the defence of the vessel, etc. (¼ *p.*)

A GENERAL COURT, APRIL 14, 1674 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 1).

The Governor acquaints the generality with the occasion of their meeting, according to their printed papers, and that, a scrutiny of the votes having been taken, Nathaniel Herne has been elected Governor and Major Robert Thomson Deputy for the ensuing year. A motion is made to gratify the Governor, Deputy, and Committees for their great care and pains in managing the affairs of this Stock during the past year and the Court express their willingness to do so, but the attendance being small, the matter is deferred to the next General Court. Sir John Banks is thanked for the singular care and pains he has taken in the Company's concerns. (¾ *p.*)

A GENERAL COURT, APRIL 17, 1674 (*Ibid.*, p. 2).

The Governor causes the names of the twenty-four Committees elected for the ensuing year to be read, viz.: the Right Honourable George Lord Berkeley, Sir John Banks, Sir Samuel Barnardiston, Sir Francis Clarke, Sir John Moore, Sir William Thomson, Sir Stephen White, Christopher Boone, John Bathurst, Captain John Brookhoven,

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Josiah Childe, Michael Davison, John Doget, John Hobby, Richard Hutchinson, John Joliffe, Samuel Moyer, John Morden, John Paige, Edward Rudge, Daniel Sheldon, Maurice Thomson, Charles Thorold, Rowland Wynn.[1] Consideration about the gratuities to be awarded to the Governor, Deputy, and Committees is resumed, and it is unanimously resolved that 1,000*l.* shall be distributed among the Committees, according to each man's attendance, from April 18, 1673, to April 16, 1674, and left to the Court of Committees to proportion. It is also resolved that the Governor shall be allowed 200*l.* and the Deputy Governor 100*l.* for the said time; this is accepted by the Governor, Deputy, and Committees who thank the generality for their 'kinde resentment and respects'. The Deputy Governor and several of the Committees now take their oaths. (1 *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL OF ST. HELENA, APRIL 18, 1674 (*Letter Book*, vol. v, p. 124).

Intended to have sent at least one hundred passengers to St. Helena in the *Johanna*, but fear there may not be so many, which may occasion a surplus of provisions. If on the ship's arrival the said provisions are good and the Governor would like them, he may have what would have been used if the expected number of passengers had been shipped. He is to send a certificate of what he takes. (½ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO CAPTAIN HOPEFOR BENDALL, APRIL 18, 1674 (*Ibid.*, p. 124).

Understand that at his leaving Gravesend he had not his full complement of passengers for St. Helena, but hope he has succeeded in getting some more, of which he is to inform them by sending a list before quitting the Downs. If there is in his ship a surplus of provisions on arriving at the island and there is occasion for them there, order has been sent for the said surplus to be received. (½ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, APRIL 23, 1674 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 3).

Sir John Banks, Sir Samuel Barnardiston, Maurice Thomson, Christopher Boone, and Rowland Wynne are desired to undertake the management of the Treasury for the ensuing year. The officers of the

[1] The eight new members were Sir John Banks, Sir Francis Clarke, Sir Stephen White, Josiah Childe, John Doget, Richard Hutchinson, John Morden, and Charles Thorold.

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Company are re-elected according to custom, their annual salaries are as follows: Robert Blackborne, Secretary, at 200*l.*; Elisha Coles, his assistant, 50*l.*; Henry Rous, second assistant to Sambrook, and attendant on the Lawsuits Committee, 50*l.*; Peter Cossen, Auditor, 100*l.*; Ion Kenn, his assistant, 50*l.*; John Richards, 40*l.*; Thomas Sprigg, Husband, 200*l.*; Thomas Clayton, Doorkeeper, 40*l.*; Captain John Prowd, Surveyor of Shipping, 80*l.*; William Moses, Solicitor, 20*l.* Benjamin Shute is admitted to the freedom by service, his account to be examined. Certain Committees to report what allowance is fit to be made Mr. Elkin for cowries bought at the last sale, and about the indigo bought by Mr. Aboab. Permission to export certain goods is granted to Captain Fisher, and to Messrs. Knipe and Coles. Warrants to be made out for payment of the gratuities granted to the Governor, Deputy, and Committees at the last General Court. Jacob Strange to be allowed to cancel the contract he made for some taffetas at the sale last November. Mr. Cook applying for the bond of arbitration entered into by Sir Edward Winter to be delivered up, the matter is referred until it is ascertained whether the Earl of Shaftesbury has made any award in the business depending between the Company and Sir Edward. The Treasury Committee to examine the present state of the Company's cash, and report whether in their opinion it is expedient to pay off the debts in the method and order formerly arranged. The Lawsuits Committee to consider how to proceed against Sir Edward Winter in order to recover his debt to the Company, in case the Earl of Shaftesbury has made no award, and give directions to Moses with all speed. The petition of Captain Robert Lord to be examined. The Committee for Buying Goods to cause a register to be kept by Ion Kenn (who is appointed to attend them at their meetings) of all transactions concerning the Company's affairs committed to their management, and to do nothing except when they are all present; the like order to be given to the Shipping and Plantations Committee (who are to be attended by Mr. Lewes) and to the Committee for Private Trade, who are to nominate a clerk to attend them. (2¼ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, APRIL 27, 1674 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 5).

Thomas Faringdon is admitted to the freedom by redemption. The Court having on February 13 last declared they would give employment as occasion presented to the following ships, viz.: the *Loyal Subject*, *Unicorn*, *Barnardiston*, and the two new three-deck ships being built, one

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at Wivenhoe, and the other at Woodbridge, Captain Prowd is directed to survey the said vessels as soon as their owners or commanders desire it, make report of the work necessary to be done to them and of their respective ages. Sir Gilbert Gerard requesting that his son Charles may be entertained in the Company's service, he is told that he shall be thought of at the next election if he is duly qualified. Martin Elkin to be allowed tare on his cowries. The owners of the *Unicorn* nominating Captain Pack to command her, Captains Brookhoven and Prowd are desired to ascertain his fitness for that post. Permission to export certain goods is given to John Burdet, Thomas Hall, and Richard Fisher. Mr. Sheldon reports having waited on the Earl of Shaftesbury about the business between the Company and Sir Edward Winter, and that His Lordship has made no award; hereupon the Auditor is directed to deliver Sir Edward his bond of arbitration and take the bond of the Company from him, and the Governor and Sir John Banks are desired to thank the Earl for the trouble he has taken in the matter. Mr. Blake's business is referred to certain Committees, who are to consult Counsel and report. The Treasury to provide and send aboard the *Berkeley Castle* for Bantam 20,000 pieces of eight. The Shipping Committee to consider how the two months' wages allowed yearly to the relations of seamen in the service of the Company may be paid, and the clamour formerly occasioned through default of the owners of the various ships avoided. A letter from the Commissioners for Prizes is read, and order given for the goods landed from the *Arms of Rotterdam* [*sic*][1] by Messrs. Prescot and Burley to be sold, a paper of the said goods to be printed, and Mr. Richards to keep an account of them, and receive the money arising from their sale. At the request of Captain Fisher the sum of 120*l.* charged the owners of the *Berkeley Castle* is abated by 30*l.*, and a warrant ordered to be made out accordingly. A warrant having been passed by the Lord Treasurer directed to the Commissioners of Customs for repayment of the half subsidy and additional duty on calicoes and pepper to be exported within the next twenty-four months, to be computed from the time the ships, out of which they came, were entered at the Customhouse, between January 1, 1673, and October 1, 1673, certain Committees are desired to cause an account of the said goods on which the half subsidy and additional duty are payable to be drawn up, that this may be offered to the Commissioners of Customs for the said allowance. (2½ *pp.*)

[1] *Wapen van der Veer.* See 1671–3 volume, pp. xvii, xxii.

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A COURT OF COMMITTEES, APRIL 29, 1674 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 8).

Thomas Harris states that his son Edmond has served two voyages in the *Experiment* and was taken prisoner in the last by the Dutch with the said ship, and so lost his own and his brother's property (the latter dying in the ship), and is now without employment, he therefore prays to be entertained at Bantam as a factor or otherwise; the Court hereupon order that in the next general letter to Bantam, the Agent and Council be directed to give Harris such employment as he is competent to undertake. The petition of Elizabeth Newman is referred for report. A request is made for the bond of security entered into by John Soan for William Witherden, late a writer at Bantam, to be given up; the matter is referred until Witherden's account has been examined. Mr. Baron having lost his certificate for the allowance of 6½ per cent on cotton yarn he bought at the last sale now desires to be given another; this is agreed to on condition he engages to make good any money paid on the first certificate. Mr. Western asking that the goods he provided for the Company for the last sale may be accepted in payment for pepper bought, and he be allowed the 6½ per cent on it, according to an order of Court of November 19 last, the matter is referred to the Shipping Committee. The bill of Moses for law charges to be reported. The Court elect several officers at their annual salaries, namely: Samuel Sambrook, Senior, Writer of Letters and Keeper of the Calico Warehouse, at 200*l.*, and for entering each sale 5*l.*; Humphrey Edwin, Cashier-General, 300*l.*; John Harbert, Accountant-General, 130*l.*; Leventhorp Altham, Assistant, 80*l.*; Thomas Butler, 50*l.*; Samuel Sowth, 40*l.*; John Hooper, 40*l.*; Thomas Ashby, 40*l.*; Charles Aston, Keeper of the Pepper Warehouse, 80*l.*, and as Paymaster to the Mariners, 30*l.*; George Papillon, Keeper of the Blue Warehouse, 160*l.*, and for managing the candle, 10*l.*; Francis Thomson, assistant to the Husband, 80*l.* The Husband stating that an action has been brought against himself and Mr. Thomson by Robert Hough, late steward in the *London*, certain Committees are desired to examine the demands of Hough, and report what has already been done in the matter. The owners of the *Rainbow* being fined for twenty guns said to have been taken out in that ship and sold in India, and the commander, Captain Goodlad, affirming that the guns were taken out and sent back to London before his vessel sailed from the Downs, as they were intended only for kentledge, the Shipping Committee are desired to examine and report on the facts. (*2 pp.*)

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A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MAY 1, 1674 (*Ibid.*, p. 10).

In accordance with a report now read, order is given for the sum of 236*l.* 13*s.* to be paid Mr. Randu on condition he takes out letters of administration for the estate of Sir Gervase Lucas and gives the Company a discharge for that amount. Mr. Garret's bill to be examined. A report is read from the Shipping Committee and order given for Thomas Western to be allowed 6½ per cent on the value of certain guns, and 4 per cent on some pepper remaining over from what he bought at the last sale. The Committee for Private Trade to decide what demurrage shall be allowed the owners of the ships detained in the river last year on their return from India and not unladen, as the King's vessels were under inspection. Robert Bolton to be paid 33*l.* 15*s.* for books bought from him for the Bay, Fort St. George, and Bombay. William Clough to be given 200*l.*, which is to be put to his account. Jeremy Sambrook's account to be examined. China roots complained of by Mr. Thomlinson as being sea-damaged to be examined. Samuel Sambrook, Junior, is elected Assistant at the Calico Warehouse at 100*l.* a year. A report certifying that the damaged guns for which the owners of the *Rainbow* have been charged were taken out of that ship before she sailed from Gravesend, by order of the Court, directions are given for the amount charged to be cancelled. Examination and report to be made of the alleged damages to calicoes and other goods taken ashore in Ireland and charged to the account of the owners of the *Berkeley Castle*. (2 *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MAY 6, 1674 (*Ibid.*, p. 12).

A report concerning the account of the late Thomas Newman, merchant in the *Zante Frigate* (wrongly entered as Robert Newman in the Bantam general books), is read, and order given for the sum of 56*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.* to be paid to his lawful assigns. The petition of Philip Hewson is referred for examination. Order is given for a gratuity of ten guineas to be allowed Isaac Tillard, the Company's correspondent at Plymouth, for extraordinary care and pains taken in their business. The Deputy Governor proposing to build a three-deck ship for the Company's service, to be ready in September, 1675, the Court agree to employ her before any other not already entertained, if they have occasion, and allow her freight for the two first voyages to the Indies and back at the rate of 20*s.* a ton extraordinary for each voyage, provided the commander and mates presented to go in her are approved. (1½ *pp.*)

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A LIST OF MEN USUALLY EMPLOYED ABOARD THE COMPANY'S SHIPS AS TIDESMEN, MAY 12, 1674 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvA, p. 137).

The following men have been employed many years: Edward Wright, William Nuttall, James Smart, Robert Fairecliff, John Cain, Thomas Manning, John Knight, John Godfrey, William Thomas, Samuel Norcott, Thomas Dollston, John Beach, George Fabine, Edward Evans, Lawrence Reynolds, Evan Winstanley, Robert Pepps, Thomas Floyd, John Moore, Richard Millner, John Ravenscroft. These are new men only employed last year: Thomas Watson, Medcalfe, Greene, Burtonwood, Edmund Gould, William Lasos, John Ward, John Plum, Day, Pare, William Brend, John Turny, John Cramp, Barnaby, Henry Howard. Thomas Williams and James, his man, watermen, and a boat. (¾ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MAY 13, 1674 (*Ibid.*, vol. xxix, p. 14).

Messrs. Langham, Gurney, Samine, and Leshire to be sued for their debts to the Company and told that they may put in bail. The Committee for Lawsuits to examine and report on the accounts of Sir Thomas Chambers and Thomas Cannon and see that these are certified by the Accountant and Auditor. Flags bought by Thomas Washborn to be resold, and the contract of John Robinson for coffee he bought from the Company to be cancelled as it was resold without loss. The agreement made with Henry Paige about some calicoes to be examined and reported. Order is given that any money taken up on loan before October 1 last from any minister, widow, or orphan, not exceeding 500*l.* on any one or more bills, shall be continued at interest, notwithstanding the order of December 5 last. The assignee of the late Thomas Sprigg, a factor in India, to be paid the sum of 55*s.* 6*d.* [*his salary, in margin*]. The petition of John Skipsey is referred to Captain Prowd. Payment to be made to the owners of the *Rainbow* in full of her freight. Richard Harris is elected Assistant to the Cashier-General at 90*l.* per annum, and as Housekeeper and Beadle at 30*l.* per annum; and Edward Byrch is elected Assistant to the Cashier at 50*l.* a year. The request of Captain Risbe about certain piece-goods, brought home in the last voyage of the *Loyal Merchant*, is referred to the Committee for Private Trade. Two of the Committees to examine the complaint of Mr. Delis about some sannoes he says are missing in a lot he bought of the Company. Messrs. Moyer and White offer the *Ann* for further service, and are told that at present there is no need for another vessel, but next year their desires

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shall be considered if any more are wanted after those already promised employment have been satisfied. Lord Berkeley moving that Monsieur Claude Montigin, Antho. Lambert, and Charles de la Tour may have passage in the Company's shipping to Bantam, is told that it is long since any advices have been received from that factory, therefore it is not known how the Company's affairs stand in those parts; that hitherto no strangers have been permitted to take passage in their ships, and whenever desired it has been found, upon debate, inconvenient to grant such permission, so no hopes can be given to the petitioners of obtaining the required leave. (1¾ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MAY 20, 1674 (*Ibid.*, p. 16).

Certain Committees to examine the complaint of Sir Thomas Chambers and compare his book with those in the custody of the Company about the article of 400*l.* which, he alleges, the Auditor told the Lord Keeper in court was entered short in the Company's books, to their prejudice. Captain Baker, commander of the *Barnardiston*, desiring on behalf of himself and the rest of the owners of that ship that all differences about her account may be put to arbitration, this is agreed to, and four referees are nominated to determine all matters in dispute within a month's time. A report is read touching the allowance to be made for demurrage in Ireland and in the river to the following ships, namely: The *Rainbow*, *Johanna*, *Berkeley Castle*, *Loyal Subject*, *Loyal Merchant*, and the *Mediterranean*, for men's wages and diet, and for passengers; this is approved, and order given for warrants to be issued in payment of the sums stated. The salary of Edward Byrch, Assistant to the Cashier-General, to be increased to 80*l.* a year he having given security to Edwin. The owners of the *Loyal Merchant* to be paid in full for her freight. Charles Aston to be given 200*l.* to be disbursed in paying the month's wages due to the relations of men in the *Return*, *Advice*, and *Eagle*. A warrant to be made out for payment for the transportation of passengers in the *Loyal Merchant*. The petition of Joan Sparrow is referred for examination. At the request of Sir John Moore permission is given to the executors of Mr. Finch to sell certain of his goods in the Hall of the Company's house, and for George Papillon to 'manage the candle'. Upon a complaint of the unreasonable demands of the porters at the several warehouses for loading goods when taken away, certain of the Committees are desired to ascertain what has been the usual allowance, and to settle on some suitable charge for this service. The

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Committee for Private Trade to ascertain what China roots were brought home in the *Berkeley Castle*, *Johanna*, and *Barnardiston* for the account of Sir William Langhorne and others, and what damages should be charged. (3¼ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MAY 27, 1674 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 19).

The accounts of Henry Powel and the late Henry Walthew to be stated. A further allowance to be made to the owners of the *Rainbow* for wages of her men when detained in Ireland. The petition of Henry Russel is referred to the Shipping Committee, who are to adjust with him the price to be paid for salt he supplied to the Company. Nicholas Pluym to be paid 8*l.* for dyeing two cloths scarlet in 1672. John Skipsey to be admitted to the Almhouse at Poplar and have the usual pension. The owners of the *Barnardiston* to be charged for damaged China roots brought home in that vessel. The surgeon in the *Expectation* to be paid head-money for passengers who went in that ship to India, and Christopher Hussey, Searcher at Gravesend, to be paid head-money (29*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*) for 399 passengers sent last year by the Company to St. Helena and India. An appeal to be made to the Commissioners for abatement of the tax on the Company's house and for this to be settled in future 'in proportion as formerly'. Mr. Cooke, solicitor to Sir Edward Winter, desiring that the Company would again refer the business depending between them and Sir Edward to the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Court consent, and to a bond of 10,000*l.*, to be entered into mutually, to stand to His Lordship's award to be given by June 8 next. The salary of Elisha Coles is increased from 50*l.* to 70*l.* a year, to start from March 25 last. Abigail Cooke, administratrix to the late Peter Cooke, factor at Bantam, asking that the matters in dispute between the Company and her late husband may be referred to arbitration, this is agreed to, and the referees named, their decision to be determined by July 27 next. Gifts from the poor-box are made as follow: 40*s.* to Widow Beaker, 20*s.* to Widow Mary Clutton, and 40*s.* to Joan Sparrow, widow, to help bind her son as an apprentice. (1¾ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JUNE 2, 1674 (*Ibid.*, p. 21).

Christopher Thomlinson to be allowed for some damaged China roots he bought at the last sale. John Langham promising to endeavour to clear his account, order is given for proceedings against him to be stayed. A draft of the award made by the Earl of Shaftesbury in the case

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between the Company and Sir Edward Winter is read, and certain Committees are desired to wait this afternoon on His Lordship with the said draft and the Company's desires about it now drawn up in Court. The Committee for Buying Goods to read the letters from India, and report what is written in them to encourage the purchase of coral, quicksilver, and copper; they are also to treat with Sir Francis Clarke about some quicksilver he offers to sell to the Company. The Court receiving a satisfactory account of the abilities and qualifications of Captain Michael Pack, approve of him as commander of the *Unicorn*, that ship being entertained for service. (¾ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JUNE 3, 1674 (*Ibid.*, p. 22).

John Culling is admitted to the freedom by patrimony. Resolved to consider on Monday the 15th instant how to instruct Counsel in the cause depending between the Company and Mr. Blake. On November 20, 1672, William Ayloffe of Barnstable and Michael Cory of West Buckland, Devon, were approved as securities in 500*l.* for William Ayloffe, Junior, writer, and Ayloffe, Senior, being out of town, Sir Samuel Barnardiston offered to become bound in 250*l.* until the said Ayloffe could seal his bond, this offer was accepted; the Secretary now reports that Mr. Ayloffe has sealed his bond with Mr. Cory, so order is given for Sir Samuel's bond to be cancelled. The Committee for Writing Letters to speak with Secretary Coventry about the Marine Treaty, in accordance with the sense of the present debate and report. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JUNE 12, 1674 (*Ibid.*, p. 23).

Edward Bringhurst is admitted to the freedom gratis. William Wood and other owners of the ship being built at Woodbridge proposing Captain Zachary Taylor as her commander, order is given for the qualifications of the said captain to be ascertained. The Governor reports that he waited on Secretary Coventry and understands that the King has nominated six commissioners to treat with the like number coming from Holland about a regulation of trade, particularly in the East Indies; hereupon order is given for certain of the Committees to read the propositions formerly drawn up for security and advantage of the Company's trade, consider what is fit to be offered to the said commissioners on the Company's behalf, and present the same to the Court. The award made by the Earl of Shaftesbury is read; by this the Company is to pay Sir Edward Winter 6,000*l.* on June 24 next and

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mutual releases are to be given; hereupon the Treasury Committee is desired to cause the said sum to be paid accordingly, and Moses to draw up the releases and show a draft of them to Sir Edward, or to his counsel, for approval. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JUNE 19, 1674 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 24).

A memorial is read in which the Commissioners of Customs are desired to direct their officers so that the calicoes and pepper returned in the ships me tioned may be allowed the benefit of the additional time for exportation, pursuant to the Lord Treasurer's warrant, and certain Committees are directed to confer with the said commissioners and agree as to the form of certificate to be given by the Governor or Deputy to the exporters of the said goods. The smith's bill for work done in the Company's house to be examined. Mr. Blake requesting that the dispute between the Company and himself may be referred to arbitration, the referees are nominated, and desired to determine all differences by July 15 next, bonds of 15,000*l.* to be entered into mutually to stand to the award. The owners of the *Ann* to be charged with only one-third part of the damage said to be due on calico sheets returned in her. Margaret Foot to be paid 20*l.* on account of her husband Samuel Foot's salary as Second at Bantam. The petition of Richard Burley is referred for report. A satisfactory account being received of the abilities and qualifications of Captain Zachary Taylor, he is approved of as commander of the new ship being built at Woodbridge. Robert Bullock to be paid for examining the chirurgery chest sent in the *Advice*. The owners of the *Falcon* and of the *Phoenix* to be paid 40*l.* each, and the owners of the *Lancaster* 50*l.* for their extraordinary charge in fitting out the said ships before the peace. The owners of the *Lancaster* and of the *Phoenix* to be given 20*s.* for every passenger they took out short of the number first ordered. The Committee for Buying Goods send in their report; in it they state that both quicksilver and vermilion are wanted at Surat and at the Bay; that on inquiry they find that great quantities of both may be had here on reasonable terms; they also state that in 1672 coral was selling at a loss at Surat, but now it is coming into request, and advice is received for 20 chests of Grezio to be sent. The Committee opine that unless coral can be procured from Leghorn at three dollars the pound it will not be to the Company's advantage to buy it. The report is referred back for the Committees to consider what proportion of quicksilver and vermilion should be provided for

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the factories at Surat and the Bay, and for them to receive proposals from persons who will contract for and deliver it at the time appointed by the Company. The Governor to write to Messrs. Skinner at Leghorn for 20 chests of the best Grezio coral, if it is to be had at three dollars the pound, to be sent in one or more English ships, but if there are only small vessels, then it is to be divided among four or more. Payment to be made to the owners of the *Johanna* for provision made for passengers who fell short of the number ordered. Letters to be sent to Kinsale and Plymouth with directions for any of the Company's ships touching there to sail at once for the river. (2¼ *pp.*)

THE COMPANY TO EPHRAIM SKINNER, ROBERT BALL, AND FRANCIS GOSFRIGHT [AT LEGHORN], JUNE 19, 1674 (*Letter Book*, vol. v, p. 126).

Commission them to provide twenty chests of the best, large, well-coloured Grezio coral not exceeding three dollars the Leghorn pound in price, or for as much under as can be had. To take care that the large branches are not picked out of the chests, and send the coral in two good ships of twenty guns each, or with a convoy, or divide it aboard more ships. For payment they are to draw bills on Nathaniel Herne; these will be accepted and punctually met. (¼ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO MESSRS. SKINNER, BALL, AND GOSFRIGHT [AT LEGHORN], JUNE 22, 1674 (*Ibid.*, p. 126).

Enclose copy of their last which they now confirm, and refer the contents to their careful performance. (⅛ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JUNE 24, 1674 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 27).

A warrant to be made out for payment of 6,000*l.* to Sir Edward Winter, pursuant to the award made by the Earl of Shaftesbury. The Treasury Committee to affix the seal of the Company to both parts of the indentures of release between the Company and Sir Edward now read. Sir Thomas Stringer, on behalf of Sir Edward, states that the latter is ready to submit to the award made by His Lordship and to perform his part, and desires that all past differences may be forgotten and that he may have the favour of this Court both here and abroad; he is told that the Company also acquiesce in the award ('though they think it somewhat severe'); that it is their usual custom when matters in variance are ended to forget what has passed, and that they have ordered the money to be paid, and the release sealed, pursuant to the award. Edward Ely, assistant to Captain Prowd, to be paid 34*l.* as

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a reward for services performed for about a year and a quarter ending December 25, 1673. Examination to be made of the allegations of Mr. Francia about sovaguzzees missing in a bale he bought at the last sale. A report of the receipts and disbursements of Moses is read and approved. The covenants and bond entered into by Sir Edward Winter and his brother to be given up, they to be allowed to transfer their respective adventures to whom they please, and the dividend due to Thomas Winter to be paid. Directions to be given to Moses for proceedings to be taken against Robert Hough. A report is read on the exceptions made to Sambrooke's account, and order given for a copy of it to be given to him by the Auditor, also for a charge against George Foxcroft to be drawn up and reported. The Committee for Private Trade to examine and report on the allegations against Bowles, the Deal boatman, who took broadcloth on board the *Ann*, and against the waiters employed in the Company's ships. (1½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JUNE 26, 1674 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 28).

A reward made by the arbitrators in the business depending between the Company and Abigail Cooke is read, in this the latter is directed to pay the Company 53*l.* 15*s.*, and then the bond of her late husband, Peter Cooke, for 3,000*l.* is to be delivered up, but she praying that a bond payable at three months may be accepted from her for the sum named by the arbitrators, the Court agree. Both the Almshouse and School house at Poplar being in want of repair, the Shipping Committee are desired to examine them, and 'agree with some able workman by the Great' to do what is necessary. Order is given for a dictionary, and a Book of Martyrs in two volumes to be provided for the School at Poplar, these to be fixed with chains to a desk, 'as is usual in other publick Schools'. Mr. Rodrigues to be made some allowance for defective longcloth he bought at the last sale. The petition of Matthew Merrit praying to be admitted to the Almshouse at Poplar is referred to Captains Brookhaven and Prowd, who are to ascertain whether Merrit is qualified for admission. Captain Prowd's account to be reported. The Company's seal to be affixed to their answer, now read, to the Attorney-General's bill in Chancery about the bequests of the late Duchess Dudley. (1¾ *pp.*)[1]

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JULY 1, 1674 (*Ibid.*, p. 30).

Mr. Powel's account to be stated and he given a copy of the charge

[1] See 1671–3 volume, p. xxvi.

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and exceptions against him. Jeremy Sambrooke to be allowed to read the general books of accounts and letters that came from Fort St. George whilst he was in India, with the answers of the Company to them, and the Auditor to deliver to him a book of Consultations he lent Mr. Edwin to make good the Company's charge against Sir Edward Winter, after taking a copy of it for the Company's use, which Sambrooke is to sign as a true copy. The owners of the *Lancaster* and the *Phoenix* to be paid at the rate of 20*s.* a head for passengers wanting of the number they were ordered to carry out in their ships. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JULY 8, 1674 (*Ibid.*, p. 31).

Sir Samuel Barnardiston asking the Court to entertain the *Samuel and Henry*, he is referred to the answer given him when he tendered that vessel on September 25, 1672; and Mr. Moyer, making a like request for the *Ann*, is also referred to the answer he received when he tendered that ship on May 13 last. The recommendation of John Trott for employment in India is referred to the next election. Moses stating that the case between the Company and Mr. Blake is to be heard before the Lord Keeper next Friday, all members of the Court are desired to be present. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JULY 17, 1674 (*Ibid.*, p. 32).

The account of Mr. Jones, late a factor at the Fort, to be examined. Henry Powel to be allowed to read his own books and papers to enable him to answer the charge brought against him. The petition of John Stileman is referred for examination to the Bantam Committee. The action of the Governor and Committees in waiving the award made between the Company and Mr. Mainston before the Lord Keeper is approved, and order is given for the Auditor to draw up a charge against Mainston and deliver it to Moses, who is to frame a bill in Chancery against the said Mainston. The Committee for Buying Goods to read the advices from India and consider what goods to provide and send there by the next ships; they are also to ascertain which of the two-deck ships already entertained is fitter for the present expedition. The Secretary to be given 20*l.* 'to be disbursed upon accompt'. It is left to the discretion of the Governor, Deputy, and Treasury Committee to dispose of any sum, not exceeding 1,000*l.*, for the Company's service, when they see cause. The demands of a Dutchman for wages due for service in the expedition with Captain Backer to be looked into and

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reported. The difference with Robert Hough, steward in the *London* to be settled. The mistake in the charge for cowries bought by Mr. Woolley for Martin Elkin to be rectified and the amount overcharged repaid. (2 *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JULY 17, 1674 [AFTERNOON] (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 34).

Upon petition made by several buyers for longer time to ship out pepper bought at the last sale, and not to lose the half custom, order is given for certificates to be granted them to this effect. Five gentlemen from Holland commissioned by the Dutch East India Company desiring admittance to the Court, certain of the Committees are desired to introduce them; this is done, when the Dutchmen state that they have come from the Dutch East India Company to endeavour to promote a right understanding with the English Company, and express a very hearty desire to see all matters of difference between the two Companies amicably composed. They present 'a letter recommendatory' from the Dutch Company, with a copy of their speech in Latin to the same effect. The Governor, in the name of the Company, replies in Dutch (by Captain Broockhoven) 'signifying the Company's kind resentment and acceptance of their intended service, which he prayed God to give an happy issue unto, and assuring them that they should be ever ready to contribute their utmost endeavours and assistance therein'. On their departure certain Committees, accompanied by Moses, are desired to return the visit on Monday next at five o'clock and declare to the Dutch gentlemen 'the Company's real intention and hearty desire of a perfect and lasting closure with them in all things relating to the peace of both Nations, and a right understanding between the two Companies'. (1 *p.*)

LETTER FROM THE DUTCH BEWINTHEBBERS, JULY 17, 1674 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xlii, p. 252).

Five gentlemen from Holland being admitted to the Court acquainted the Governor and Committees that they had come from the Dutch East India Company to endeavour a right understanding between this Company and them. They presented a letter recommendatory from the Dutch Company, with a copy of their speech in Latin as follows: Nobillisimi et Amplissimi Domini, Directores Societatis Indiae Orientalis faederatarum provinciarum, jussu Dominorum Ordinum Genera-

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lium nos huc delegarunt sub titulo Commissariorum instructorum ad concipiendum et stabiliendum regimen inter vestram et nostram Societatem ad quod semet in India componant, id quo secundum articulos tractatus nuperrime inter utrasque gentes aut nationes initi. Eum in finem potentissimi Ordines nobis largiti sunt literas suas commendatitias ad Regiam Magnae Britanniae Majestatem, quas in privato alloquio, ad quod intra paucos Dies benigne admissi fuimus, dictae Majestati obtulimus. Sed quoniam nobis a nostra Societate seorsim est mandatum, ut etiam coram hac congregatione nos sistamus, salutem quam plurimam eorum nomine illi amantissime dicamus, et officia sua cumulate offeramus, cum assecuratione hanc esse votorum suorum summam ut vera firma et stabilis amicitia ac benevolentia inter utrasque Societates intercedat. Idcirco nos honorabili huic conventui non interesse non potuimus, obtestantes nos obnixe omnia totis viribus collaturos, quae ad hunc finem et scopum ullo modo referri possunt: et omni oblata occasione nos probaturos dominationum vestrarum addictissimos. Et quemadmodum dictis Dominis Ordinibus placuit nos dictis literis commendatitiis honorare, Sic et Directoribus visum est nobis literas suas credentiales impertiri, quas in praesentiarum Dominationibus vestris offerimus, ad eorum argumentum nosmet in caeteris referentes.

Jeronimo de Haze
Alexand[r] [Munny]
Corn: Graafland
Adrien Boogaert
L. Van Dam

THE COMPANY'S ANSWER TO THE LETTER FROM THE DUTCH BEWINTHEBBERS, JULY 20, 1674 (*Ibid.*, p. 253).

On Monday July 20, 1674, the Dutch Commissioners, by order of the Court, were visited by Sir John Banks, Sir Samuel Barnardiston, Sir Francis Clarke, Mr. Josiah Childe, Captain Brockhoven and Moses, when the following letter was delivered and a written copy of it left, viz.: Spectatissimi Clarissimique Domini, a Societate Indiae Orientalis Anglicana nostra Dominationes vestras venimus salutatum. Et in mandatis habemus ut vestram huc delegationem illorum nomine congratulemur. Quin et salutem illam quam nomine Societatis vestrae Societati nostrae dixistis gratissime acceptam referamus, et illorum nomine cum foenore retribuamus. Hoc nobis insuper a Societate nostra mandatum est ut

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pro iis spondeamus, nihil ex illorum parte de futurum quo delegatio tam grata vestra optatum finem assequatur. Nihil enim prius exoptat Societas nostra quam ut arctior aliqua et intimior quam unquam antehac amicitia inter utrasque Societates stabiliatur ita justis et equis liberi commercii legibus fundata ut nulla eam aetas nulla unquam solvat aut minuat temporis diuturnitas. (½ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JULY 22, 1674 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 35).

Sir Samuel Barnardiston reports that he with the other Committees nominated, and Moses, waited last Monday on the Commissioners from the Dutch East India Company, and declared the readiness of the English Company to come to a right understanding with the Dutch Company and to comply with 'every reasonable thing that might lie within their verge'; they left with them a copy of their speech in Latin which was 'pronounced' by Moses. Order is given for two copies to be made of the articles to be insisted on by the Company at the Marine Treaty, one to be presented to Secretary Coventry, the other to Sir William Thomson for the Commissioners. Moses reporting the settlement made with Robert Hough, the Court approve, and order that all his goods be delivered to him on payment of 5*l.* in full of freight. (1 *p.*)

ARTICLES PROPOSED TO THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE TREATY, JULY 22, 1674 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xlii, p. 254).

These are twelve in number, of which Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, and 10 have been given in the preceding volume of this series (*Court Minutes*, vol. ix, pp. 226–30), Nos. 6 and 7 are given here as they differ slightly from the former copies, and Nos. 11 and 12, being two additional articles, are also given. Article 6. Whereas heretofore agreements have been made by both or either Company, their agents, factors, or servants with several Princes and peoples in India to the exclusion of the other Company from any trade or commerce with such Prince, people, or country, it is hereby concluded and agreed that the said Company shall give order to their General President, agents, factors, and servants in India, to make void all such contracts and agreements by some public act on the place where such contracts and agreements have been made: and that procuring a copy of these articles, it shall be lawful for either of the said Companies, their agents, factors, and servants to trade in any such place or country, and with any such Prince, Governor, or people as freely and fully as if such revocation had been made. And that for the

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future neither of the said Companies or any on their behalf shall make any such contract or agreement by any general or particular words with any of the Kings, Princes, Governors, or peoples in India to the prejudice of the other Company in their trade or possessions. Article 7. It is concluded and agreed that all losses and damages which either Company shall or may sustain by or from the other in any part or places within the limits of their respective charters since the peace concluded at Westminster in 1674 ought to take effect, shall be satisfied and made good unto the Company that have suffered the same by the other Company who have done the wrong or damage. The said damage to be adjusted by four commissioners or arbitrators, whereof two to be chosen by each Company, who shall meet in London and give up their award in writing in such convenient time as shall be appointed for that purpose by His Majesty of Great Britain. And in case the said arbitrators shall not agree and give up their award within the time limited, then the said damage to be adjusted and determined in London by an umpire to be chosen by His Majesty of Great Britain on behalf of both Companies, whose award and determination in all such cases shall be final and conclusive to each Company. Article 11.[1] That neither Company, their agents, factors, nor servants shall directly or indirectly for time to come, by rewards given to the ministers of any Prince or Government in India, or by evil reports raised of His Majesty of Great Britain, or of the States-General of the United Netherlands, or of either of the said privileged Companies, nor by any other ways or means whatsoever, endeavour to prevent or exclude the subjects of either nation from trading with any Prince, Government, or people in India. Article 12.[2] In regard of the remoteness of India from Europe, notice of affairs cannot be so soon given, but that in case of war that hereafter may happen betwixt His Majesty of Great Britain and the States-General of the United Provinces (which God forbid) the rumour may forerun its actual breaking out, and may occasion either of the said Companies to do acts of prejudice one to the other. It is therefore hereby mutually agreed, that there shall be no seizures or captures by land or sea, by either of the said Companies in any parts or places within the limits of their respective charters, of the ships, goods, estates, or places of the other Company, or the subjects or people of either nation, till six months after publication of the war by proclamation made by either Company at Surat, Bantam, and Masulipatam: and that all prisoners

[1] In the margin is put: 'This is waived.' [2] In the margin: 'This is the 11th article.'

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of what quality or condition soever that shall be taken during the said war shall be immediately set free and released. (4 *pp.*) *Annexed are eleven queries relating to the above articles, made by the Commissioners appointed by the King to treat with the Dutch Deputies, to be put to the English East India Company, undated, and the Answers of the said Company to them, dated, September* 24, 1674. (5 *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JULY 24, 1674 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 36).

Letters from the President and Council of Bombay and Surat, from Fort St. George, Masulipatam, and Balasore, brought by the seven ships now arrived from India are read, and the Court, on considering a clause in the general letter from Bombay desiring that some attorneys and lawyers' clerks may be sent out to serve in the Court of Judicature, resolve not to entertain or send out any such persons in regard of 'the inconvenience that may arise thereby to the increasing of law suits and differences among the inhabitants'. (½ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JULY 24, 1674 [AFTERNOON] (*Ibid.*, p. 37).

The letters received in the morning from India are read. (¼ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JULY 29, 1674 (*Ibid.*, p. 37).

Calicoes bought at the last sale by Mr. Medina to be examined, he complaining that they are narrower than the sample. Captain Samuel Chamblet is approved as commander of the *Ann*. The Committee for Writing Letters to consider those lately received from India, and prepare answers to be sent overland, with directions as to what goods shall be provided in India for the next year's ships. Resolved that a general court of sales be held on Tuesday, September 8 next, and public notice given of this at the Exchange. The petitions of John Taylor and John Edwards are referred for report. A bill of exchange for 10*l.* drawn by Captain William Bass, commander of the *London*, and payable to John Watts, is accepted, and order given for payment. William Warren presents a bill of exchange for 3,000*l.* drawn by the Chief and Council at Balasore, being part of the estate of John March, a factor lately deceased, but payment is deferred until the exceptions and charge drawn up by the Auditor against the said March have been examined and reported. The Court, noting the great quantity of private trade laden in the Company's ships for India, which is of great advantage to

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those concerned, give order that from now on a charge of 3*l.* per ton shall be made to all adventurers on their private trade so exported, and of 6*l.* per ton to all who are not free of the Company (owners, masters, and seamen excepted), the money to be paid into the Company's treasury before the goods are shipped, pursuant to a former order of December 8, 1671. A report is read touching rates to be charged by porters at the different warehouses for loading, opening, and marking goods, and a list of rates given to which any porter not conforming shall be liable to dismissal. The Court approve and direct that the tables of rates be hung up in the Company's house and in the several warehouses for buyers and men to see. The demand of the Husband for 14*d.* a parcel for wharfage, lighterage, and warehouseroom on all private trade is referred for consideration. A report touching the sorts and quantities of goods to be sent to the Indies by this and the next year's shipping is read, approved, and referred to the Committee for Buying Goods, who are to take care that all goods mentioned are bought on the best possible terms and seasonably procured. Goods (lists given) to be provided for Surat and Bombay are computed to amount to about 75,100*l.*; those for the Coast and Bay to about 10,100*l.*; for Bantam and the subordinate factories to about 9,600*l.*, making a total of 94,800*l.* It is also resolved to send stock in bullion to the value of 100,000*l.* for Surat and Bombay, 120,000*l.* for the Coast and Bay, and 40,000*l.* for Bantam and the South Sea factories, the Treasury Committee to make timely provision of this in such sorts and species as are proper for each factory. Sir Francis Clarke to be permitted to send to Surat, or elsewhere, a bag of cochineal, which is now at Balasore and will not sell. An account of disbursements made by Moses is approved. The commanders of the seven vessels returned from India to be directed to send up by the Husband to the Company's house all diamonds, jewels, and other fine goods from aboard their ships, each commander to appoint some one to see these delivered to Humphrey Edwin and receive a receipt, so that the said jewels, etc., may be delivered to their owners. Captain Prowd to go aboard the seven ships and take charge of all books of accounts belonging to the Company, and all private letters, and bring them to the Company's house. (6 *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JULY 29, 1674 [AFTERNOON] (*Ibid.*, p. 43).

All goods mentioned in the two following reports (lists given) to be offered for sale on September 8 next, the said reports to be printed in

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two papers and given to buyers for their information. The account of Robert Cole, silk-dyer in the Bay, to be reported. The Deputy-Governor, on behalf of the rest of the owners of the *Bombay Merchant*, offers that ship for further service. (2¼ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JULY 31, 1674 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 46).

The stationers' bill to be examined. A bill of exchange for 10*l.* drawn by Captain Basse on the Company, payable to Mr. Knight, to be accepted and paid. Humphrey Faircliff, one of the Company's surveyors for private trade, to be sent 5*l.*, he having lately been maimed by falling when on board in the Company's service. James Walcot to be paid 5*l.* on account. The Committee for Private Trade to consider and report their opinion as to the advisability of prohibiting the importation of all Indian manufactures of silk and cotton as private trade. The exportation of all bayes (baize) to India on account of private trade to be prohibited under a penalty of 5*l.* for every piece of 52 ells, this to be inserted in all charterparties and factors' covenants. The Committee for Lawsuits to review factors' covenants, and consider what alterations should be made in them, also how writers under age may be legally obliged to perform the covenants in their indentures. A ship of between three and four hundred tons to be entertained and sent to Bantam and Tywan. The Shipping Committee to report what tonnage should be employed for the Indies this year and the next, what freight to allow, the ships most suitable for the Company's service, and when they should be dispatched from Gravesend. (1¼ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, AUGUST 5, 1674 (*Ibid.*, p. 47).

Captain Broockhoven to see to the bringing up of the *London* to Blackwall, have a speedy survey taken of her in order that she may be refitted for a voyage to India, and prepare an estimate of the cost, and report. The petitions of John Tailor and John Edwards are referred for examination. The Treasury Committee to deliver the jewels and other fine goods consigned to the Company and now in the Treasury to the respective owners. Ships employed this year in the Company's service to be allowed freight at the rate of 18*l.* 10*s.* per ton for gruff goods, and 21*l.* 10*s.* for fine goods. The following petitions are referred for examination and report: from Elizabeth Carter and Jane Small, whose husbands are soldiers at St. Helena; from Hannah Rogers, John Stileman, and Richard Hassel. The request of Mr. Tutchin, minister

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at the Fort, that 20*l.* of his salary may be paid to Mr. Kent to be considered. A report of tonnage to be sent to India is read and referred for further consideration; also another report touching additions and alterations to be made in ships' charterparties, and in the indulgence allowed to factors, commanders, and seamen. Mr. Edwin to be presented with 20*l.* in recognition of his care and pains in managing the Company's lawsuits. A report is read touching the demand of the Husband for 14*d.* on every parcel of private trade, and referred to the Committee for Private Trade, who are to act in the matter as they see fit. George Swanley is nominated as commander of the new ship now being built at Wivenhoe, but objection is made that when formerly employed in the Company's service he had been found contentious, 'though otherwise well qualified'; hereupon the Court consent to the said nomination, provided Swanley 'declares to the Court his sense of being formerly surprised by passion, and that he is resolved for the future to act as becomes a commander in the Company's service'. The *Unity* is offered by Captain Cruft for further service. An agreement to be made for renewal of the lease for New River water to be supplied to the Company's house. Robert Hough's bond to be given up. A letter from Sir Edward Winter is read and referred for future consideration. (2½ *pp.*)

MESSRS. SKINNER, BALLE, AND GOSFRIGHT AT LEGHORN TO THE COMPANY, AUGUST 5, 1674 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xl, p. 107).

After many endeavours they have at last made some way with the Company's commission and have bought thirty-four chests of Grezio coral, but could not possibly procure it at the Company's limited price unless they had lost some of the choicest, which they did not think would be to the Company's advantage. This parcel is far better than what they have sent before from hence. Some boats arriving have refused to sell at Leghorn and gone to Genoa in hopes of a better market. They have bought the quantity ordered and will see that the coral is packed as desired. They have spent about 13,000 dollars, and, as coral is paid for 'the same instant as received' they have drawn several bills on the Company and hope these will be duly honoured, as they must draw upon them again next week. (½ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, AUGUST 7, 1674 (*Court Book*, p. 50).

Samuel Thomson is admitted to the freedom by patrimony, and Anthony Christopher by redemption. The sum of 40*s.* to be paid to

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Elizabeth, wife of Peter Carter, and to Jane, wife of Christopher Small, on account of their husbands' wages, both men being soldiers at St. Helena. Humphrey Beane, one of the owners of the *Massingberd*, offers that ship for further service; the *East India Merchant*, *Ann*, and *Caesar* are also offered, and Captain Prowd is told to have them all surveyed. The account of Captain Henry Gary, and of the late Mr. March to be reported, and Mr. Warren to be consulted about leaving the money mentioned in March's bill of exchange in the Company's hands; an allowance of five per cent to be made on what shall be found due to March. The Shipping Committee to report the number of soldiers necessary to be kept in pay at Fort St. George and Bombay in time of peace, and how many should be sent to each place, judging from advices lately received. On petition, George Rudolph, who was entertained as a soldier for Bombay, but last March when aboard the *Falcon* at Gravesend received a wound in his head, was put ashore and has been in hospital ever since, and is now discharged though still very weak, to be allowed a pension of 4*s.* a week for the next three months. The accounts of Samuel Griffith, Peter Leighton, Thomas Wood, and Robert Leatherdel to be reported. The owners of the *Barnardiston* to be allowed 100*l.* for kentledge taken out and brought back, and that ship is entertained for another voyage, to be given 18*l.* 10*s.* for freight of gruff goods and 21*l.* 10*s.* for fine, which terms are accepted. A letter from Sir Edward Winter and a letter and memorial from the President of Surat to be considered next Tuesday. The Governor reports having waited yesterday with the Deputy Governor and Sir John Banks on the King and the Duke of York at Windsor, and presented the narrative, drawn up by Captains Basse, Hide, and Goldsbrough, of the fight[1] the Company's ships had with the Dutch off Pettapolie.[2] (1¾ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, AUGUST 7, 1674 [AFTERNOON] (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 51).

A parcel of diamonds to be delivered to Mr. Watts permission free, they being the proceeds of the *American* consigned to the Company for use of the owners. The account of Jeremy Sambrooke to be reported. Certain Committees to consider the advices lately received from the Indies with regard to sending out writers, ascertain how many have already been sent, how many there are in the several factories, and the number required for each place, and report. The Deputy Governor

[1] See *O.C.* (I.O.), 3834, etc.

[2] Peddapalli, afterwards Vizagapatam.

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offering a new two-deck ship being built by Mr. Castle at Deptford, order is given for her to be entertained, when the Company shall have need, after the new ship the *Samuel and Henry*. The Committee for Dutch Affairs to draw up proof of the Company's title to Dam Island with reasons enforcing each of the propositions presented by the Company to the Commissioners for the Treaty. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, AUGUST 11, 1674 (*Ibid.*, p. 52).

Sprigg is directed to deliver to Mrs. Mohun several goods returned in the *East India Merchant*, the *Caesar*, and the *London*, they being sent by her husband for herself and some relations. Upon a report made by Sir William Thomson, one of His Majesty's Commissioners for the Marine Treaty, the Court desire Lord George Berkley, Sir John Banks, Sir Samuel Barnardiston, Messrs, Bathurst, Shelden, and Childe, or any three of them to meet from time to time with the said Commissioners and inform them what is necessary to be insisted upon for a due regulation of trade in the Indies, both for the honour of His Majesty and for advancing the interest of the Company. The said Committees are to keep private anything that shall be discussed, and not reveal it to this Court or to any one without leave and direction from the Commissioners, and what shall be told to this Court is to be kept secret. The Committees to meet the Commissioners to-morrow at 5 o'clock at Fishmongers' Hall. Captain George Swanley coming into Court and acknowledging his error touching the contentions he formerly engaged in, promising not to do the like again, and desiring the favour of the Company, he is approved of as commander of the *Success*, she being entertained in the Company's service. The *Unity* is offered for further service and order given for her to be surveyed. On information that several goods brought home in the *Unity* and other ships are damaged, Captain Brookhoven is desired to inquire how the damage occurred, how many goods have suffered, and report. A report is read of several additions and alterations proposed to be made in the Company's charterparties, what goods shall be prohibited from being taken to and brought back from the Indies on account of private trade, and of several goods to be left out of the indulgence allowed to factors, commanders, and seamen, and of others to be inserted. The Court approve and order that a draft of the charterparty and indulgence be at once drawn up in accordance with the said report and presented to the Court. A report from the Shipping Committee touching tonnage to

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be provided for bringing home goods advised for from the Indies, and directions to be given to the several factories is read and approved; in this report the Committees opine that 2,000 tons should be sent for Bantam, 1,700 tons for Surat, and 2,000 tons for the Coast and Bay, of which one ship of 300 tons is to go from the Coast to Bantam, and one of 360 tons from Surat to Bantam; the owners to ship twenty men to every 100 tons; that a survey be taken of each ship's stores and provisions, and her powder proved before going out; that the following ships be entertained for the present expedition, namely for the Coast and Bay, the *Loyal Subject* (450 tons), *Success* (500 tons), *Anne* (450 tons), *Samuel and Henry* (360 tons), and *Unity* (300 tons). For Bantam, a ship of 300 tons, the *Unicorn* (360 tons), for Surat and Bantam, the *Barnardiston* (340 tons) for Bantam, and Tywan if need be, the *London* (450 tons) to touch at St. Helena, and a ship of 450 or 500 tons for Surat, the new ship at Woodbridge (500 tons), a ship of 350 tons, one of 450 tons, and one of 300 to 350 tons. The said Committees also think that directions should be sent again to the several factories to muster the men of the several ships at their arrival and departure, and at the same time have the gun-decks examined to see whether they are free and clear so that the guns may be used at any moment: this to be certified to the Company with a report of what stores are aboard. That no more goods should be laden in India than the ships are freighted for, except any overplus of those ordered by the Company, and care taken to prevent the men deserting. That a table should be sent to each chief factory of the tonnage of the Company's goods in England, and that in all charterparties in future no particular place should be named. A letter from Sir Edward Winter of the 5th instant is seriously debated, and the Court decide not to permit him to take passage in the Company's shipping for India, but if he shall desire it, to allow letters to be sent to their Agents and factors recommending them to assist any person empowered by Sir Edward to recover his debts, get in his estate, and procure satisfaction for the ship and goods lately seized by the King of Jambi, and for the untimely death of Mr. Lock, as far as can be done without prejudice to the Company. (3 *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, AUGUST 12, 1674 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 55).

The accounts of the late Mr. Portman, John Ghest, and the late Thomas Mason to be reported. The sum of 90*l.* paid into the Company's

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cash by the Trustees of the late Duchess Dudley on account of the redemption of captives to be paid to Francis Baker, in pursuance of a decree made in the High Court of Chancery on July 20 last, towards the redemption of George Cony.[1] Some chinaware and some mangoes returned in the *London* and *Massingberd* to be delivered free of freight to Sir John Banks. Notice to be taken of the 3,000*l.* payable to Mr. Warren upon a bill of exchange drawn by the Chief and Council in the Bay and presented July 29 last, and interest at the rate of five per cent to be allowed from the time it was due for what shall be found payable to March upon the said bill at the making up of his account; meanwhile the Auditor is to draw up the charge against March and deliver a copy of it to Mr. Warren within a month. In accordance with a report now read and approved, the sum of 20*l.* is to be paid to John Kent, attorney to Samuel Tutchin, minister at Fort St. George, on account of his salary and gratuity. Captain Cooley to be paid 23*l.* by desire of James Walcot, the same to be put to the latter's account. Payment to be made to the owners of the *Barnardiston* on account of freight. Jane Cole to be given 10*l.* of the salary of her husband Robert Cole who is employed as a dyer in the Bay. The petition of the wives of the officers and men in the *Experiment* is read, praying for payment of some part of the wages due to their husbands, also the petition of Henry Robert, quartermaster in that ship, and the Shipping Committee are desired to examine the bonds entered into by the men at their setting out, and, if necessary, take the advice of Counsel as to whether the Company is obliged to pay the said wages, seeing the ship is lost, and considering the imprest received by the men at their entertainment and the two months' wages paid to their relations during the voyage. Sir Edward Winter, moving for the resolution of the Court in reply to his late letter, is told that the Company do not judge it convenient to allow him to proceed to India in any of their ships, but if he wishes, they will instruct their Agents and factors to assist such persons as he shall empower in recovering his debts as far as can be done without prejudice to the Company. (1½ *pp.*)

A Court of Committees, August 14, 1674 (*Ibid.*, p. 57).

The Court empower those Committees who were appointed to meet His Majesty's Commissioners for the Marine Treaty to make such alterations in the proposals touching a regulation for trade in the East

[1] See 1671–3 volume.

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Indies, or to waive any particulars in them as, after discussion and debate with the said Commissioners, they shall find necessary. Payment to be made to John Stileman in accordance with a report now read. Calicoes complained of by Mr. Medina to be examined. The petition of Stanhope Mill for consideration for bringing the Company's packet from Ireland is referred to certain Committees. (¾ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO MESSRS. SKINNER, BALL, AND GOSFRIGHT [AT LEGHORN], AUGUST 17, 1674 (*Letter Book*, vol. v, p. 126).

Since writing to them on June 19 and 22 have heard nothing. Enclose a packet directed to Consul Nightingale in Aleppo and desire that it may be forwarded by the first opportunity. (⅛ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO CONSUL NIGHTINGALE [AT ALEPPO], AUGUST 17, 1674 (*Ibid.*, vol. v, p. 126).

Acknowledge several letters from him, and tell of the safe return of their seven ships from India on July 23 last, viz. the *London*, *Caesar*, *Anne*, *Bombay Merchant*, *East India Merchant*, *Massingberd*, and *Unity*. Enclose a packet for their Chief and factors in Persia and desire that it may be dispatched by the first safe conveyance. (¼ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, AUGUST 19, 1674 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 58).

The importation of green ginger to be prohibited by charterparty and in factors' covenants under a penalty of 40*s.* per cwt. The *Ann*, commanded by Captain Chamblet, and the *Samuel and Henry*, commanded by Simon Cumberland, are offered and accepted for service, and order is given for a survey to be taken of them. Mrs. Rogers to be remitted two-thirds of the damage charged her on some sheets returned in the *Loyal Subject*. Mr. Soane, who stood security for William Witherden, a writer sent to Bantam in 1671, desires to receive his bond, as the said Witherden died during the voyage, the matter is referred for report. Ships appointed for the several factories in the Indies [*These were given in the Minutes of August* 11]. The Committees for the several Warehouses to examine the damaged goods landed from the seven ships now arrived from India and report what is fit to be delivered to the respective owners. The Governor states that at the last sale he bought some pepper on which impost was said to be allowed, this he desires may be paid in money, or pepper delivered to him instead, the matter is

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referred for consideration and report. The accounts of John Smith and of the late Mr. Arwaker to be reported. Certain sums of money due to the accounts of Peter Layton, Thomas Woods, John Ghest, and Robert Letherdele to be paid to those who have authority to receive them. A report on the petition of John Tailor and Lieutenant Bird[1] is read, and order given for the account of Taylor's salary up to the time of the mutiny at St. Helena to be ascertained and paid with such deduction for diet as was ordered formerly. Payment to be made to the owners of the *Bombay*, *East India Merchant*, and *Unity* on account of freight and demurrage. The commanders of the seven ships returned from the Indies to be told to attend the Court on Tuesday next at 8 o'clock in the morning. Two letters, one from Hugh Squire and one from William Jearsey, are read and referred to the Committee for the Coast and Bay to consider; they are also directed to receive such proposals from Squire as he shall offer on behalf of Jearsey, and report what they think should be done in the matter. (2¼ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, AUGUST 21, 1674 (*Ibid.*, p. 60).

Wages of the men in the *London* to be paid. The petition of Lieutenant Bird with the allegations made by him in Court to be considered by certain Committees, who are to report what they think is fit to be done in the matter. Payment to be made to the owners of the *Anne* and of the *Caesar* on account of freight and demurrage. Surveys taken of the *Loyal Subject* and *Barnardiston* are approved. Calicoes to be offered for sale to be priced not lower than the last were valued at, and those thought to be better to be valued accordingly. Twenty writers to be entertained for Surat and the Fort. The petition of Rebecca Jackson is referred for examination. A small difference touching some money placed in the hands of the Company for negroes' clothes put aboard the *Unity* is, by desire of her owners, referred to arbitration. Thomas Pearle, having on July 1 last transferred an adventure of 500*l.*, half of which was paid in, to Abraham Dolins, who is in Hamburgh, but has empowered his servant, John Bush, to manage all his affairs in his absence, and by a writing under his hand and seal dated August 7, 1674, now read, desires that Bush's hand may be accepted for transfer of the said adventure in the Company's book; the Court consent and give order for the writing of the said servant to be affixed to the transfer until Dolins returns and can affirm it with his own hand. The account

[1] See 1671–3 volume, p. xviii.

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of the late Mr. Portman to be stated. The Shipping and Plantations Committee to cause such a full supply of planters, women, and provisions to be sent to St. Helena in the *London* that no more need be sent there next year. Certain Committees to speak to the President or Treasurer of Christ's Hospital and ascertain whether there are any young women of about 12 years of age and upwards who are willing to go to Bombay upon the terms of encouragement proposed by the Company. The diet of all soldiers coming from St. Helena to be rated at 3*d.* a day and their accounts stated accordingly. A report is read touching soldiers, artificers, and planters to be sent to Bombay, Fort St. George, and St. Helena, and referred for consideration until next Wednesday. Benjamin Spier is allowed interest on cotton yarn he bought at the sale in November last, and paid for before the expiration of six months. (2½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, AUGUST 21, 1674 [AFTERNOON] (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 62).

John Bulteel is admitted to the freedom by redemption. A memorial from President Aungier dated January 15, 1674, is considered: in it the President says, 'As to the church or chapel, I have already advised the hopes I have to erect it without your charge, and we wait onely for Your Honors order, and a happie peace to begin it'. To this the Court resolve to reply, that having had no advice as to the form or dimensions of the said fabric, nor in what way money may be raised to carry on so good and necessary a work, they would like to be informed of all this by the next letter, and then they will send their directions; yet if it has been begun already, their encouragement shall not be wanting. As to the hospital which the President advises is to be built 'partly at the Company's expense, and partly out of such offerings and penalties as shalbe collected for the poor', the Court resolve that Aungier shall be written to and told to send a scheme or draught of the said hospital before beginning to build, to state what uses it is to be put to, what its erection and yearly maintenance will cost, and how it is to be governed: and in case the building has been already started he is to be told that the Court is willing that the fines and penalties reserved from the Company's Almshouse at Poplar shall be given for the intended hospital, but that they do not wish much of the Company's money to be spent without the 'special order of Court'. The two proposals for peopling Bombay with Protestants, and building houses and

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warehouses for the inhabitants, with the offers of the President in his memorial for effecting the same are referred to the Shipping and Plantations Committee, who are also to consider what privileges to allow those persons it may be found necessary to permit to go over as free burgers, and what restrictions to impose with regard to trade. The said Committee are likewise to read the Company's former instructions about laying out ground for planters to build upon in Bombay, how this may be let, and what quit rent to reserve upon it; and anything else that may occur to them of advantage to the Company and report. The clause concerning the President's salary to be considered when the said report is submitted. It is resolved that the President shall be allowed pay as a captain of one of the Garrison companies during his residence, provided that no other person receives pay as captain of the same company. As regards the 2,326 rupees spent on wine during visits from the Portuguese Fidalgoes, French Directors, etc., for which the President desires to be allowed, according to an order of Council, the Court agree to pay this time, but that it may not be taken as a precedent the Council are to be told to erase that charge from the Consultation Book of July 18, 1673, and note in the margin that it is erased by order of the Court, and that no such allowance is to be made in future without special permission. (1½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, AUGUST 25, 1674 (*Ibid.*, p. 64).

The Court begin to examine the business touching the fight off Pettapollee [*ut supra*, p. 68] and the behaviour of the several commanders in that engagement; they read several narratives given of the affair, and examine Captains Basse, Cowley, Cruft, Erwyn, Wislake, and Andrews, and then defer further consideration of the matter until to-morrow. (½ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO JOHN AND CHARLES BANCKES [AT HAMBURG], AUGUST 25, 1674 (*Letter Book*, vol. v, p. 132).

Have seen their letter to John Banckes advising the likelihood of procuring copper at 50 rix dollars, he at present demanding 52, therefore desire them to buy for account of the Company forty tons of Unger plates, provided they are good and not above 55 rix dollars the shippound, but hope they may be cheaper, for, if copper can be had at 50 rix dollars, the plates will not cost above 53 or 53½ at the most. Consign what they buy to the Governor and send it in several ships at a reason-

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able freight; it should be cheap, for copper will serve as ballast. Take care it is timely laden so as to arrive in London in October. For payment draw on Nathaniel Herne and the bill shall be duly honoured. Advise speedily what they can do, for, if the commission cannot be effected, the Company may provide themselves in London, which they can do on reasonable terms. (¼ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, AUGUST 26, 1674 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 65).

A survey of the *London* stating the repairs required in her is presented, and order given for her employment in another voyage to India, the Shipping Committee to treat with Captain Johnson about the repairs noted in the survey being done on the best terms possible. When repaired she is to be manned in proportion to the tonnage she brought home, twenty men to every hundred tons. John Portman, goldsmith, to be given 40*l.* due to his late son, John Portman, Junior, on account of wages. Damaged goods to be delivered to the owners of the six ships following: the *Caesar*, *Massingberd*, *Bombay Merchant*, *Unity*, *Ann*, and *East India Merchant*. Payment to be made to the owners of the *Massingberd* on account of freight and demurrage. The Governor to be allowed impost on pepper he bought at the last sale. The petitions of Lieutenant Thomas Bird, Ann Hart, Jane Houghton, Francis Bantam, George Markham, and Thomas Labram are read, and referred for examination and report. A report touching soldiers to be sent to Bombay and Fort St. George and for artificers and women to be sent to Bombay and St. Helena is read and approved; it is to the following effect: that fifty soldiers should be sent to Bombay, and forty or fifty to Fort St. George, those who are married to be allowed to take with them their wives and children (the latter not under ten years of age), the Company to pay their passage; that twenty or forty artificers of different trades should be sent to Bombay, be allowed to take with them their wives and children, their passage to be paid by the Company. The artificers to be entertained for three years at 7*s.* a month (one-third of the pay of a soldier), be obliged to bear arms when necessary, from the time they embark, and during the time they do so to be allowed soldier's pay. That as many single women (not under twelve or over thirty years of age) as wish to go to Bombay be allowed to do so at the Company's charge, and given the same encouragement as those who went there in 1668, namely, if they wish it and do not marry Englishmen, they shall

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'one year after their arrival, have victuals at the Company's charge, with one suit of wearing apparel, such as shalbe convenient according to the fashion of the countrey, not exceeding 40*s.* each, and to be employed in the Company's service as the President and Council shall order, but not in planting'. And that there may be a supply of 'young maidens that have had virtuous education', those Committees who are Governors of Christ's Hospital to speak to the President and Treasurer there 'for young women bred up there to be disposed of this way' if they are willing. And to prevent all who are sent out as soldiers or artificers, or any of their children, from being employed in the Company's mercantile affairs, letters to be written to the Governor and Council at Bombay and to the Agent and Council at the Fort forbidding any of those sent out as soldiers or artificers or any of their children to live in any other place but where they are sent, or to be employed in the Company's mercantile affairs, this only to be permitted to the Company's covenanted servants, who have given security for true and faithful service, or by a special order of Court. Every artificer employed to be given a set of tools or instruments proper for his calling at the Company's charge. To lessen the cost of soldiers at St. Helena it is suggested, that as many persons as wish to become planters (not exceeding fifty) be permitted to go with their wives and children to the said island at the Company's charge, and receive the same encouragement as was given to planters who went out last, and that as many maidens be sent out as can be procured on the former terms. And as by the Commission and Instructions given by the Court to the Governor and Council at St. Helena, dated December 19, 1673,[1] all planters formerly settled there were to be repossest of the houses and plantations they formerly enjoyed, and all new planters to have twenty acres of land (rough and plain) set out by the Governor and Council for each family to build and plant upon, and care taken that these may be as near to each other as will be for their best accommodation. 'The said lands to be conveyed to them and their heirs for ever under the Company's common seal, they performing such suit and service as the Court shall appoint, yet under a provisoe, not to alienate the said plantations unless the same have been lived upon and improved by planting for four years.' These deeds of conveyance, alienation, and sale to be registered in a book to be kept for that purpose. The Committee further offer on consideration of the foregoing: '1. That in every township on the island, one-tenth part of

[1] See 1671–3 volume, p. 300.

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the best of the ground be reserved for the use of the Company for ever, and not to be alienated on any consideration whatsoever. 2. That the conveyances of the said lands may be by way of surrender in the nature of copyhold estates, and that a draught of such conveyance be made and sent over to be used in passing such estates. 3. That noe estate in any plantation shall be adjudged valid and good in law, but what shalbe so surrendred and likewise unless registred to be accompted nul and void.' The Committee for Buying Goods report that they desired the Governor to write to Messrs. Banks at Hamburg and direct them to buy 40 tons of copper at the cheapest rate procurable not exceeding 53½ rix the ship-pound; this is approved. Daniel Edwards, a sailor who belonged to the *Surat Merchant* and was left by Captain Johnson upon the rocks at St. Helena, has come home, and being lame and in a helpless condition is given 40*s.* from the poor-box, and Mr. Paige is desired to speak with the owners of the *Surat Merchant* to afford Edwards some considerable relief. Upon the petition of William Clough, certain Committees are desired to ascertain and report how the money due on his account may be paid without prejudice to the suit depending between the Company and Mr. Mainston. (3½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, AUGUST 26, 1674 [AFTERNOON] (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 68).

Consideration concerning the commanders of the seven ships lately returned from India regarding their engagement with the Dutch off Pettapollee is deferred to next Friday afternoon. (½ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, AUGUST 28, 1674 (*Ibid.*, p. 69).

No money warrants signed by order of the Court to be paid by the Cashier-General unless they are attested by the Secretary as having been entered by him. Mr. Medina complaining about some calicoes bought at the last sale, certain Committees are told to examine them and report. A report of the prices of calicoes and silks to be put up for sale in September next is read and approved. After some debate it is resolved to defer the sale from the 8th to the 15th of September, and that public notice be given of this at the Exchange. It is also resolved that buyers at the said sale shall be allowed five months only in which to clear and take away the goods bought, and that 6½ per cent shall be allowed for discount, as expressed in the preamble. No more petitions to be received from persons wishing to be employed by the Company

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as writers in India, and members of the Court are desired not to present any for the next election. A petition from wives and other relations of men who served in the *Experiment* is read, also a report from the Shipping Committee; after debate both are referred back for further examination and report. Money charged to the account of John Tailor for diet to be remitted because of the work he did towards the fortifications of St. Helena. The request of Henry Powel to be allowed to present a written answer to the Auditor's charge drawn up against him and speak on the several points is agreed to, he to do so next Tuesday. (1¼ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, AUGUST 28, 1674 [AFTERNOON] (*Ibid.*, p. 70).

The Shipping Committee to ascertain and report what persons belonging to the Company's ships were killed in the fight off Pettapollee, how many were wounded or disabled, their names and stations, and to what vessels they belonged. The Court proceed with the further examination of the complaints against the several commanders of the ships lately returned from India for not doing their duty in the fight with the Dutch, and, after reading several narratives of the said fight, and many consultations had during the voyage, and having formerly heard what each commander has to say in his own vindication, it appearing that Captain Basse did not observe the instructions given to him for the conduct of the fleet, and that Captains Andrews, Weslake, Cooley, and Cruft 'had misbehaved themselves and not done their dutie in the time of the fight as became them respectively in their several stations', it is adjudged, declared, and ordered that the said captains be dismissed from the Company's service. (¾ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, SEPTEMBER 1, 1674 (*Ibid.*, p. 71).

A contract made by the Committee for Buying Goods with Messrs. Townley and Sowton for a parcel of copper at 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* the cwt. is approved. William Blake's request that his differences with the Company may be referred to arbitration is agreed to, and arbitrators are named who are to determine all matters in dispute before October 20 next, both parties to enter into bonds of 15,000*l.* penalty to abide by the award that shall be made. On a motion for the vote taken at the last Court concerning the several commanders to be reconsidered, the Court, after serious debate, puts the question to the ballot, and it being answered in the affirmative, they resolve to reconsider the matter next

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Friday afternoon. Henry Powel appears in Court and answers the several articles in the charge drawn up against him by the Auditor, presents them in written form with an account of general charges and a narrative of some particular services done by him for the Company in India; whereupon order is given for all these to be referred to the Committees formerly desired to look into the case, who are to examine and report upon them with all convenient speed. (1¼ *pp.*)

MESSRS. SKINNER, BALLE, AND GOSFRIGHT AT LEGHORN TO THE COMPANY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1674 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xl, p. 107).

Confirm the drafts mentioned in their letter of August 5 last and desire that they may be duly honoured. They have bought thirteen more chests of excellent coral and are in treaty for more, the price will be about that stipulated for by the Company, and all shall be dispatched as soon as possible. Having spent much, they now draw several bills on the Company to which they beg due compliance may be afforded. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, SEPTEMBER 4, 1674 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 72).

Abraham Bush is admitted to the freedom by redemption. Joseph Farrant to be paid part of the stated damages on a parcel of cloth shipped in the *Ann*, commanded by Captain Dawes, in her last voyage to India, the amount to be placed to the account of private trade. John Stileman prays for further employment, but it being objected that he is charged with embezzling part of Mr. Harrington's estate returned in the *John and Margaret*, under the command of Captain Lord, and has not cleared himself, the matter is referred for examination and report. Ann Harris petitions for some part of the wages of her husband, who was a seaman in the *William and Thomas*, but being ill was put ashore at St. Helena, and there entertained as armourer in the Company's service; certain Committees are desired to ascertain the facts and report what they think should be done. Hugh Squire presenting a petition with a letter from Mr. Jearsey and an answer to the charge against the latter brought by Mr. Mohun; order is given for all to be delivered to the Committee for the Coast and Bay who considered his former petition and proposals to debate and report upon. A report touching the account of Shem Bridges is read, it is to the following effect: the Committees find that Bridges bought broadcloth and lead in India from the officers

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of the *Rainbow* (as he affirms) and paid the fine for them here; he also bought cloth from Springal, purser in the *Antelope*, part of the fine for which was paid by the owners and part ordered to be put to Bridges's account; that he was charged 40 rupees too little for freight of goods in the *Diligence*, and 56*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* for coinage of 28,123 pagodas written off from Timona's[1] account, by order of Sir Edward Winter, to Bridges's, which the latter offers to clear by oath that he never received any such sum; that salary is owing to him from September 18, 1660, to December 8, 1670, at 20*l.* per annum. They also find that Bridges was employed over two years by Thomas Chambers in the Company's business before he was entertained into their service, as appears by their 'books sent home wrote by him'. That at the time of his entertainment he was purser-general, warehousekeeper, and secretary for a year (1660–1) and in the second year he acted as accountant also (1661–2). From February, 1663, to December, 1668, he was employed as Second in the Bay and Chief at Balasore; and from December, 1668, to December, 1670, he was Chief at the Bay. The increase of salary to Bridges in the said employments, with the fines for cloth and lead, the Committees leave to the decision of the Court. Hereupon the report is referred back to the Committees and to the Committee for Private Trade to ascertain what damages were paid here, what allowances and gratuities have been given to factors for the employments filled by Bridges during his stay in India, and to report their opinion as to what is fit to be done to close Bridges's account. A report from the Committee for the Coast and Bay touching phirmaunds granted to the Company for trading in the Bay of Bengal, is read, in which the Committee state that they 'have discoursed with Mr. Bridges and others concerning the phirmaund or patent for trade granted the English by the Prince of Bengala, and we find that it was first procured by one Mr. Bowden[2] a Chyrurgeon, and gave the English onely a libertie to trade paying custom according to the King's phirmaund, but was altered and made to pay noe custom according to the King's phirmand. That afterwards there was another phirmand thought to be more advantageous to the trade of the English, procured by Mr. Gauton[3] and [Mr.] Billidge, by which the English enjoyed the privilege of trading Custom free (but still according to the King's phirmand), till the King fled out of Bengal. After which and in Mr. Trevisa's time the Nabob Mozam Cawne, formerly called

[1] Beri Timmanna. See *The English Factories in India*, 1661–4 volume, p. 58.
[2] Gabriel Boughton. [3] George Gawton.

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Mere Jumbla,[1] confirmed to the English the privilege of trading Custom free for all goods in and exported by his perwanna, which privilege was again confirmed by Shaster Cawne,[2] the present Nabob of Bengal, in Mr. Blake's time. But these two perwannas were onely for the province of Bengal and though the greatnes of the Nabob Mozam Caune made his perwanna obeyed, both at Pattana in the province of Bahar, under the government of another Nabob, and at Ballazore in the province of Orixa, govern'd likewise by another Nabob, yet we are informed that the perwanna of the present Nabob of Bengal, Shaster Caune, is not taken notice of by the Nabobs of the two other provinces. We are likewise informed by Mr. Bridges that he left the Prince's phirmand and the perwanna of the present Nabob of Bengal with Mr. Clavel. We have also considered of the continual complaints made by the Company's servants in Bengal of the Nabob and Governors there, and it is our opinions that the best remedy and way to settle the Company's affairs in those and other parts of India, so that they may not be prejudiced by covetous and insolent Governors, is to procure a new phirmand from the Great Mogul, with the privilege of trading Custom free throughout his dominions (if it may be done with any reasonable charge). But so much may be said for and against it, that we desire the Court to set apart some time to hear it debated, that so they may the better resolve what to doe in a busines of so great concern.' The report is hereupon ordered back to the Committee, who are to read the advices lately received from Surat, and consider whether the privilege of trading in the Bay is not included in the King's phirmaund remaining at Surat, confer with Messrs. Blake and Bridges, and report their opinion as to what should be done in the matter.[3] Payment to be made to the owners of the *Loyal Subject* in full of freight and demurrage. All private trade returned in the *London* to pay freight at the rate of 26*l.* per ton. Certain Committees to ascertain whether Mr. Walcot's account has been cleared, and whether his covenants and security may be given up as is desired. The several Committees for Surat, the Coast and Bay, Bantam and the South Seas to read the advices, consultations, and any other papers lately received from the factories there, consider how best to answer any particulars contained in them, what should be advised for carrying on the Company's business, and give in a written statement of this as

[1] Mīr Jumla. [2] Shāista Khān.

[3] For further information regarding the *Farmāns* mentioned above, see *The English Factories in India* 1642–5, 1646–50, 1651–4, 1655–60, 1668–9 volumes.

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speedily as possible. The answer of Messrs. Mohun and Manwaring to the charge brought against them to be considered next Tuesday afternoon. The Shipping Committee to state the case between the Company and the officers and men of the *Experiment*, take Counsel's opinion, and report to the Court, and Captains Brookhaven and Prowd to examine and report on the condition of the seamen belonging to that ship. (3¾ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, SEPTEMBER 4, 1674 [AFTERNOON] (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 76).

The debate touching the several commanders is resumed, and the Court after weighing the several circumstances, namely, the neglect of some in not observing the Company's instructions and the miscarriage of others in not doing their duty during the engagement, yet finding that most of them are 'persons of sobriety, and had in the term of the voyage been careful of the Company's concerns', and being desirous to act in this matter as may most promote the Company's service, resolve that those commanders who shall be continued in the service 'be reproved in Court and made sensible of their particular miscarriage in this last voyage, and that they shall make acknowledgement thereof in Court, and promise a better compliance with their duty in time to come'. Captains Basse, Andrewes, Weslake, and Cruft, conforming themselves according to the said vote, it is decided that they shall be continued in the Company's service, but that Captain Cowley shall be dismissed. (1 *p.*)

JOHN COOKE AT WHITEHALL TO THOMAS BEDFORD[1] AT HIS LODGINGS IN DOCTORS' COMMONS, SEPTEMBER 5, 1674 (*Public Record Office: S.P.* 84, vol. 196, f. 190).

Has been commanded by Secretary Coventry to inform Bedford that His Majesty consents to the business of the East India trade being delivered to the Dutch Commissioners to be treated about, therefore Bedford is with all speed to send Secretary Coventry a project of a treaty for the said trade which he may present to the King. Of this he is also to inform the Commissioners as soon as possible. (1 *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO EPHRAIM SKINNER AND COMPANY [AT LEGHORN], SEPTEMBER 7, 1674 (*Letter Book*, vol. v, p. 132).

Acknowledge their letters telling of having bought Grezio coral to

[1] Deputy Registrar of the Admiralty

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about the value of 13,000 dollars, for payment of which they have drawn bills on the Governor amounting to 1,617*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* These have been accepted and will be punctually paid, also what else shall be drawn on that account. Note there is no question of being able to complete the commission, so when this is effected they are to ship the coral that it may arrive safely and speedily and in time to be laden in the ships for India. (¼ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, SEPTEMBER 8, 1674 [AFTERNOON] (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 77).

Upon a representation that those with foreign commissions cannot bid for the raw silk intended to be offered for sale, order is given for it to be sorted apart at such rates as shall be thought fit. The Governor to accept such bills as shall be drawn on the Company by Consul Skinner and Company of Leghorn for coral to be bought. The Company's seal to be affixed to the bond of 15,000*l.* to be given by Mr. Blake for standing to the award to be made by the arbitrators. An answer to be drawn up to the letter from the Earl of Shaftesbury, according to the sense of the present debate. The Court read the charge against Messrs. Mohun and Manwaring touching great private trade carried on by them in several vessels to the South Seas and elsewhere contrary to their covenants, and desire the Committee for the Coast and Bay to consider the said charge and the answer made to it, also to ascertain what other factors are engaged with Mohun and Manwaring in the said trade, and present a written report, with their opinion as to what should be done to secure the Company's estate at Masulipatam. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, SEPTEMBER 9, 1674 (*Ibid.*, p. 78).

The Court, being informed of several miscarriages of the commanders lately returned from India, their harshness and severity to the seamen whereby many deserted and left behind, as also of the want of food and that brandy was allowed to be sold on board ('to the debauching of their men'); also that a Dutch ship laden with stores was seen by the *London* but not pursued because there was a mutiny among the seamen, give order for the Shipping Committee to make examination of all this and report. The account of John Totty to be stated. Some money due to the late Michael Langly and to George Markham to be paid to those legally empowered to receive it. Order given for such a quantity of vermilion to be bought as the Company need.

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The commanders of the *London*, *Caesar*, and *Massingberd* are reproved for neglect and misconduct in the late voyage and fight, and they not answering in conformity to the vote of the Court of the 4th inst. it is deemed unsatisfactory. Captain William Cruft of the *Unity* acknowledges his offence and prays the Company to pardon and pass it by, promising to give due observance to all orders in future; whereupon it is resolved that he shall be permitted to command the said ship in her next voyage. Overpayment alleged to have been made by Messrs. Bathurst and Lewis for baftas they bought last April to be looked into. (1½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, SEPTEMBER 11, 1674 (*Ibid.*, p. 79).

Rotten calicoes returned in the *Caesar*, *Massingberd*, *Unity*, *Ann*, *Bombay*, and *East India Merchant* to be delivered to the owners of the said vessels. Messrs. Lethulier and Toriano, owners of the *Unity*, present William Cruft to be commander of that ship, and the Court approve. The covenants and bonds entered into by James Walcot, Thomas Sprigg, and their securities to be given up. Salary due to Lieutenant Bird to be paid. A petition is read from Captain Basse in which he acknowledges his offence in not observing the Company's orders in the last voyage, craves pardon, and promises due compliance with their instructions in future, and his utmost endeavour to promote their service, hereupon it is decided to continue him in his present employment. A report from the Shipping Committee touching the peopling of Bombay, the building of houses and warehouses on that island is read, and, after serious debate and some alterations and amendments made, it is referred back to the said Committee to consider these, also what encouragement shall be given to those who go to reside on the island, how to secure the Company from any prejudice that may be done to the natives by such settlers, and anything else that may occur to them and report. The account of Christopher Robson to be reported. Certain goods returned in the *London* to be delivered to Streinsham Master. Certain Committees to consider what allowance should be made to Captain Erwyn for a negro servant he left with the Governor of St. Helena for the Company's service. (1½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, SEPTEMBER 11, 1674 [AFTERNOON] (*Ibid.*, p. 81).

On information that Captain Tapsam, who conveyed some of the

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Company's ships into the Channel in 1672, has not yet received the gratuity ordered by the Court, Mr. Dogett and Captain Broockhoven are desired to ascertain and report who commanded His Majesty's frigate that conveyed the *Phoenix* and *Satisfaction* into the Downs, who was captain of the *Falcon* at that time, and whether these received the gratuities then ordered. Captain Thomas Andrews, commander of the *Caesar*, presents a petition expressing his hearty sorrow for misconduct in the last voyage and his sense of the Court's displeasure, and prays pardon, promising faithful service in the future; hereupon order is given for his continuance in the Company's service provided the owners of his ship agree. The account of Christopher Mitchel who died in the *George* to be stated. Messrs. Bovery and Cooke, owners of the *Caesar*, presenting Thomas Andrews to command her in the intended voyage to India, the Court approve. Iron kentledge in the seven ships lately returned from India to be weighed, and the Shipping Committee to consider and report how best to ascertain that the full quantity of kentledge paid for by the Company is carried out and brought home again. (1 *p.*)

J. FIELD TO THOMAS BEDFORD, SECRETARY TO THE COMMISSIONERS FOR TRADE, WHITEHALL, SEPTEMBER 12, 1674 (*Public Record Office: S.P.* 84, vol. 196, f. 192).

Secretary Coventry desires that Bedford will notify the Commissioners for Trade that they are to attend His Majesty to-morrow the 13th inst. at 4 o'clock in the afternoon at the sitting of the Council for Foreign Affairs at his (Coventry's) office in Whitehall, lately belonging to Lord Arlington. (1 *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO CONSUL NIGHTINGALE [AT ALEPPO], SEPTEMBER 14, 1674 (*Letter Book*, vol. v, p. 134).

Have heard nothing from him since their last. Enclose a packet for India and desire him to forward it by the first opportunity. (⅛ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO ROBERT LANG [AT MARSEILLES], SEPTEMBER 14, 1674 (*Ibid.*, p. 134).

Enclose a packet for Consul Nightingale at Aleppo and desire that it be forwarded by the first conveyance. (⅛ *p.*)

A GENERAL COURT OF SALES, SEPTEMBER 15, 1674 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 82).

Sale of cotton yarn, cotton wool, Carmania wool, coffee, Biliapatam

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and Jambi pepper, dust of pepper, tincal, aloes socritina, olibanum, Lahore indigo, Sarkhej indigo, indigo shirts and skins, 'cashia lignum or tramboon', senna, cubebs, cardamoms, turmeric, shell-lac, seed-lac, stick-lac, China roots, saltpetre, cowries, calicoes, quilts small and large, tapseils, nicanees, Guinea stuffs, Serwange chintz, broad and narrow chintz, chintz dungum, chintz kaddy, chintz branched, seriaes, pautkaes blue and brown, dungarees brown and white, mercolees, derebauds, broad and narrow baftas, blue and brown baftas, sovaguzzees, longcloth, blue and brown longcloth, sallampores, ginghams red and brown, parcallaes, morees, betellees, allejaes, brawles, byrampauts, diapers, sannoes, izzarees, cassaes, Camboja clouts, negro clouts, nillaes, humhums, Cordevant skins,[1] taffetas, Bengal silk, calico wrappers, rotten gunnies and ropes; also damaged calicoes, etc., returned in the *London*; with prices and names of purchasers. (23¾ *pp.*)

HENRY COVENTRY TO THE COMMISSIONERS FOR TRADE, SEPTEMBER 19, 1674 (*Public Record Office: S.P.* 84, vol. 196, f. 200).

His Majesty has been told of our debate this morning, and approves very well of what we agreed upon, viz.: that you would intimate to the Dutch Commissioners your desire for a conference on Monday, and then inform them that you are preparing articles concerning the treaty; but at the same time you expect what they have to demand, both as to the Marine and the East India treaty, for till that is shown you cannot proceed in the East India business unless they will declare they have nothing to demand as to either; which they cannot possibly say as to the Marine, and hardly to the East India. Coventry will have presented the project of the East India Company to the King in the Committee for Foreign Affairs to-morrow, if there is a meeting, and propose that it be referred to the Commissioners for consideration, and acquaint them with the resolution of His Majesty upon it. In the meantime they are to give timely notice to the Dutch of the said conference. (1 *p.*)

HENRY THYNN TO THOMAS BEDFORD, WHITEHALL, SEPTEMBER 19, 1674 (*Public Record Office: S.P.* 84, vol. 196, f. 203).

The enclosed letter to the Commissioners will inform Bedford of the King's approval of the points this day debated between Secretary Coventry and the said Commissioners, which Bedford is to communicate to them as soon as possible. He is also to return by the bearer the

[1] Probably goats' skins (the original source of the famous Cordovan leather).

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copies, both in English and Latin, of the project about the East India trade delivered to him yesterday by Mr. Field, for they will be wanted to-morrow at the Committee of Foreign Affairs. (1 *p.*)

SECRETARY COVENTRY TO SIR JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, SEPTEMBER 19, 1674 (*Public Record Office: S.P.* 84, vol. 196, f. 205).

'My indisposition that keepeth mee now abed obligeth mee to give you this trouble.' The Commissioners have been with him this morning, their united opinion is, that as the Dutch make no answer to the project of the Marine, and, in effect say they will not till the English show them all they pretend to in the East Indies, which is 'to demand our ultimatum and exhibit nothing on their part', that His Majesty should order his Commissioners to demand a conference with them on Monday, and then tell them that we are preparing our East India articles, but we likewise expected a project of all the Dutch demands, to be mutually exchanged, without which we cannot proceed farther. If the King approves of this, an order must be sent to the Dutch Commissioners this afternoon, as, by agreement, they must give warning of each conference a day beforehand. If His Majesty's pleasure is communicated to Coventry he will dispatch the order immediately. (1 *p.*)

HENRY COVENTRY TO THE COMMISSIONERS FOR TRADE, PICCADILLY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1674 (*Public Record Office: S.P.* 84, vol. 196, f. 211).

Has been commanded by the King to tell them that the project about the East India trade is now sent to them for their consideration. That they are to report their opinion concerning it to Coventry who will thereupon acquaint His Majesty with the same. *Endorsed To the Right Honourable Thomas Lord Culpeper and others of His Majesty's Commissioners appointed to treat with the Deputies about trade and navigation.* (½ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, SEPTEMBER 23, 1674 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 107).

William Duncker, Junior, is admitted to the freedom by redemption. The petitions of Samuel Brown and Robert Boulter are referred for examination and report, and some books (now in the warehouse that formerly belonged to Mr. Sterling) ordered to be delivered to Robert Boulter. The Governor proposes to build a new ship for the Company's service of such dimensions as they shall wish upon the terms of en-

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courágement formerly published, and is told that in the event of his doing so, and the vessel not exceeding 500 tons burden, and being approved by the Shipping Committee, she shall be employed in her turn and allowed for freight for the first two voyages to the Indies and back, 20s. a ton extraordinary for each voyage, if the commander and mates presented by the owners are approved. Mr. Goreing, M.P., asking the favour of the Court for his son formerly recommended to serve as a writer in India, is told that his request shall be considered; and the same answer is given to Sir Samuel Barnardiston who asks that his kinsman, Calthrop Parker, may be entertained at the next election. A bill of exchange, drawn by the Chief and Council in the Bay upon the Company, payable to Heer Huydkoper, is accepted by the Governor. The petition of Thomas Phips is referred for examination. A paper of queries delivered to the Committees by His Majesty's Commissioners for treating with the Dutch Deputies upon the proposals given in by the Company touching the settlement of trade in the East Indies is considered, and deferred for further debate till the afternoon. (1¼ *pp.*)

QUERIES MADE BY THE COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED BY HIS MAJESTY TO TREAT WITH THE DUTCH DEPUTIES, TO BE PUT TO THE ENGLISH COMPANY, SEPTEMBER [23] 1674 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xlii, p. 257).

Article 1. Whether it is not sufficiently provided for by the 4th Article of the Treaty Marine? Articles 2 and 3. Whether they are not also sufficiently provided for in the 5th Article of the said Treaty? Article 4. What need thereof? Whether that matter is not sufficiently provided for in the Treaty of Breda, which treaty is confirmed by the last articles of Peace? Article 6. Whether it is not sufficiently provided for in the 5th Article of the Treaty Marine? But, if it stands, whether it is not best to begin thus 'If any agreements have heretofore been made by either Company their Agents, factors or servants, with any Princes or people in India, for the exclusion, etc.'? And whether it be not best to leave out the clause about producing a copy of the Articles? And whether it may be also necessary to insert a clause to declare those contracts void? Article 7. What is the reason of inserting this article? Whether they know of any injuries that have been done to them since the cessation of hostility agreed upon by the last treaty? And how they can expect to have such a constant power, whereby the Dutch will oblige themselves to send always hither? And, as to the umpirage, how it can be expected that the Dutch should consent to refer themselves

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always to the King? If not, whether it were not best to leave out the article? Article 8. The East India Company are desired to make a note of the case of their title to the Island of Dam, alias Damma, and take the opinion of civil lawyers thereupon and bring the same to the Commissioners. Article 9. Whether that article is not more advantageous to the Dutch than to the English East India Company, the Dutch having more forts than the English? Article 10. Whether this article is not provided for in the Treaty of Breda, Article 34? Article 11. Whether the last clause about prisoners should not be left out? The Committee appointed by the East India Company desired to come provided with answers to these queries on Thursday next at 3 of the clock in the afternoon. ($\frac{3}{4}$ *p.*)

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEES OF THE COMPANY ON THE PAPER AND QUERIES DELIVERED TO THEM BY HIS MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED TO TREAT WITH THE DUTCH DEPUTIES, SEPTEMBER [24], 1674 (*Public Record Office: S.P.* 84, vol. 196, f. 216).[1]

They conceive it necessary that the 1st article be continued, but the words in the last clause omitted, viz.: So that all ingress and regress into and from the same is thereby hindered. (*In the margin*: Agreed.) The 2nd and 3rd articles to stand. 4th. After perusal of the 12th article of the Treaty of Breda they conceive this article rather to respect the commerce in Europe than the trade and navigation of India, and therefore desire that the 4th article may stand, and the word '*seamen*' be added at the end. (*In the margin:* Agreed.) 5th. Upon this article no query is made. 6th. They desire that the 6th article may stand in the form proposed, viz.: Whereas agreements have been made by both or either Company, their Agents, factors, or servants, with several Princes and peoples in India to the exclusion of the other Company, etc., etc. But as to that clause of producing a copy of the articles, the same is submitted to be left out, and, instead of what is mentioned for the making void of all such contracts by some public act on the place, that these following words may be added: that such contracts and agreements are declared void as to the English and Dutch nations, and that all Princes and peoples are released from any obligation thereby and are at liberty to trade with either nation or Company, their Agents, factors, and servants, notwithstanding such contracts. (*In the margin:* Agreed, with the alteration made by one or both of the said Companies,

[1] See also *Home Miscellaneous* (I.O.), vol. xlii, p. 258.

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their Governors, Agents, or other officers.) 7th. The 7th article is submitted to be omitted or altered as the Commissioners shall think fit. (*In the margin:* That the 7th article be accordingly left out.) 8th. This 8th article concerning Dam Island is to be answered according to such advice as Counsel shall give. (*In the margin:* Consideration of the 8th article is postponed, and the Committees and Dr. Lloyd to be desired to come to-morrow.) 9th. The 9th article is judged convenient if it may be obtained, for that in case the Company shall be possessed of any spice island or colony, they would have the natives thereof protected from the injury and violence of the Dutch. (*In the margin:* The 9th article to be considered to-morrow.) 10th. This 10th article is submitted to be left out. (*In the margin:* To be left out.) 11th. The cutting of the last clause in the 11th article concerning prisoners is humbly submitted to the Commissioners. (*In the margin:* Agreed.) September 5, 1674. Sir Samuel Barnardiston and Daniel Sheldon, on behalf of the Company, being asked their last thoughts about the 9th article said, that the Company, being equally against it as for it, submitted to the Commissioners whether to insert or leave it out. As to the 8th article concerning Dam island, they hoped to have brought Captain Locke,[1] one of those to whom that island was surrendered in 1664, with one or two more who were there at the same time, to the Commissioners, but were disappointed for this afternoon, and do not doubt but that they can verify what they have affirmed, but can say no more. Also that the said persons had left before May 20, 1667, and so would not be able to affirm who were in possession of that island at that time. Resolved by the Commissioners that the 7th article be left out; and the 8th article not inserted till a representation is made to His Majesty of the Company's title to that island, as set down in the paper delivered to the Committees, and the opinion of Sir Robert Wyseman, the King's advocate, and Dr. Lloyd, of His Majesty's Council, obtained, and of the reasons which induced the Committees not to insert it, but to place the whole before the King to ascertain his pleasure. The project of the treaty about the East India trade contained in the seven articles is read and agreed to. It is also resolved that care be taken that the Treaty Marine be made in express terms to extend to all other parts of the world as well as to Europe. Also that a fitting preamble be made to the East India Treaty when agreed to. Sir George Downing to carry the said project to-morrow to Secretary Coventry, represent the state of the

[1] See 1664–7 volume.

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case about Dam, and desire to know His Majesty's pleasure upon the whole. (2 *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, SEPTEMBER 23, 1674 [AFTERNOON] (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 108).

Captain Peter Wislake, commander of the *Massingberd*, presents a petition in which he declares his hearty sorrow for his misconduct in the last voyage and prays for pardon, promising faithful service in the future; the Court decide that he shall be continued in his employment if the owners of his ship agree. Musk belonging to William Venner to be delivered permission free. The owners of the *Massingberd* present Captain Wislake to command her in the intended voyage to the Indies and the Court approve. Consideration is resumed of the queries delivered by the King's Commissioners for treating with the Dutch Deputies, and the Court deliver their opinion of them, which is to be communicated by the Committees to the Commissioners. (1¼ *pp.*)

REASONS WHY THE COMPANY DESIRE SEPARATE ARTICLES, SEPTEMBER, 1674 (*Public Record Office: S.P.* 84, vol. 196, f. 216).

1. In regard of the many differences which have arisen in India between the two Companies concerning their trade, which by such articles may be prevented for the future. 2. In respect so long a time hath been spent in treaties for settling this affair. 3. By a special article, a regulation of the Indian commerce is provided for. 4. It is a thing which the Dutch themselves do earnestly expect and press for. 5. Such articles will be more obvious to the Dutch and have a more direct aspect on the government of their trade in India. 6. That what concerns the Indian commerce cannot aptly be annexed to the Marine Treaty. That to obviate the objections made against separate articles (that thereby the Companies would seem to be excluded from the benefit of the general articles in the Treaty Marine) the Committees humbly offer a clause to be added to the separate articles which may preserve their right therein. (¼ *p.*) *There is a copy of the above in* Home Miscellaneous, *vol. xlii, p.* 258, *to which another copy of the articles is annexed, where it is submitted that articles 7 and* 10 *be omitted: that article* 11 *should conclude with the words 'till six months after publication of the war by proclamation made by either Company at Surat, Bantam, and Masulipatam'. And that a* 12*th article should be added to the following effect,* viz.: Lastly it is hereby mutually concluded, agreed, and declared, that

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all and every the articles of the general Treaty Marine and all other treaties and agreements made and concluded between His Majesty and the States-General, shall extend and be construed to extend as well to the trade of the subjects of both nations in the East Indies as in any other parts and places of the world, as fully in all respects as if these separate articles had not been made. (2¼ *pp.*)

ARTICLES DRAWN UP BY THE KING'S COMMISSIONERS UPON ADVICE OF THE COMMITTEE FOR THE ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY AND DELIVERED TO THE DUTCH COMMISSIONERS [*undated*] (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xlii, p. 265).

These comprise eight Articles; the first six are copies of those given under date September 24, 1674. Article 7 is the same as Article 11 of the same date. Article 8 is as follows: That the said two Companies shall have the benefit of the Treaty Marine concluded between His said Majesty and the said States in London, the [14th] day of [February] 1674, and of the Treaty of Peace, concluded also between them in London the 9/19 February 1674, and of all other the former treaties confirmed by the said Treaty, and that the same shall remain and be in full force and vigour within the limits of the respective charters of the said Companies, so far forth as they contradict nothing in this present Treaty. (2¼ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, SEPTEMBER 25, 1674 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 109).

The Shipping Committee to agree with the owners of the *Barnardiston* for the iron kentledge on board her in case when she arrives at Bantam the Agent and Council take it for another of the Company's ships; they are also to read the advices received from Bantam and consider what small vessels the Company have there fit to go to Tywan to carry on that trade, whether any small junks can be procured in the country, or whether to hire or build a vessel here fit for that service. Captain Roger Bennet is approved as commander of the *Bombay Merchant*. The Committee for Bantam and the South Seas to consider what quantity of European commodities are sold at Tonquin, what goods that place affords that will turn to account, and report, with their opinion as to whether it is advisable to withdraw the Company's factors from thence or give them another year's trial. Thomas Winter moves for his brother Sir Edward Winter, to be permitted to go in the Company's shipping

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to India to recover and realize his estate there. After serious debate the Court reply that if proposals are made for securing the Company, and for satisfaction to be given for what damage shall be caused them by any undue acting of Sir Edward during his stay in India, these shall be considered. The proposals made by Mr. Wood and other late owners of the *Antelope* to build a new ship of two or three decks (whichever the Company shall prefer) for Captain Goldsbrough, is referred to the Shipping Committee. The said Committee report that in the opinion of Counsel the Company are not obliged, either by law or equity, to pay the men in the *Experiment* any more wages than they have already. The Court, out of compassion to the said men and their necessitous relations, and thinking that it may conduce to the Company's service and to the encouragement of those in their employ, decide to give three months' pay to the married men, two-thirds to be given to their wives or widows, the remainder to be paid to them on their return home, and two months' pay to the unmarried men, the Shipping Committee to give directions for this to be done accordingly. Two letters are read from Charles and James Banks at Hamburg, and the Governor is desired to write and desire them to provide sixty tons of copper at the current price, and to remit the money for it when opportunity occurs. (1½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, SEPTEMBER 29, 1674 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 111).

Calicoes returned in the *London* to be delivered free of freight and stated damage to Sir Thomas Chamber for the use of himself and his lady. Two bills of exchange drawn by the Governor and Council of Bombay on the Company payable to Elizabeth Wilcox are accepted. George Wharton to be paid for fees disbursed in procuring orders and warrants for striking two tallies for money due to the Company. Captain Peter Wislake's petition is referred to the Committee for Private Trade. The Committee for the Treasury to provide 28,000 rials of eight to be laden on board the *Barnardiston* for Bantam. A report from the Shipping Committee touching supplies to be sent to St. Helena is read and approved. According to reports now read and approved certain sums of money are to be paid to the following persons: Christopher Mitchel, the assigns of Isaac Pearce, the assigns of Robert Hawton, and to Messrs. Bathurst and Lewes. The Committees of the respective factories to consider and report what has been written lately to the

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President, Agents, and Chiefs in the Indies touching the salaries of those writers who have served their time. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 2, 1674 (*Ibid.*, p. 112).

Examination and report to be made of some pepper bought by Messrs. Papillon and Toriano at the last sale, they alleging it to be much damaged. Complaints made by Mr. Nicholas and Mr. Masters concerning goods bought to be examined. Thomas Winter presents the written desire of his brother Sir Edward Winter to be allowed to take passage to India in the Company's shipping, and is given the same answer as he received when he presented a like request on September 25 last. William Warren comes into Court with a notary and requests leave to protest against the bill of exchange for 3,000*l.* drawn on the Company by the Chief and Council at the Bay, payable to himself for account of the relations of the late John March, which he presented on July 25 last. The Court reply that his request appears strange seeing it was formerly agreed that the said money should remain in the Company's hands until the account depending between them and March should be settled. They now declare that, when this happens all money due to Mr. March shall be paid with interest according to agreement. The Committee for the Coast and Bay to read the account of Mr. March, drawn up by the Auditor, make what alterations in it they deem right, and cause a copy to be delivered to Mr. Warren. A bill of exchange for 9,000*l.* drawn by the Agent and Council in the Bay payable to Samuel Devissher is accepted by the Governor. The petition of the watchman, Robert Beamont, is referred to certain Committees, who are to make him what allowance they think fit. A report touching the proposals of Mr. Squire on behalf of William Jearzey referred to the Committee for the Coast and Bay is read and approved; it is to the following effect: Jearzey asserts that the Company referred the adjustment of his accounts to their factors in India who have been 'backward therein', he therefore prays they may be written to and told to hasten in the business. And as it is probable that the factors who have been his judges will afterwards hardly afford him equal justice, he desires permission for liquor and provisions to be sent out for his homeward voyage, in case he is forced to return to make his appeal. Jearzey has informed his securities that he will send home 1,000*l.* worth of goods to the Company to discharge their bond, which would be 'so much towards the Company's reparation, and his securities preservation', and

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he prays to be allowed one year's time in which to do so. The Committee are of opinion that the wishes expressed by Jearzey should be complied with provided the 1,000*l.* is put into the Company's hands as security either in money or unprohibited goods, and that the provisions sent out do not exceed in value 100*l.* or 125*l.* Order is given for the two children of John Whaley, who were born at St. Helena, to be sent there in the *London* and recommended to the care of the Deputy Governor for their education; and for clothes and necessaries to be provided for them accordingly. The Shipping Committee to direct what wages shall be paid Mr. Earning for the time he officiated as mate in the *London* in place of the man who died, and to Mr. Hyde for the time he acted as purser in that ship, and the Court declare that consideration shall be had for the employment of both as opportunity offers. An election of writers to be held next Wednesday. Payment to be made to the owners of the *Ann* and *East India Merchant* on account of freight and demurrage. Captain Robert Cowley, who commanded the *East India Merchant*, presents a petition in which he declares hearty sorrow for misconduct in the last voyage, his sense of the Court's displeasure, and prays pardon, promising faithful service for the future; hereupon he is readmitted to the service provided the owners shall present him to command his ship. Messrs. Andrews and Wood, owners of the *East India Merchant*, present Captain Cowley to command her, and the Court approve. Examination and report to be made of the petition of Captain Baker in which he alleges that certain China roots were overcharged in the *Barnardiston's* account. (2½ *pp.*)[1]

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 7, 1674 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 115).

The *Caesar* to carry whole kentledge, and more lead to be put aboard the *London*. Payment to be made to the owners of the *Caesar* and of the *Massingberd* on account of freight and demurrage. The Treasury Committee to provide 2,000 rials of eight in Pillar money[2] to be sent in the *Barnardiston* for Tywan to be exchanged for gold. Calico returned in the *Bombay Merchant* to be delivered to Mr. Nicholas. Allowance to be made to Thomas Phips for some longcloth valued by mistake at too high a price. Pepper returned in the *Mary* to be delivered to Thomas Papillon and George Toriano. A report from the Shipping Committee

[1] Among the warrants signed is one for 14*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.* 'made paid in cash'.
[2] A Spanish coin bearing a representation of the Pillar of Hercules.

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is read on Mr. Wood's proposal to build a new ship for Captain Goldsbrough, and referred back to them to reconsider upon the debate now had. Seed-lac to be delivered to Sir Francis Clarke. Money found to be due to the late Thomas Wilson and to James Sterling to be paid to their respective assignees. (*2 pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 9, 1674 (*Ibid.*, p. 117).

Sir John Robinson requesting that William Swinnock, who is duly qualified, may be entertained as a writer in India, the Court reply that he shall be admitted at the next election. The account of Charles Smeaton to be reported. Complaints made by Mr. Day and Mr. Meade about piece-goods bought by them at the last sale are referred for examination and report. The sum of 230*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.* to be paid to the assigns of Captain Totty. Certain Committees to read the list of young men nominated for employment as writers, ascertain how many are recommended by persons it may be expedient to gratify by their election, and report. Payment to be made to the Deputy Governor for saltpetre he sent to George Clifford at Amsterdam for the Company's use. The list now presented of the killed and wounded in the fight off Pettapollee is referred to the Shipping Committee to consider, and report what they think should be done for relief of the several relations. Some baftas returned in the *Bombay* to be delivered to Mr. Day in place of those missing for which he paid but did not receive. A report from the Committee for the Coast and Bay touching the account of Shem Bridges is read; it is to the following effect—the Committee find that the statement made by Bridges touching the cloth and lead is correct; with regard to the several salaries, when Bridges acted as warehousekeeper, purser-general, accountant, and secretary, and acquitted himself well in all his other employments, the Committee opine that he should be given a gratuity of 40*l.* for the two years' service at the Fort before he was entertained by the Company, and be allowed 20*l.* per annum for the two succeeding years, 1661 and 1662, after his entertainment. That for the time he officiated as Second in the Bay (about six years) he should be allowed 40*l.* per annum, and for the two last years when he was Chief in the Bay 100*l.* a year; that his account should be discharged of the sum he lent to the soldiers, by order of Agent Chamber, to build them houses, and of the money for coinage of pagodas written off from Timona's account and charged to that of Bridges, by order of Sir Edward Winter. After serious debate the Court order, that Bridges be charged

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with half the stated damages for the cloth and lead, that the salary of 100*l.* per annum mentioned in the report be reduced to 70*l.* per annum, and a gratuity of 50*l.* be allowed him for services done in India, over and above the gratuities and allowances mentioned in the report, and that his account be stated and made up accordingly. (3 *pp.*)

WARRANT FROM TREASURER DANBY TO THE CUSTOMS CASHIER, OCTOBER 9, 1674 (*Public Record Office: Money Book* (Customs), pp. 173–4.

To accept two tallies of the East India Company both struck March 10 last, one for 2,925*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.* (in full for saltpetre), the other for 1,564*l.* 19*s.* 0*d.* in full for interest: and to allow them in account to said Company upon accounts of the moneys due from them for their Customs: with interest for same at 6 per cent from said March 10 to date hereof.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 14, 1674 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 120).

The Treasury Committee to send treasure on board the *Barnardiston* and the other ships as soon as they are ready to receive it. Direction is now given that the 2,000 dollars ordered to be sent to Tywan in pillar-money (*ut supra*, p. 96) be sent in Mexico and Seville money. Captain Baker, commander of the *Barnardiston*, to be repaid the sum overcharged in his account for damages on China roots. The petition of Elizabeth Colliar is referred for examination and report. Certain Committees to consider and report on a paper presented by Mr. Mainston, as to what part of it should be made use of in the Company's answer to the general letter received from Bantam. Pepper returned in the *John and Martha* and bought by Messrs. Papillon and Toriano being found defective, to be exchanged for the like quantity of pepper brought home in the *Mary* and delivered without the half impost, but the buyers to allow 2*s.* 6*d.* on every bag and put the money into the poor-box. A complaint is made that the Company's pepper has been much damaged through neglect; the Court order that for the future all damage to any goods after they come into the warehouse is to be charged to the Keeper's account. Money due to the account of the late Christopher Robson of the *George* to be paid to his brother, Thomas Robson. Mr. Povie's request that a gentlewoman may be permitted to take passage in the Company's shipping for India, she having been invited by John Jerzey, is referred for consideration. The complaint of Mr. Le New about some chintz he bought, to be examined. The petition of John Clissald to be

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permitted to ship out to Bantam for the account of his son 400 rials of eight permission free, also four chests of liquors, is referred to the Committee for Private Trade, who are to report what quantity of tonnage they think should be allowed the Company's factors yearly free of freight. (2 *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 14, 1674 [AFTERNOON] (*Ibid.*, p. 122).

Consideration is had of the several persons recommended to serve as writers in India, and a report read touching some who have been nominated by persons of quality; and the Court, finding many in the list well qualified, order that the number to be sent out this year be increased to thirty-one, and that none be sent next year. The following are now elected: Thomas Kock, Samuel Meverel, Francis Mancel, William Goring, William Swinnock, Robert Read, Calthrop Parker, Jacob Uphill, Timothy Harris, Barker Hibbins, William Thornton, William Bickley, Simon Cracroft, John Thredder, Thomas Collins, Charles Eyre, George Perryn, Richard Browne, Jonathan Came, William Cullen, Matthew Fox, Abraham Rutton, Samuel Anthony, Daniel Edwards, Jonathan Prickman, James Wheeler, Matthew Shepard, George Welden, John Clarke, Daniel Acworth, and Richard Knevett. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 16, 1674 (*Ibid.*, p. 123).

Nicholas Cullen of Dover and Michael Clipsham of London, merchants, are accepted as security in 500*l.* for William Cullen, writer. Henry Goring, Senior, of Hydown, Sussex, and Henry Goring, Junior, are accepted as security in 500*l.* for William Goring. The complaint of Mr. Francia to be examined. It is resolved that all private trade sent to India in the Company's ships to any person whatsoever, must be paid for at the rate of 3*l.* per ton by those who are freemen and by the Company's servants, and that those who are not free of the Company must pay 6*l.* per ton. All factors and writers entertained to serve the Company to be allowed half a ton for provisions, besides their chest or trunk, freight free. Elizabeth Cooke to be permitted to send in the *Barnardiston* knives and scissors to the value of 5*l.* for account of her brother who was taken prisoner in the *Antelope*. The account of Nicholas Luckham to be reported. Certain Committees to ascertain and report as to the 'demeanour' of the several writers lately elected. (1 *p.*)

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A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 19, 1674 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 124).

The Husband to receive the freight due for tonnage of all goods permitted to be sent to the Indies as private trade, according to the rates settled on the 16th instant, before they are shipped, keep an account of and pay the money so received to the Cashier-General once a month. Sir Lionel Jenkins and Mr. Carnewere are accepted as security in 500*l.* for Francis Mansel, writer. The petition of Daniel Bayles is referred for examination and report. (½ *p.*)

HENRY COVENTRY TO THE COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED TO TREAT WITH THE DUTCH DEPUTIES, WHITEHALL, OCTOBER 19, 1674 (*Public Record Office: S.P.* 84, vol. 196, f. 247).

The King having perused the paper you presented to him on October 19, 1674, containing your intended answer to the paper given to you by the Dutch Commissioners of October 1, together with the several animadversions, pretended emendations, and alterations upon the project of a Marine Treaty, by you shown to them some weeks since, with the addition of three new articles, viz.: one between the 8th and 9th article, another the 16th, and the third the 17th; after mature consideration of the whole matter His Majesty has commanded Coventry to return the following answer: That His Majesty is very well satisfied with your prudence and judgement in the intended answer, both as to what you agree and disagree to with the Dutch, but thinks fit to prescribe this method to you: first you are to deliver to the Dutch Commissioners your reasons why you conceive the three articles cannot be treated about by virtue of their commission which taketh all its force from the treaty concluded in February last between the States and the King; and that, unless they desist from proposing articles contrary to the said treaty you cannot so violate the treaty as to admit of them, or treat any farther with them. And when you have said this, you are not to give the Dutch Commissioners your answer to the rest of the paper until they declare that they do so desist, but some of you may, by way of conference, assure them that if they do retract those articles, so incompetent with the foundation and scope of your commission, you will let no more time be lost, but immediately give them an answer to the rest of the papers. (2 *pp.*)

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A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 21, 1674 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 125).

A report is read touching Mr. Francia's complaint about calicoes he bought at the last sale, and he is told that he can either leave them, receive back his money, or produce the three bales he had as samples to be compared with those left in the warehouse, when further consideration shall be had of the matter. Resolved that 16,000 pieces of eight shall be provided and sent in the *London*. The wife of Daniel Bayles to be paid 3*l*. in accordance with a report now read. The following securities are accepted: Richard Knevet, Senior, of Great Chart, Kent, and Silvanus Boycot of Southwark in 500*l*. for Richard Knevet, Junior; Jonathan Prickman, a London merchant, and Katherine Otgher, widow, in 500*l*. for Jonathan Prickman, Junior, writer; Berkenhed Collins of Cobtree, Kent, gentleman, and Thomas Walker, of Cannon Street, salesman, in 500*l*. for Thomas Collins, writer; Isaac Rutton, girdler, and John Rutton, haberdasher, both of London, in 500*l*. for Abraham Rutton, writer; Payment to be made of money due to the late Nicholas Luckam. A box of cordial stones returned in the *London* to be delivered freight and permission free to Sir John Robinson. Examination to be made of the allegations of Mr. Brerewood touching shortage in piece-goods he bought at the last sale. Permission is granted to a niece of Mr. Povie to take passage in the Company's shipping to the Coast, at her own charge, as she is going to John Jerzey; the Agent to see that she remains at the Fort and does not go elsewhere. Payment to be made to Richard Burley. A report is read touching the affairs of Tonquin and Tywan, and order given for it to be referred back to the Committee who drew it up to notify the clauses they think necessary to be inserted in the general letter to Bantam. The wishes of Mr. Le Nue and Benjamin Shute touching some chintz to be considered, and granted as far as possible. The request of Peter Barr and James Houblon to be allowed the impost on some derebauds bought at the last sale is referred. (1¾ *pp*.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 23, 1674 (*Ibid*., p. 127).

Certain Committees to adjust the account of impost payable to Peter Barr, John Houblon, and others on some calicoes returned in the *Massingberd* bought at the sale in April last. Others to ascertain what part of Mr. Lloyd's salary was ordered to be paid him in England, and what is now due to him for his service as chaplain at Bombay. Three

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coppers to be bought and sent to Pattana, there to be sold for making saltpetre, the Chief and Council in the Bay to be advised of this. Mrs. Heath with her sister and child to be allowed to take passage in the Company's shipping for Bombay to join her husband, they to pay the charges of transportation. The request of Captain Richard Goodlad about stated damages on a bale of silk returned in the *Ann* is referred to the Committee for Private Trade. The Governor, Deputy, and Treasury Committee having been by an order of July 17 last authorized to dispose of any sum not exceeding one thousand pounds for the Company's service, the said Committee and Mr. Child are now ordered to consider how the Governor and Deputy may dispose of one thousand guineas more for the Company's service. The Bewinthebbers of the Dutch East India Company to be spoken to about the release of Samuel Baron[1] now a prisoner at Batavia. Examination and report to be made of some cotton yarn returned as defective to the owners of the *Unity*. A report touching the proposal of Mr. Wood and others to build a new ship for Captain Goldsbrough is read and approved, it is to the following effect: that as the building of two other vessels for this next year has been already approved, it will be sufficient if the Court declare that they will entertain such a ship built upon the usual encouragement given, provided her dimensions have been agreed to by the Shipping Committee, that she will be ready by September, 1675, and that Captain Goldsbrough commands her. Mr. Wood to give in his answer on Friday next. The owners of the *Bombay Merchant* to be paid for freight and demurrage. At the request of William Blake the matters in dispute between the Company and himself are to be settled by arbitration, the arbitrators are named, and desired to give in their determination by Bovember 23 next. (*2 pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 26, 1674 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 129).

After reading a letter from Tillard at Plymouth, the Court give order for the wife of Thomas Speering, a soldier at Bombay, to be given 40*s.* from the poor-box. Information to be obtained as to whether Captain Tapsam of the *Adventure Frigate* was in command of one of the convoys appointed to bring the Company's ships from Ireland, and whether he had any gratuity for doing so, if not, what should be given to him. Mr. Child reporting what passed between the Bewinthebbers

[1] See 1671–3 volume.

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of the Dutch East India Company and the Committees with regard to the proposal made to them for release of Samuel Baron, now a prisoner at Batavia, the Court order the said Committees to draw up a petition to the King concerning that affair, in accordance with the sense of the present debate. A report is read from the Shipping Committee touching gratuities to be given to those who were wounded in the fight off Pettapollee, and to the relations of those who were killed; and, after serious debate it is resolved: 1. That three months' pay be given to each of the widows of such officers and seamen as were slain in the *Hannibal, President, Sampson, Antelope,* and *London.* 2. That two months' pay be given to the widows of those killed in the *Caesar, Massingberd, Ann, Bombay, East India Merchant,* and *Unity.* 3. That the children (under twelve years) of those killed in the *Hannibal, President, Sampson,* and *Antelope* be given one month's pay each. 4. And the children (of like age) of those killed in the *London, Caesar, Massingberd, Ann, Bombay, East India Merchant,* and *Unity,* each fourteen days' pay. 5. That three months' pay be given to all who were wounded in the said eleven ships. It is also resolved that, for the encouragement of those who behaved well in the said fight, two months' pay be given to the married men who served in the *Hannibal, President, Sampson,* and *Antelope*; and one months' pay to the single men serving in the said four ships. Anthony Kock and Giles Lytcot, both of London, are accepted as security in 500*l.* for Thomas Kock, writer. The Secretary is directed to buy a clock for the Company, to be placed in the room where the Court of Committees meet. (1¼ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 30, 1674 (*Ibid.*, p. 130).

The following securities are approved: Sir Robert Howard and Charles Twitty in 500*l.* for Jacob Uphill, writer; George Perrin, Senior, of Stansted Mountfitchet, gentleman, and John Impie, draper of London, in 500*l.* for George Perrin, writer; Henry Brown, of Somerset House, and Robert Brown, of the Inner Temple, in 500*l.* for Richard Brown, writer; Thomas Hancox, of Kingston, and Allyn Acworth, of London, in 500*l.* for Daniel Acworth, writer; Edward Anthony, Senior, Draper, and Edward Anthony, Junior, silkman, in 500*l.* for Samuel Anthony, writer. No more writers to be entertained this year or the next, with the exception of Thomas Mayo who is now elected by ballot to serve in that capacity in India. The account of the late Robert Barber to be reported. The Committee for Private Trade to consider the motion

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now put forward to prevent the importation by private persons of bettelees and cossaes, examine the charterparties, and report what they think fit should be done. No remittance to be made to any one but factors and seamen of stated damages on calicoes, and no more than five pieces of calico to be allowed to any factor or his relations free of damage in any one year; but the Committee for Private Trade to be empowered, as formerly, to allow seamen calicoes free of such damage adjusted as they shall consider fit. Certain Committees to confer with Sir Edward Winter as to what he has to offer to the Court, and report. John Dowel and John Talbot are admitted to the freedom by redemption. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 4, 1674 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 132).

Report to be made as to the 'behaviour' of Thomas Mayo. Sir Edward Winter presents a paper of proposals which are read, and he is told that when the Committees appointed to confer with him bring in their report his proposals shall be considered. The following securities are approved: Thomas Came, of Mortlake, and George Peck, of London: in 500*l.* for Jonathan Came, writer; Sir Francis Bickley, of Attlebrough, and Thomas Bickley, mercer, of London, in 500*l.* for Richard Bickley, writer; John Buckworth, merchant, and Thomas Edwards, grocer, both of London, in 500*l.* for Barker Hibbins, writer; Henry Parker, Senior, of Burgholt, Suffolk, and Henry Parker, Junior, in 500*l.* for Calthrop Parker, writer; John Hough, merchant, and John Fownes, mercer, both of London, in 500*l.* for James Wheeler, writer; Matthew Shepard and Edward Priby, grocers of London, in 500*l.* for Matthew Shepard, Junior, writer; John and Henry Harris, clothworkers, of London, in 500*l.* for Timothy Harris, writer. Money due to the account of the late James Sterling and to Thomas Labram, to be paid, in accordance with two reports now read. Edmund Bugden to be allowed to ship out wine and other necessaries for account of his son, a factor in the Bay, on payment of freight at the rate of 3*l.* per ton. The Governor is desired to present to one of the Secretaries of State the Address to the King drawn up by some of the Committees touching the release of Mr. Baron; it is to the following effect: that in 1671, Samuel Baron, a native of the East Indies, being in England offered his services to the Company and was by them sent on a voyage to Japan. Formerly Baron had served the Dutch East India Company, but affirmed that he was

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under no obligation to continue in their service but at liberty to do as he pleased. Before Baron left England the King was graciously pleased to make him a free denizen, but lately the Company have had advice from Bantam, with a humble petition to His Majesty from Baron, by which it appears he was made prisoner by the Dutch in the late war and taken to Batavia, where, notwithstanding others are set free, he is still kept under hard restraint. All this is humbly represented to His Majesty by the Company, not that they expect any service from Baron, but because he was in their employ and is a subject of the King to whom they humbly pray for such direction in the matter as may seem meet to his princely wisdom. At the request of Richard and William Warren, the dispute concerning the account of the late John March is referred to arbitration, the arbitrators named and desired to submit their determination by December 4 next. Edward Grace is admitted to the freedom by redemption. Sir Henry Oxinden, attending with his son, desires that the dispute touching his late brother's account may be referred to arbitration; the Court consent, and four arbitrators are named, to whom all matters are submitted for determination by December 4 next, and bonds of 5,000*l.* apiece are mutually agreed to be entered into for performance of the award that shall be made. Payment to be made to Captain Richard Goodlad. Mrs. Povey to be allowed to take two maid-servants with her to India in the Company's shipping, she paying for their passage. Taffetas to be delivered free of stated damages to Mary Filkins. The account of Robert Swallow, and of Captain Clark, late commander of the *Charles*, to be reported. A report touching several particulars in the account of Henry Powel is read, and referred for a statement of the whole account to be made. Mrs. Harris's account for tea to be given in. Mr. Aston to be given 200*l.* towards payment of the gratuities to the widows and children of seamen slain in the Company's ships off Pettapollee, and to the wounded, pursuant to an order of Court of October 26 last, the Shipping Committee to direct the said payments. The following persons to be admitted at the next election to serve as writers, provided they are duly qualified: George Tash recommended by Matthew Andrewes; Edward Palmer recommended by Sir Robert Clayton; and Thomas Nightingale recommended by Mr. Morden, and if any of the thirty-two persons already chosen fall off and do not go to India, these three are to be admitted in their room, in the order in which they are now named. A petition from Captain William Basse is read and referred to the Shipping

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Committee to ascertain the stated allowance for tonnage given to seamen, what fine goods the Captain brought home, and report what is fit to be done. Order is given for the clerks in the Accountant's office to be in constant attendance between Michaelmas and Lady Day from eight in the morning till twelve at noon, and from two in the afternoon until seven at night and between Lady Day and Michaelmas from seven in the morning till eight at night and not quit their business without leave from the Accountant. Mr. Harbert to acquaint the Court with any irregularity of attendance. (3½ *pp.*)[1]

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 6, 1674 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 135).

Order is given for John Biggs, Recorder of Portsmouth, to be admitted to the freedom gratis. William Clough's account to be reported. Upon petition, Ann Boreman, whose husband is at St. Helena, is to be provided by Captain Basse with a sum not exceeding 3*l.* for necessaries in her voyage to that island, the said money to be returned by her husband on her arrival. The Shipping Committee to provide calico shirts and other necessaries for soldiers and others sent by the Company to St. Helena and Bombay, the purser to supply these at moderate prices when wanted. Lord Berkeley and some other Committees are desired to consider how a stock of money may be raised for relief of the poor, how it shall be disposed of and issued; all members are to be allowed to vote on the question. William Wood, desiring that some consideration may be had of some of the clauses in the charterparties of the ships in which he is concerned, is told that these had been seriously debated before the ships' entertainment, that some have been already signed, and no alteration can be made in them, and if he or any other owners are dissatisfied they must attend next Friday. A list is read of the thirty-two writers, giving the factories to which they have been appointed, namely: for Fort St. George, Francis Mancel, Charles Eyre, James Wheeler, Jonathan Prickman, Matthew Shepard, and Richard Brown. For Masulipatam, Timothy Harris, William Cullen, John Clarke, and Thomas Mayo. For the Bay of Bengal, Samuel Meverel, John Thredder, Thomas Collins, George Perryn, Abraham Rutton, and Samuel Anthony. For Surat, William Swinnock, Calthrop Parker, George Weldon, Matthew Fox, Daniel Edwards, Thomas Kock, William

[1] Among the list of warrants are two 'to be made paid in cash', one for 1*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.*, the other for 5,110*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* upon bills of exchange to be paid in Hamburg.

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Goring, Robert Reade, Jacob Uphil, Barker Hibbins, William Thornton, Richard Bickley, Simon Cracroft, Jonathan Came, Daniel Acworth, and Richard Knevet. The pavier's bill to be examined. Mrs. Harris's account for tea is read and approved. The petition of Henry Powel is read, and referred to certain Committees to ascertain what agreement was made between Powel and Mr. Blake about damages due on some taffetas which five years ago were sent from the Bay and consigned to the Company. A report touching the peopling of Bombay and the building of houses there is read, and several amendments made, and then it is referred back to the Committees who drew it up to consider what encouragement should be given to artificers who shall engage to go and live on the island without putting the Company to any charge. Permission is given to Isaac Houblon to ship out to Fort St. George several necessaries and goods for account of the Lieutenant there, on payment of 3*l.* per ton. A report from the Committees desired to speak with Sir Edward Winter is read, in it they opine that it will not be safe for Sir Edward to be allowed to go to India in the Company's shipping if he only gives his bond for 2,000*l.* as security; they think that further security (besides his own) to the value of 10,000*l.* is necessary to ensure that he will not break the peace, and to indemnify the Company in the event of any damage done to their ships, goods, or estate through any act of Sir Edward's, his agents, or servants in India during his stay there; also that he shall not be allowed to trade in any prohibited commodities, and shall reside in one place, to be appointed by the Company, and return to England when they shall direct. Neither is he to enter into the service of any King, Prince, or People in India, or farm any rents or revenues there, civil or military. Sir Edward is told that his proposals have been considered, and the Court are inclined to permit him to go to India, provided he gives good security not to act in any way prejudicial to the Company. Thomas Winter offers to become bound in 2,000*l.* for Sir Edward, if his stock in the Company may be exempted and he at liberty to dispose of it, but this is not thought satisfactory. (2½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 6, 1674 [AFTERNOON] (*Ibid.*, p. 138).

John Biggs is admitted to the freedom gratis. The report touching the peopling of Bombay and building of houses there is read again, and after serious debate several amendments are made and it is referred back to the Committees who drew it up, and the Court

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resolve that the said island shall be 'settled in the way of a colony', and desire the said Committees to draw up such queries to send to the Governor and Council there as they judge will conduce to the improvement of the island and to the best advantage of the Company. (¾ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 11, 1674 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 139).

Charles and William Porter are accepted as securities in 500*l.* for Robert Reade, writer, and Elizabeth Mayoe, widow, and Sir Francis Bickley, of Attlebrough, Norfolk, in 500*l.* for Thomas Mayoe, writer. The accounts of William Merril and of Samuel Haycorn to be reported. Complaints made by Mr. Hicks of certain calicoes, to be examined. Payment to be made to Robert Swallow in accordance with a report now read. Red earth brought back in the *Caesar* to be delivered to Henry Fermly free. The petition of Elizabeth Short is read, and order given for certain Committees to examine the account of Nayler Dyer in the Bay, and report what they think should be done. Permission to be granted to the daughter of Major Rowe to go in the Company's shipping to Fort St. George, she paying her own passage, and to Barbara Rand, but her husband being in the Company's service she is to go at their expense. Coarse calicoes to be shipped in the *London* for use at St. Helena. Permission to be given to Devan, a mariner, to go in one of the Company's ships to Bombay and stay, in case he can get a sailor to return in his place. On petition, order is given that the Tackle House porters be allowed half the amount they paid the Husband for their negligence in letting some calicoes fall into the Thames. Order is also given for stated damages on several goods to be mitigated, the Court taking into consideration 'the state of things with respect to the late warr'. Humphrey Edwin to provide such a quantity of tea and sugar as is necessary for the use of the Committees, and deliver it to Mrs. Harris one pound at a time. The request made in a letter from John Field, a factor on the Coromandel Coast, that half his salary may be paid to his mother because of her poverty, is referred for report. The petition of Benjamin le Nudd concerning some chintz he bought is referred to the decision of the Committee for Sambrooke's warehouse. Quicksilver and vermilion to be provided for the South Sea factories. (2 *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 13, 1674 (*Ibid.*, p. 141).

Ephraim Skinner is admitted to the freedom by service, and William

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Ashurst, by desire of the Deputy, is admitted gratis. Thomas Hebleth-wait to be entertained to serve as a writer in India if any of the thirty-two already chosen happen to 'fall off'; Heblethwait to go next in course to Thomas Nightingale. John Thredder, Senior, and James Moses of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, tailors, are accepted as security in 500*l.* for John Thredder, Junior, writer. No chests of wine to be taken on board the Company's vessels except they are fitted with locks and hinges, and no hampers unless they have locks, so that all may be opened and examined without damage being done. Payment to be made to Captain Basse in accordance with a report now read. The Court direct that if the coffee, said to be missing and for which Captain Richard Goodlad paid, is found in the warehouse the Captain is to be repaid. Certain sums found to be due to the account of the late William Merril, purser in the *George*, to be paid. A report is read touching an allowance to be made to Captain Basse for freight of the *London* in her last voyage and charges aboard the Flagship, and referred because of the present debate. The account of the late John Jones to be reported. Permission to ship out various goods is granted to several persons on payment of 3*l.* per ton freight. Messrs. Wood and Andrews move for some alterations to be made in charterparties, but are told that the Court cannot admit of any, and expect all owners to seal their charterparties, as is customary, between this and Wednesday next. The Governor reports that the Dutch Bewinthwebbers lately told him they had procured orders from the Chamber at Amsterdam for Mr. Baron's release, which were to be sent to Batavia, and, if the Court would like, a duplicate shall be sent to them; hereupon the Secretary is desired to wait upon the Bewinthwebbers in the Company's name and request a copy of the said orders to be sent in the Company's shipping. (2 *pp.*)

A Court of Committees, November 16, 1674 (*Ibid.*, p. 143).

Gerald Fox and James Wynn of Guisbrough, Yorkshire, and Samuel Wastel and Thomas Massam of London are accepted as security in 500*l.* for Matthew Fox. An indenture of covenants to be entered into by all factors and writers entertained into the Company's service is read and approved, also two indulgences to be allowed factors and writers in India, and commanders and seamen serving in the Company's ships, these set forth what goods and merchandise they may freely export to and import from the East Indies. (½ *p.*)

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A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 18, 1674 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 144).

The Court, after consideration, decide that the owners of the *Unity* must allow the Company for damaged cotton yarn returned in that vessel the price paid for some the Company had of the same quality, deducting freight and charges. A report from the Committee for Private Trade is read touching pepper found wanting in some of the ships, and the Court, taking into consideration that the said pepper was laden during the war and could not be weighed, direct that the want of what was laden in the *East India Merchant* and *Bombay Merchant* be remitted, but that the owners of the *Unity*, *Caesar*, *Anne*, *Massingberd*, and *London* must make good all pepper found to be wanting in their ships, above 1 lb. 10 oz. on every cwt. Calicoes to be delivered free to Maurice Wynn. Cloth bought to be placed in the warehouses. One half of the two months' gratuity to be given to the men who served in the *Hannibal*, *President*, *Sampson* and *Antelope*, to be paid to their wives if they have letters of attorney to receive the same. Mrs. Abigail Constant to be allowed, on paying her passage, to go to Fort St. George in the *Loyal Subject*. Colonel Roger Whitley is admitted to the freedom gratis. Owners of those ships that came from India last year to be desired to give some gratuity to the widows of men killed in the fight off Pettapollee and for the relief of those who were wounded, in proportion to what has been given by the Company. Daniel Edwards and Charles Caryl, merchants, are accepted as security in 500*l.* for Daniel Edwards, Junior, writer. Matthew Shepard, Timothy Harris, and Robert Hatton are granted permission to export goods named in the bills now read. (1½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 18, 1674 [AFTERNOON] (*Ibid.*, p. 145).

The petition of Thomas Collins is read and referred for examination and report. The sum of 50*l.* to be paid to the attorney of Robert Loyd. Captain William Basse to be paid 40*l.* for two tons of goods (the usual allowance to captains) which he shipped for account of the Company, and 60*l.* for expenses on board the Flagship the last voyage. Mr. Keeble to be allowed to send out goods, particulars of which are read, for account of his son who is serving the Company at the Fort. A report concerning the charge against Messrs. Mohun and Manwaring is read, and referred to the Committee for Writing Letters to draw up a clause

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for insertion in the general letter to the Fort giving full directions for examination of the said charge, and for the management of affairs at Masulipatam in way of commission from the time the ships arrive there until further orders shall be received from the Court. (1½ *pp.*)[1]

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 20, 1674 (*Ibid.*, p. 147).

Mr. Moyer is given permission to export to Bombay some English hair camlets, for which he is to pay freight, and to furnish the Court with an account of what they fetch at the return of this year's shipping. Permission is also given to several other persons to export wine and other goods on payment of freight, but Mrs. Wildy is allowed to send a chest of wine to St. Helena free. George Weldon and Thomas Knight are accepted as security in 500*l.* for George Weldon, Junior, writer. The desires of Jacob Strange to be examined and reported. The Court resolve to choose some one to inspect the Company's affairs in the several factories on the Coast and in the Bay, who shall take passage in one of the ships now bound for the Fort; and the Deputy recommending Major William Puckle as a fit person, and several testifying to his good character and qualifications for the service, he is elected for that employment at a salary of 300*l.* per annum, to be paid during the time he shall continue in the Company's service and to begin from his going aboard at Gravesend or in the Downs. Certain Committees are directed to draw up a commission and instructions[2] for the said Major Puckle, how to proceed in the management of the Company's affairs at the Coast and in the Bay, in which all members of the court are to have a voice. James Rudge, at the desire of Mr. Hobby, is admitted to the freedom gratis. Walter Littleton to be allowed to go to the Fort in one of the Company's ships, he paying his own passage and undertaking to live at the Fort. No assignment of any adventure to be made by Harbert in future, or entered into the book of transfers, unless the person to whom the adventure is to be assigned is present to accept and subscribe his acceptance of it. Consideration of the report concerning Sambrooke is deferred until Monday. (1½ *pp.*)

SEVEN ARTICLES CONCERNING SHIPS, CONFISCATION OF THEIR CARGOES, AND PASSPORTS [*undated*] (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xlii, p. 263).

7. But if the cities, forts or any places be on every side besieged

[1] Among the warrants signed is one 'made paid in cash' for 2,169*l.* 11*s.*
[2] See *Letter Book* (I.O.), vol. v, pp. 156–8.

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and blocked up, it shall not be lawful to import anything into those places so besieged and blocked up. But if such cities, forts and places, as also rivers, be blocked up by ships of war only by sea, the importation by sea only is forbidden, even of those merchandises which are not contraband.

8. For the better execution of the matters aforesaid, it is established that the ships and vessels belonging to the privileged Company or other subjects of that party which is not in war, if they meet the ships of the other party which is (as aforesaid) engaged in war, and if there be sufficient suspicions, either from the course they take or other reasons, that they are bound for the enemies countries or ports, such ships shall be obliged not only to exhibit or produce their passports but also inventories (called factories or bills of lading) and things of the like kind; passports, that it may appear whence the ship came; inventories, that it may thereby be known what merchandise she carries and whither bound; to the end that if it appear she is laden with those goods which are before comprehended and forbidden under the name of contraband goods and bound for the enemies countries or ports, it shall be lawful to detain such goods, and to take away and condemn the same. But the ship, vessel, or other merchandise not prohibited which shall be found in the ship, shall not be detained or made prize, neither shall such ship be diverted from her intended voyage, if she will in the very sea unlade and can deliver the contraband goods.

9. Likewise all wares and merchandises which shall by the foresaid inventories (called factories and bills of lading) appear to belong to the enemies of His said Majesty or of the aforesaid Lords the States, shall be taken out of such ship or vessels and be confiscated and made prize.

10. Moreover it is covenanted and agreed that whatsoever shall appear to be laden by the subjects of His most Serene Majesty or of the said Lords the States-General, whether they be privileged Companies or others, in a ship belonging to the enemies of the other party reciprocally shall though they be not contraband goods be without any exception confiscated.

11. But to avoid all inconveniencies and differences which may thence arise, it is thence provided that the ships to which such exhibition shall be made shall not come within cannon shot of the ships of the other party, but may dispatch out their boat and send two or three men (besides the rowers) on board such ships or vessels to whom the

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passports and inventories (called factories and bills of lading) may be exhibited.

12. A ship or ships whether belonging to English or Dutch subjects, which endeavour to sail into a town, place, or river blocked up and invested by sea in that manner as is aforesaid, and which upon warnings steer not their course another way, but rather in spite of such garrison attempt to pass by such ships, though they carry no contraband goods, shall be detained and confiscated.

13. If by chance either of the nations is already or shall hereafter happen to be engaged in war with any princes or people out of Europe, it shall not be lawful for the other nation during the war to aid such princes or people by furnishing mariners or soldiers, whether officers or common men. (1¼ *pp.*)

ANSWER OF THE COMMISSIONERS TO THE KING, NOVEMBER, 1674 (*Public Record Office: S.P.* 84, vol. 197, f. 45).

They have read and considered the paper which His Majesty was pleased to deliver to them last Saturday night, and, according to the method agreed on between them and the Dutch Commissioners, to whom they gave a project for the East India trade and expected their reply, instead of which they find an entirely new project, not only for the East Indies, but for all other parts outside Europe. The 4th, 5th, and 11th articles are taken out of the Commissioners' project of the Treaty Marine, and the 13th is taken out of their project for the East India trade, while the rest are entirely new, and directly contrary to what they proposed for the Treaty Marine and the East India project; and some articles are of such a nature and tenor that instead of being an advantage and security to the English trade in East India and elsewhere outside Europe, the Dutch would, by treaty, establish and confirm those things whereof the contrary has been so long demanded and insisted upon on behalf of the English as right and just, and which would be a foundation, by treaty, utterly to destroy and ruin the English both in the East Indies and in all other parts outside Europe. (1¾ *pp.*) *The following note is appended*: The Commissioners appointed to treat with the Commissioners of Holland upon the business of the Treaty Marine, etc. to attend His Majesty this evening about six o'clock. *Signed* J. Williamson, Lord Culpeper, Sir George Downing, Sir Richard Ford, November 21, 1674.

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A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 23, 1674 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 148).

Lead to be bought and put aboard the *London*. The Company's answer to Mr. Mainstone's bill in Chancery is read, and order given for it to be engrossed and for the Company's seal to be affixed to it. The Committees, or any three of them, appointed to attend the English Commissioners for the Dutch Treaty, to be empowered from time to time to make such alterations in the articles or proposals delivered in for regulating the East Indian trade, as they shall see cause; they are desired to meet the Commissioners to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock. A report touching the charge against Jeremy Sambrooke, with his answers to the several particulars in it, is read, and the Court declare that the said answers are not satisfactory. A report concerning the salary of William Clough, late Second at Jambi, is read, and order given for the sum of 266*l.* 14*s.* therein stated as due to him to be paid. The report touching Shem Bridges's account to be referred to the Committees who drew it up, for consideration of the new matter the Auditor objects to, and for report of their opinion of the same. (1½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 25, 1674 (*Ibid.*, p. 150).

The petitions of Richard Ridgley and Avis Pickering are referred for examination and report. Captain Basse to be allowed to export one thousand dollars to Bantam free. A gratuity of 24*l.* to be given to the searchers at Gravesend for their care and pains in clearing twelve of the Company's ships sent out last year, the Shipping Committee to distribute the money as they see fit. On a report that the account of the late William Merril, purser of the *George*, has been stated and cleared, order is given for his covenants and bonds to be delivered up. Permission is given to the Governor and several others to export wine and other necessaries named in notes of particulars now read. A complaint is made that the waiters on board the *Ann* are denied the accommodation of the great cabin, and that it is intended to victual the ship with part of the old remains; order is given for the captain to be told of this. The representation of Mr. Cooke touching permission on some gold which he alleges was paid by Sir William Langhorn in September, 1669, and allowed for in May, 1672, is referred for examination and report. (1 *p.*)

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ANSWER OF THE COMMITTEES OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY TO HIS MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS FOR THE TREATY, NOVEMBER 25, 1674 (*Public Record Office: S.P.* 84, vol. 197, f. 55).

In pursuance of the Commissioners' directions they have reconsidered the articles concerning the East India trade delivered to the Dutch, and, according to instructions to condescend as far as possibly consistent with the welfare of that trade, they will, in the first place, acquaint Their Honours that many differences have arisen in the East Indies between the two companies, and several treaties been had for begetting a right understanding between both to regulate commerce and prevent future differences and they understand things were brought to a near agreement. Though many articles were debated they declined all but what were accounted necessary or at least convenient for such a mutual understanding, and the several times they have attended Their Honours they have always shown willingness to decline anything not convenient to be insisted upon, and reduced the articles into so narrow a compass that they presumed no such difficulty would have arisen. After such treaties and debates and so great a compliance on their parts 'it is to our admiration' that such proposals should have been made (which the papers communicated to them contained). These were not mentioned in former treaties by the States-General, or any others on their behalf; they related not only to the East Indies, but to all parts of the world outside Europe. They conceive Their Honours do not mean them to give any particular answer to the said proposals, so will only say that so far as they relate to the East India trade it would be 'to cutt ourselves off from that which we have obtained at so great a charge which is also due to us by common right and to give the Dutch (as affaires now stand) an opportunity to engross the whole trade of India to themselves, and thereby totally to exclude this kingdom from all traffic and commerce in India'. For a more particular answer to the articles delivered to the Dutch, they humbly offer their opinion as to that trade, not only as it may be in their time but as it concerns His Majesty's kingdom at present and in the future. They conceive the 4th article concerning not assisting nations in war with either Company with ships, seamen, or soldiers; and the 5th article relating to passports; and the 7th touching the time for giving notice in India in case of any breach between the two nations, (which God prevent), are all so equal in themselves that they cannot reasonably be denied but nevertheless they submit them to Their Honours' consideration.

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As to the 1st article which relates to the explanation of the terms besieged, blocked up, or invested, and the 2nd article relating to freedom of trade with all nations not actually under the occupancy of each other, etc., and the 3rd article relating to contracts made or to be made by either Company, and the 6th relating to agreements which have been or shall be made by one or both Companies with any Princes or people for exclusion of the other from any trade; and the 8th article explaining East India to be comprehended within the articles of the Treaty Marine generally, they humbly conceive that if any articles be made for regulating the trade of India, these five last mentioned are absolutely necessary and any that are contradictory not to be admitted, for if these reciprocally equal are not consented to, it is much better for both Companies to continue to trade as they do now under the rules of the articles of Peace between His Majesty and the States-General, by which the subjects on both sides are enjoined to treat each other peaceably and not to wrong or prejudice one the other. *Signed*, by order of the Governor, Deputy Governor, and Committees appointed to attend the English Commissioners for the Dutch Treaty, Robert Blackborne, Secretary. (1¼ *pp.*)

REASONS OFFERED TO ENFORCE THE PROPOSED ARTICLES, NOVEMBER 25, 1674 (*Public Record Office: S.P.* 84, vol. 197, f. 57).

1. They are so equal and just, and bottomed upon common right and that freedom of trade which the law of nature requires to be allowed between nations in amity with each other, that they only tend to prevent one party from being injurious to the other. 2. That the English by their discoveries of the trade of India have as full and equal a right to the commerce of those parts as the Dutch. 3. The said articles are agreeable to the 12th and 22nd articles made at Breda, that neither of the nations should do any harm or injury to the other, nor treat nor make any agreement to the exclusion of the other. 4. As to the article for explanation of the terms, besieged, blocked up, or invested, this was agreed to by the States-General in December, 1668; also the 2nd article relating to the freedom of commerce with all nations was consented to with some small addition; and likewise the 3rd article, relating to contracts for merchandise, was also agreed to. They have been informed that the Dutch offered to abrogate their treaty with the King of Macassar which is the same in substance as the 6th article is proposed to prevent. 5. That the Dutch have made and proposed to give satis-

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faction for injuries done by them to the English in several cases, viz.: in the business of the *Endymion*[1] when trading on the west coast of Sumatra they, upon pretence of a contract with that coast, seized her lading of pepper, but made satisfaction for it upon an award made in 1654. They also, upon pretence of having blocked up Bantam seized the ships, *Postilion*, *Frederic*, and the *Francis and John* that were laden and coming from Bantam, but made satisfaction for all this in 1659, upon an agreement made by Sir George Downing.[2] Also under pretence of an ancient contract with the Portuguese at Porcat, and of their sovereignty by conquest of Cochin and blocking it up, they hindered the *Hopewell* and the *Leopard* from trading there, but for all this the States-General resolved when Sir George Downing was Minister at the Hague that satisfaction should be given. 6. That a due regulation of this trade by fair and equal articles will be a means to prevent disturbances between the subjects of both nations in India. *Signed* R. Blackborne, Secretary. (1 *p.*)

THE COMPANY'S ANSWER TO THE COMMISSIONERS' PROPOSITIONS. NOVEMBER 26, 1674 (*Public Record Office: S.P.* 84, vol. 197, f. 73).

In reply to the Commissioners' proposition whether it were not better to accept of what the Dutch offered in December, 1668, than to have nothing, with this addition that nothing be inserted in the Treaty contrary to the other points desired, the Company state that the reason they presented those concessions was, not that they looked upon them as perfect articles, but to manifest the unreasonableness of the paper communicated to them by the Commissioners, which contained things directly contrary. And though they conceive those concessions partly contain what they offered in the last paper, yet not being digested into due form they cannot give their opinion upon them, because a little variation in any one article may alter the substance of it. For, though the 1st article relating to the explanation of the terms besieged, blocked up, and invested, and the 3rd article that relates to contracts for goods and merchandise, may be sufficient in these two particulars, yet the last clause of the 2nd article for passing by forts and castles is not so; for, though they seem to consent to it, yet they add in the close these words, viz.: the said forts or castles not being situated in a country which is absolutely in the subjection and occupation of the other Company, which would still administer occasion of dispute. Nor will the

[1] See 1650–4 volume.

[2] See 1655–9 volume.

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abrogating the Treaty at Macassar, being only a particular act, secure the English trade for the future as is provided in the 6th article; nor is any provision therein made for comprehending the East Indies within the general Treaty Marine, as is contained in the 8th article. All which, as they have already represented, they conceive necessary for the welfare of the trade of England in the Indies. And that it is better to have no separate treaty made for India than a treaty in part, or so dubious as may administer matter of quarrels and trouble, rather than answer the end proposed for preventing misunderstanding between the two Companies, so clearly and equally done in the said five articles, as that upon due consideration had of them the Dutch will have no cause to except against them. Therefore, in duty to His Majesty and faithfulness to the trust reposed in them, they dare not advise that any of them be waived, but if His Majesty shall otherwise procure any of the articles desired by them, they will humbly and with all thankfulness acknowledge his grace and favour to them therein. *Signed* Robert Blackborne, Secretary. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 27, 1674 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 151).

William Blake's covenants, bonds, and security to be given up, also the indenture tripartite made between the Company, Blake, and Papillon. Permission is granted to several persons to export wine and other necessaries specified in the notes of particulars now read. At the request of Major Puckle the Court give permission for his son Samuel Puckle to go with him to India, and entertain him as a writer to serve the Company at an annual salary of 10*l.* during the Major's continuance in the Company's service, but he is to return home with his father, and to enter into the usual covenants, and give security for the faithful discharge of his duty. The Committee for Shipping to entertain as many planters for St. Helena as can be accommodated in the *London* now bound there. The owners of the *Unity* to be paid in full for her freight and demurrage. Examination to be made concerning certain calicoes said to have been returned to Sambrooke's warehouse. Some allowance to be made to Mr. Hicks for want of length in calicoes he bought at the last sale. The desires of the owners of the *Unicorn* about 12*l.* they deposited with the Company on account of goods wanting in some designed for St. Helena, are referred for consideration and report. (1½ *pp.*)

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WILLIAM BRIDGMAN TO THOMAS BEDFORD, WHITEHALL, NOVEMBER 29, 1674 (*Public Record Office: S.P.* 84, vol. 197, f. 81).

By the desire of Secretary Williamson, Bridgman is to inform Bedford that His Majesty would have the Commissioners attend him this afternoon at 4 o'clock and they are to be warned of this accordingly. (¼ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, DECEMBER 2, 1674 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 152).

The bills now presented by the printer and stationer to be examined. Permission is granted to Samuel Anthony, Richard Brown, and Abraham Rutton to export wine and other necessaries mentioned in notes now read, on paying freight on any excess of half a ton each. Samuel Smith, midshipman in the *Unity*, and William Howe, a soldier in the *Loyal Subject*, to be allowed to export provisions and necessaries mentioned in the notes now read, freight free. Sambrooke to be spoken to about two pieces of calico that Mr. Strange alleges were left in the warehouse. The account of Nicholas Simkins, late cooper in the *George*, to be reported. Harbert to allow one of the clerks in his office to wait on Mrs. Champneys with the book of transfers, that she may assign her adventure to those she shall name, as she is unable 'to go abroad', the buyer on his return to sign his acceptance. The Treasury Committee to send the treasure aboard the *London*, *Loyal Subject*, and such other vessels as are designed for the Coast and Bay, as soon as they are ready to receive it. Robert Whittingham is admitted to the freedom. Charles Eyre, an orphan and destitute of friends, who is entertained as a writer for Surat to be admitted to serve as an apprentice for five years without giving security, at an annual salary of 10*l.* (1¾ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, DECEMBER 4, 1674 (*Ibid.*, p. 154).

The Court resolve to send bullion to the value of 180,000*l.* to the Coast and Bay; the Committee for Buying Goods to draw up an estimate of goods advised for from thence and report. James Bridger to take passage in the *Ann* for Bombay with his wife and niece, he to pay for them and give bond to reside at Bombay and conform to such conditions as were mentioned in a report of October 8 last. The Secretary to draw up a draft of covenants or bonds to be entered into by all persons desirous of settling as merchants at Bombay, and give to the Lawsuits Committee. Alderman Bathurst is desired to ascertain and

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report concerning the abilities and qualifications of Mr. Duffel, a silk-dyer, who has petitioned the Company; also to report what materials for dyeing are necessary to be sent to the Bay. The Committee for Accounts to examine all goods appointed to be resold, and direct that any loss on these shall be charged to the first buyers; they are also to consider a proper method for charging such parcels, and for keeping the Company's goods in future. An extension of time, until February 1 next, is granted to the referees nominated to conclude the difference between the Company and Sir Henry Oxinden and his son. The Committee for Writing Letters to draw up an account of the quantity of bullion and treasure that has been shipped out yearly by the Company for India since 1663 [*sic*]; and of what has been sent out by private persons for which freight has been paid and permission given. The owners of the *Bombay Merchant* to deposit the value of the bale of cloth wanting in the invoice of that ship at the rate of 7*s.* 6*d.* a dollar on the prime cost. (1½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, DECEMBER 8, 1674 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 155).

Certain Committees to consider and report how the goods and bullion assigned to the Coast and Bay shall be distributed to the several factories in proportion to the goods advised for to be returned in this year's shipping. Books not exceeding 20*l.* in value to be provided for the Fort and Masulipatam, and the same quantity of mum as was sent formerly to the Fort. A bale or two of noyals, or English canvas, to make tarpaulins for the Fort is also to be provided, with a proportionable quantity of tar, and 500 hand granadoes. Mr. Bringle, schoolmaster at the Fort, to be allowed 30*l.* a year salary and 20*l.* a year gratuity for teaching the children if he is found deserving. A load of 'would' (woad) and some in seed to be sent to the Bay; and permission is given to Thomas Canham to send to the Coast and Bay several chests of wine and other necessaries named in a note of particulars now read. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, DECEMBER 9, 1674 (*Ibid.*, p. 156).

The petitions of James Hewson and Jeffery Withey to be referred for examination. A bill of exchange for 2,200*l.* drawn on the Company by the Chief and Council in the Bay, payable to Alexander Colne, is

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accepted. All writers in India who have served their covenanted time and are twenty-one years of age are to seal new covenants and bonds to perform them in a penalty of 2,000*l.*, and, in the general letter the President, Agents, Chiefs, and Council in India are to be directed to cause the said covenants and bonds (now to be sent out) to be duly executed and returned by this year's shipping. All writers who shall hereafter be entertained to serve in India to give bond of 2,000*l.* penalty for performance of the covenants in their indentures. Captain Basse, commander of the *London*, to be allowed 10*l.* for fresh provisions in this voyage. Captain Prowd to go to Gravesend to clear the *London*, see that due provision of fruit, spice, and other necessaries is made for the accommodation of passengers bound for St. Helena, and relieve the necessitous as he shall think fit, but not to give more than 30*s.* to one family, as was done last year, in accordance with directions to be given by Captain Broockhoven. The Treasury Committee to send aboard the *London* 200 pieces [of eight] for the ship's stock. In accordance with an award published by the arbitrators in the matters submitted by the Company and Mr. Warren, the latter is to be paid 2,662*l.* by the Company, for himself, his wife, and William Warren; which sum the Court order to be paid accordingly. Permission is granted to Mrs. Ennys, Thomas Cooke, Joseph Perrin, Captains William Goodlad and Roger Bennet to ship out several quantities of wine and other necessaries on paying freight at the rate of 3*l.* per ton. Permission is also granted to Richard Brown, James Wheeler, and William Cullen to ship out wine and other necessaries paying freight for what shall be more than half a ton on each of their accounts, and to Mrs. Stafford to send a chest of wine to St. Helena freight free. Captain Prowd to be given 20*l.* for the use of Mrs. Field. Coral to be provided for the Coast and Bay. Ships designed for the Indies this year to be ranked as follows: For the Coast and Bay, the *Ann*, Captain Zachary Brown, Admiral; *Success*, Captain George Swanley, Vice-Admiral; *Loyal Subject*, Captain William Goodlad, Rear-Admiral; *Bombay Merchant*, Captain Roger Bennet; *Unity*, Captain William Cruft; and the *Samuel and Henry*, Captain Simon Cumberland: for Bantam, the *London*, Captain William Basse; *Caesar*, Captain Thomas Andrews; *Barnardiston*, Captain William Baker; the *Bombay* (*sic*), Captain Roger Bennet; and the *Unicorn*; Captain Pack; for Surat, the *Ann*, Captain Samuel Chamlet; *New London*, Captain George Erwyn; *Massingberd*, Captain Peter Wislake; and the *East India Merchant*, Captain Robert Cowley. No one who is

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given to drunkenness, swearing, or other scandalous vices is to be entertained to serve as commander, mate, or purser in any of the Company's ships, and the Shipping Committee, at the end of every voyage, are to make strict enquiry touching the behaviour of all the officers on board during the voyage, and report to the Court. (2½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, DECEMBER 11, 1674 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 159).

The Surat Committee to review what has formerly been under consideration touching the two per cent consulage to be demanded from the English trading in Persia, and whether it is not expedient to impose it again towards defraying the charge of the Company's factors in Gombroon, and report what they think is fit to be done in the matter. George Papillon to provide spice to be given to the Commissioners of Customs, and to the officers who have usually received it; also to the Company's servants, those who are married to have a full share, and the single half a share of what was formerly given. The Treasury Committee to give direction for 20,000 pieces of eight to be put aboard the *London* for Bantam. The Committee for Bantam and the South Seas to consider and report what should be written about the several factories in those parts, especially touching the disposal of Mr. Baron when he is released. The owners of the *Bombay Merchant* to be paid 3,267*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* in full of her freight and demurrage. William Puckle to be paid 50*l.* for fresh provisions and other necessaries, he being appointed to inspect the affairs of the Company at the Coast and Bay. Humphrey Edwin to be allowed to export a parcel of looking-glasses and tweezers on paying freight and the Secretary 100*l.* in bullion on paying permission. (1¾ *pp.*)

TREATY MARINE BETWEEN CHARLES II AND THE STATES-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NETHERLANDS, DECEMBER 11, 1674 (*Public Record Office: State Papers Foreign, Holland, Treaties* 103, vol. 48).[1]

Whereas upon the restoration of peace between Charles II and the Lords the States-General of the United Netherlands by the Treaty concluded at Westminster February 19, 1674, it was agreed in the 8th and 9th articles thereof that six Commissioners should be named to act on behalf of His said Majesty, and a like number should be sent to

[1] A Latin version (printed) of this treaty is contained in Foreign Office Library volume, quarto 659.—*Recueil van de Tractaeten de Heeren Staten Generael der Vereenighde Nederlanden*, 1576–1701.

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London to act on behalf of the said Lords the States-General, and there make a new Treaty Marine. To this end Lord Thomas Culpeper, Sir George Downing, Sir Richard Ford, and Sir William Thompson, John Jollife, and John Buckworth departed as Commissioners on behalf of His Majesty, and John Corver and Giles Sautin, councillors of Amsterdam, Samuel Beyer and Andrew Vossen, councillors of Rotterdam and Enchusen, Peter Duvelaer and Michael Michelsen, councillors of Flushing were sent as Commissioners to London to act on behalf of the Lords the States-General, and having often met, debated, and conferred together concerning that matter, did at last by virtue of their full powers or commissions exhibited on both sides, unanimously and with one consent, according to the effect of the aforesaid 8th article, agree upon the following articles for a Treaty Marine to be observed throughout all and every the countries and parts of the whole world by sea and land.

ABSTRACT OF THE ARTICLES OF THE TREATY MARINE CONCLUDED BETWEEN HIS MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS AND THOSE OF THE STATES-GENERAL, DECEMBER 11, 1674 (*Public Record Office: State Papers Foreign, Holland, Treaties* 103, vol. 48).

Article 1. All the subjects and inhabitants of England may with all safety and freedom trade and sail in all the kingdoms, countries, and States which are or shall be in peace, amity, or neutrality with Holland without being troubled or disquieted therein by any ships, etc., belonging to the States-General or their subjects upon pretence or occasion of the hostilities which may hereafter happen between the said States and the abovesaid kingdoms, etc., which are or shall be in peace, amity, or neutrality with England. Article 2. This liberty of trade shall extend to all sorts of commodities, except such as are in the following article declared to be contraband. Article 3. Viz.: Arms, guns, firearms and their appurtenances, gunpowder, match, bullets, swords, lances, pikes, pick-axes, ordnance, mortarpieces, petards, granades, bandeliers, saltpetre, pots, helmets, backs and breasts, harness, cases of pistols, holsters, belts, and other furniture formed and composed for the use of war. Article 4. Under the name of contraband shall not be comprehended all sorts of clothes and manufactures of wool, silk, flax, etc., any gold or silver, wrought or unwrought, tin, iron, lead, copper, coal, wheat and barley, and all other grain or pulse, tobacco, spices, salted and dried fish, salted and dried flesh, cheese, butter, beer, oil, wine, sugar, salt, and all provisions, all sorts of canvas, pitch and flax, ropes, sails,

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anchors, masts, deals, planks, and anything else for building ships, and may therefore be carried to places in enmity with either nation, except the said places be besieged, blocked-up, or invested. Article 5. That the ships of His Majesty's subjects being entered into any road or port of the said States-General and purposing to pass from thence shall be only obliged to show unto the officers of the port, the captains of the States men-of-war, or of private men-of-war, being then in port, their sea-briefs or passports, for which no dues shall be demanded of them. But if the ships of the English shall encounter in the open sea or elsewhere, out of the dominions of the said States, any of their men-of-war or privateers, the said ships of the States shall keep at a convenient distance and may send out their long-boat to the English ship and only two or three men on board to whom the master or owner shall show his sea-briefs certifying the quality and propriety of the ship, after which the said ship shall be permitted freely to pass without any further trouble, search, or detention, or hindering her in the prosecution of her voyage. Article 6. The merchantman of either nation meeting at sea with a merchantman bound for an enemy's port, the said ship shall not only show the sea-briefs but certificates from the officers of the customs in the port from whence they set sail specifying their lading, to the end it may be known whether they carry contraband goods. 7. And in case any contraband goods shall by the means aforesaid be found in the ships of either nation bound for an enemy's port, the hatches of the said ship shall be nailed up and the least part of the lading not suffered to be embezzled till such time as the whole (in the presence of the Judge of the Admiralty) shall be landed and put into an inventory. After which they shall not be sold, changed, or alienated in any wise, till the said goods shall be duly proceeded against and declared confiscate before the Judge of the Admiralty. But so that the ship and the full-valued goods in it may not for that cause be seized or confiscate, and if the master of the ship in which the said contraband goods are discovered shall declare himself willing to give the same to his taker, in such case he may freely prosecute his voyage. 8. That whatsoever shall be found laden by His Majesty's subjects upon an enemy's ship, although the same were not contraband goods, shall yet be confiscate, as all that shall be found in the ships belonging to His Majesty's subjects shall be free, although the lading or part thereof belong to enemies, except contraband goods. It is further provided that the goods of His Majesty's subjects taken in the ships of enemies shall not upon

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that account be confiscated, but restored to their proprietors provided they be put on board the said ships within the following terms respectively, viz.: within the space of six weeks after declaration of war in any port or place from the Soundings to the Naze in Norway, within two months from the Soundings to Tangier, within ten months in the Mediterranean, and within the space of eight months in all other places of the world, after the expiration of which terms they may not send to enemies ports any contraband goods. 9. The ships of war of each party shall not offer any violence to the subjects of the other, and the captains of the said ships shall be strictly charged not to molest one another in anything whatever upon pain of being punished and made answerable in their persons and goods for all damages and interests suffered, until due reparation and restitution be made. 10. And for this cause the captains of capers shall be obliged before they go out to give sufficient security before competent judges by such men as have no share in their ship in the sum of 500*l.* sterling, and if there be 150 shares in the ship in the sum of 3,000*l.* sterling, to answer for the miscarriages they may commit in their courses at sea in violation of this Treaty, upon pain of forfeiting their commissions, in which the above mentioned security shall be ever inserted. And it is further agreed that the ship shall be answerable for the damage done by it. 11. His Majesty will give all necessary orders that judgments and decrees upon prizes may be given with all justice and equity by persons not suspected, nor concerned in the matter under debate. And His Majesty will give effectual orders that all decrees, judgments, and orders of justice already given and to be given may be readily and duly executed according to those forms. 12. And when the ambassador or other minister of the States in His Majesty's Court shall make complaint of the judgments which shall be given, His Majesty will cause a review to be made of the said judgments in his council, to observe whether the directions of this Treaty have been kept, and to provide for the satisfaction of the complainant in the space of three months at farthest. Nevertheless neither before the said judgment nor after it, during the time of the review, the goods reclaimed may not be sold or unladen unless it be with the consent of the parties interested. 13. When process shall be moved between those that have taken the prize, and the persons interested therein, and the said interested persons shall come to have judgment given for them, the said judgment shall be executed upon security given, notwithstanding the appeal of him that took the prize, but the same

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shall not hold on the contrary. 14. To prevent the great cruelties which are used by privateers to make merchants confess as they please, it is agreed that both parties shall strictly prohibit such inhumanity, cause the offenders to be severely and exemplarily punished, and the captain and officers who shall be convicted either to have done so themselves, or instigated or connived at others, shall be cashiered, and the ship brought in by the dismissed, and set free without any further search or impeachment of its lading. 15. The like severe punishments shall be used against those who shall commit anything against the 21st article of the Treaty of Breda, by taking commissions from enemies to make prize of the ships of their allies. 16. This Treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications duly exchanged within two months from the date of these presents between the parties, and in a month after delivered to the Governors of the English East India and African Companies, and to the Directors of the Dutch East and West India Companies respectively, and by the first occasion transmitted to the Governors of their colonies and plantations in every part of the world out of Europe, to be observed by them respectively. London, December 11, 1674. (6 *pp.*)

Tho. Culpeper	Jo. Corver
George Downing	G. Sautyn
Rich. Ford	Samuel Beyer
Wm. Thompson	Andr. Van Vossen
John Jollife	Peter Duvelaer
John Buckworth	M. Michielzen

Appended is a form of the passport or sea-brief to be given.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, DECEMBER 16, 1674 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 160).

Matthew Shepard to be appointed to serve the Company in the Bay. A bill of exchange for 112*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* drawn by the Governor and Council at St. Helena, payable to Captain Richard Kegwin is accepted, and order is given for the Captain's account to be reported. Money due to Robert Clarke to be paid. The accounts of Mr. Alders, Morris the carpenter, William Gare, and the printer are also to be reported. All damaged cotton yarn returned to the owners of ships who came from India this year to be allowed for by the said owners at the price the Company made of theirs of the like quality, freight and charges deducted. Jeremy Sambrook prays that the difference between the Com-

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pany and himself may be referred to arbitration, and four Committees are named to whom the matter is submitted for determination by March 1 next, bonds of 5,000*l.* penalty to be mutually entered into for standing to the award to be made. Richard Wiseman and Richard Clarke, vintner, are accepted as security in 500*l.* for John Clarke, writer; and Thomas Thornton and Robert Ayleway in 500*l.* for William Thornton, writer. A clause in the general letter to the Fort to be inserted about Mr. Jerzey, according to the sense of the present debate, and shown to the Court. Permission is granted to William Puckle, George Perrin, Walter Littleton, Richard Brown, and Mary Povey to export wines, provisions, and necessaries, free of freight, to the Coast and Bay; and to Ewen Johnson, Lawrence Keeble, Richard Springold, and John Strode on payment of freight. Mrs. Elizabeth Gyffard to be allowed to take passage with her maid for Bombay on paying for the same, she is to be obliged to live there with her brother Philip Gyffard. Consideration and report to be made of gratuities suitable to be given to the officers of the customs. (*2 pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, DECEMBER 17, 1674 (*Ibid.*, p. 162).

William and Thomas Puckle, London merchants, are approved of as security in 500*l.* for Samuel Puckle, writer. The Lawsuits Committee to prepare the draft of covenants and of a bond to be entered into by James Bridger, who is permitted to go to Bombay and live there as a merchant. A report from the Treasury Committee touching the gratuities to be given to the officers of the Customhouse in London is read; in this the Committee opine that the sum of 126*l.* should be given to the King's waiters, searchers, and other officers; and 28*l.* to the waiters for ships (a detailed list of the gratuities to be given is appended). The Court approve and give order for a warrant for 154*l.* to be made out which the Husband is to pay accordingly. Abel Payn, a factor at Bantam, to be admitted one of Council there. Francis Snape, recommended by Mr. Chiffinch, is elected to serve as a writer at Surat. A suitable person to be entertained by the Shipping Committee as minister for St. Helena, at the same salary and gratuity as was given to the late minister there. (1½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, DECEMBER 18, 1674 (*Ibid.*, p. 164).

Sir William Thomson being unable to act as one of the arbitrators in the difference between the Company and Jeremy Sambrooke, at the

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request of the latter, Mr. Bathurst is appointed in his stead with the approval of the Court. Jonathan Hide is elected purser for the *London*, and order is given for his own security to be accepted for performance of his trust in the present voyage. Alice Meverel of Chertsey, Surrey, widow, and Matthew Carleton, mercer of London, are accepted as security in 500*l.* for Samuel Meverel, writer. Certain of the Shipping Committee are desired to go to Gravesend to ascertain whether the vessels bound for the Coast and Bay are fully manned and provisioned according to charterparty, and fitting accommodation made for the Company's writers, and to see that the ships are dispatched into the Downs, Captain Prowd to accompany them and give his assistance. The petition of Eliza Marshal to be reported. The owners of the *Ann* to be paid 3,603*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* in full of her freight and demurrage. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, DECEMBER 18, 1674 [AFTERNOON] (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 165).

The Shipping Committee to state the accounts of the soldiers now returned from St. Helena to the time of their leaving the island; and order is given for the account of Captain Field, Governor of the island, to be reported. A report of the settling of salaries for apprentices, writers, or factors who are, or shall be employed in the Company's service in India is read and approved, it is to the following effect: all apprentices who are to serve seven years at 5*l.* per annum, to receive the same quarterly for the first five years, and 10*l.* a year for the two last years and at the end of that time be entertained three years longer at 20*l.* a year, half to be paid to them yearly in India, if they are found deserving in ability and faithfulness. Writers whose salaries are 10*l.* yearly, to receive it quarterly in India and at the end of five years to be entertained for three years longer at 20*l.* per annum, half to be paid quarterly in India if they are found deserving. Factors whose salaries are 20*l.* or 25*l.* per annum, to receive half in India, and, at the end of their covenanted time of five years to be entertained for three years longer at 30*l.* per annum, half to be paid in India if they are found deserving. All factors whose salaries are 30*l.* or 35*l.* per annum, to receive half in India, and when their covenanted time of five years is expired to be entertained for three years longer at 40*l.* per annum, half to be paid them quarterly in India if they are found deserving. Order is given for this report to be sent to the several factories on the Coast and Bay, to Surat, Bombay, and Bantam. The President, Agents,

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and Chiefs are to ask apprentices who have served their term and are capable of preferment what security they can give the Company, and, if they have none, then to advise home how they have improved their time, and what are their qualifications for service, in order that the Court may give such directions as are meet. (1½ *pp.*)

THE COMPANY TO THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL OF ST. HELENA, DECEMBER 18, 1674 (*Letter Book*, vol. v, p. 139).

Hope the *Johanna* has arrived safely at St. Helena. Have heard from Barbadoes of the arrival of the *European*, and the *John and Alexander*, that all the passengers and goods have been by them delivered safely at the island, also that the packet from there to the Company has been sent in the *Hamburg Merchant*. She left Barbadoes for London two days after their arrival, but is still missing and it is feared is lost, which is a great disappointment, yet they have hopes of receiving some news before the departure of the *London*, in which ship a large supply of provisions and necessaries and passengers are sent. Think that now the island must have sufficient inhabitants, and, if they are trained in the exercise of arms, according to former instructions, there will be no occasion to keep seventy-five soldiers in pay, so on the arrival of the *London* the number is to be reduced to fifty, able and civil men, and industrious in planting. All inhabitants to be encouraged to plant any provisions the country can produce, for which purpose a large supply of all sorts of seeds has been sent for distribution. Old Mr. Swallow goes in the *London*, he is to be one of the seven of Council. The new arrivals are to be speedily settled and helped by the negroes to lay out their lands, encouraged to build cottages to live in, and until these are ready they are to lodge with planters, who already have houses. The opportunity of fair weather to be taken to go round the windward part of the island with the boats to discover what fishing grounds there are, for which purpose dipsey[1] lines and lead have been sent. In time of plenty every family is to lay up stores of such dry provisions as will keep, and so be provided against unseasonable times. Any Europeans arriving at the island for refreshment are to be treated with civility, but not trusted too far, nor let discover its strength, nor spared more provisions than can be conveniently afforded. An exact account is to be sent every year of the disposal of all stores, with a list of the soldiers and inhabitants and of ships and persons touching there. Intend to

[1] Var. of deep-sea, the float of a fishing-line.

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give orders to Surat for some Carmania goats to be sent by the returning ships, these are to be kept in the remote valleys distant from the plantations and a couple of negroes set to tend them, take care of their young and preserve the wool; and some Indians are to be left at the island by the returning ships. Since writing the above, the *European*, and the *John and Alexander* have arrived with the letter from St. Helena of July 31. In it notice is given of the death of the Minister, they are sorry as he will be very much missed, they will try to send another in the *London*. Captain Keigwin has presented to them a bill of exchange for 112*l*. 13*s*. 9*d*. which they have paid, but no more bills are to be drawn upon them unless for some extraordinary occasion. Are surprised at the soldiers, who, because they are provided with plenty, neglect planting. This must be altered and the Company not be depended upon to supply provisions which the planters should raise for themselves. They note what is said about the rumour spread by some seamen among the soldiers that the Company intend to transport them for slaves to Bombay, 'you would have done well to have found the author of this forgery, that he might have received his reward, and had not the soldiers been heady, hair-brained persons they would not have given any credit to such reports, for they and all others shall find that we will reward all those that doe well'. The fifty soldiers to be selected must be 'civill and obedient to government', for as their wages will be good so their performance must be too, but to expect diet as well as wages is contrary to all custom for soldiers in garrison, yet if they plant and work when off guard it shall be allowed. If it is found that the inhabitants are strong enough to withstand the attack of an enemy and to secure the island, then less than fifty soldiers may be kept, 'for it is our thoughts that with such soldiers as these are, that mutiny upon every report wilbe little security to you'. Have given orders to Captain Basse and to all commanders that if any of their common seamen or landsmen wish to stay at St. Helena they may, with the consent of the commanders, be admitted on the same terms as the inhabitants, provided the same number of soldiers is brought back in their room. The Dutch prisoners are to be given liberty to return in any of the Company's ships, or to go to Bantam in the *London*. The soldiers and inhabitants to pay no more for the goods now sent than they are rated in the invoice. During the time Captain Basse and the other commanders are on the island they are to be of Council. John Harris, a seaman, to be allowed to return home. Desire that they send by every opportunity two lists,

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one of all the inhabitants and soldiers living, the other of all those who are dead, with the time of their death. Mrs. Field earnestly requesting that her husband Captain Field may return to England, he is given liberty to do so, and Captain Beale is appointed to succeed as Governor. (*2 pp.*)

THE COMPANY TO CAPTAIN WILLIAM BASSE, DECEMBER 18, 1674 (*Letter Book*, vol. v, p. 141).

Have had the *London* fitted and prepared for a voyage to St. Helena and Bantam, and chosen him as commander, therefore desire that, after receiving their letter to St. Helena and to the Agent and Council of Bantam, he will take the first opportunity of sailing out of the Downs. On arriving at the island he is to deliver their letter to the Governor and Council, and during his stay to be on the Council. After all passengers and provisions designed for the island have been landed, he is to proceed to Bantam and there deliver the Company's letters to the Agent and Council, also what bullion and goods have been sent to that place. Give the usual directions for religious observances and good government aboard his vessel, for vigilance in case of an enemy attack, and for keeping company with their other ships when possible. (*¾ p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, DECEMBER 21, 1674 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 167).

Permission is given to Captain Swanley to ship in the *Success* for his own and the owners' account, free, 3,000 pieces of eight and 150 oz. of gold; to Thomas Collins to ship 250 pieces of eight, free; and to Samuel Meverel and John Clark to ship several chests of wine and necessaries for their voyage, free of freight, but not to exceed half a ton each. Mrs. Mohun and Mr. Cobb to be permitted to ship out particular goods now mentioned on paying freight. Certain of the Committees to wait on the Lord Keeper next Wednesday afternoon about Sir Edward Winter, and, in the meantime to prepare an answer to his petition presented to the King, which is read. Sarah Maundy's petition to be examined and she to be given two months' wages, if it is found that her husband is employed by the Company. The sum of 5*l.* to be given to the poor of the parish of St. Andrew Underschaft, Mr. Rudge to see to its distribution, over and above the usual parish allowance; and the

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Court, according to the usual custom, bestow 20*l.* upon the poor of Poplar, which Mr. Aston is to distribute, with the advice of Captains Broockhoven and Prowd.[1] (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, DECEMBER 23, 1674 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 168).

Certain Committees to examine a chest of copper offered as a sample of a larger parcel by Mr. Woolley for the Company's service, and report as to its nature and quality. Resolved that half of Major William Puckle's salary shall be paid in India as it becomes due, and the remainder on his return to England; and that he be allowed to ship in the *Bombay* pieces of eight to the value of 500*l.* Captain Zachary Brown to be allowed to ship in the *Ann* three small ingots of gold weighing 75 oz., and 500 rials of eight, permission free. Andrew Snape and Christopher Barker are accepted as security in 500*l.* for Francis Snape, writer. John Edwards is elected to serve as a dyer in the Bay at 30*l.* a year, 10*l.* of which is to be paid to him in India, and 20*l.* to his assigns in England; and should he bring the black-dyeing of taffetas to perfection his salary is to be made up to 50*l.* a year from the time of his entertainment; and 5*l.* is to be given to him for fresh provisions. The petition of Robert Shepard to be examined. (1 *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO CAPTAIN ZACHARY BROWN, DECEMBER 23, 1674 (*Letter Book*, vol. v, p. 158).

They have freighted his ship the *Ann*, the *Success*, Captain Swanly, the *Loyal Subject*, Captain Goodlad, the *Bombay Merchant*, Captain Bennett, the *Unity*, Captain Cruft, the *Samuel and Henry*, Captain Cumberland, all designed for the Coast and Bay, the *Bombay Merchant* for the Coast and Bantam. They desire he will use every endeavour to get his ship into the Downs, and from thence, with the other vessels mentioned, take the first opportunity the weather permits of sailing with them to the Island of St. Iago, and, if the passage is quick and the Coast and Bay may be timely gained, then to keep all together and if early enough 'goe within Madagascar and through the 8 degree Channell'. If he is detained by contrary winds on the English coast and thinks that sailing together may retard his voyage to the Fort, then he is to proceed alone, and if when beyond the Cape he thinks that it

[1] Among the warrants signed is one for 24*l.* 'made paid in cash for services at Gravesend'.

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will be too late to go within St. Lawrence, then to sail without, which at that season is the shortest passage. On arriving at the Coast he is to deliver the packet, and follow such orders and directions as shall be given by the Agent and Council. When sailing with the other ships Captain Brown is to wear the Flag, Captain Swanly to be Vice-Admiral, and Captain Goodlad Rear-Admiral. Because of 'these troublesome times' he is to keep his ship in a good posture of defence during the whole voyage, and agree with the other Captains for mutual defence in case of an attack by the enemy. If possible he is to keep company with the other ships on the return voyage. The Company enjoin him to keep up the worship of God aboard his vessel, good order amongst his men, and see that the rules of the Company are observed. Endeavour to get a quick dispatch back to England, and, on arriving at St. Helena try to keep company with as many of the Company's ships as possible in regard of 'the uncertainty of the times in Europe', and for their better defence. Pray that he may have a prosperous voyage and safe return. If William Puckle is aboard the *Ann* and any consultation is called Puckle is to be of Council and given all due respect. (1 *p.*) *A letter of like tenor was sent to the other commanders.*

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, DECEMBER 30, 1674 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 169).

The Governor reports what passed last Wednesday between the Committees, Sir Edward Winter, and his counsel, when they attended the Lord Keeper. After a long debate His Lordship judged it reasonable that the Company should be secured against any prejudice they might suffer by the actions of Sir Edward if he were permitted to go in the Company's shipping to India, and proposed that Sir Edward should secure the Company by 2,000*l.* adventure in the Joint Stock (now valued at 4,000*l.*) and by bond with good security of 2,000*l.* more, and that he would report this to the King if the Committees consented to it; the Committees declared their acquiescence, and the Court approved. The sum of 400*l.* to be imprested to Mr. Aston to pay off the soldiers who returned from St. Helena. A letter written last night to Captain Zachary Brown desiring him to stay at Gravesend, or, if he has sailed thence, to return, is approved. A letter from Cassa Verona [Kāsi Viranna] is read, and referred to the Shipping Committee to report what they think should be done. The sum of 50*l.* to be paid to the account of the late Samuel Heycorn. (1 *p.*)

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STATEMENT —— 1674 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car.* II, 363, no. 178).

In answer to exaggerated reports of the exportation of bullion by the East India Company, and of permissions granted by them to others to send in their ships, and of all bullion (gold, silver, and pieces of eight) shipt by them from 1667–8, to the present year 1674.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
1667–8	128,605	17	5
1668–9	162,394	9	10
1669–70	187,458	3	8
1670–1	186,149	10	11
1671–2	186,420	8	3
1672–3	131,300	5	11
1673–4	182,983	0	6

counting the real of 8 at 5*s*.

In lieu thereof and of several manufactures sent out by the Company, they pay about 35,000*l*. a year for customs. They have built in that time and are building 24 ships from 350 to 600 tons burden, and have paid for freight and wages about 100,000*l*. per annum, and have furnished the three kingdoms with all sorts of East India commodities, except spices, which would otherwise have been supplied by other nations at far greater rates. They have besides exported East India goods to other countries worth at a moderate estimate double the value of what they have exported in bullion, and the proceeds of a great part thereof is returned in gold and silver. The Company, finding it not convenient for themselves to trade in diamonds, bezoar stones, ambergris, musk, pearls, and other fine goods, have given others leave to trade therein, paying only a small acknowledgment to the Company for freight.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ADVENTURERS IN THE COMPANY'S STOCK, IN 1675 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. i, p. 46).

Giving their names, the amount of stock held by each, and the balance in the Stock Book on December 31, 1675; the said balance amounting to 369,891*l*. 5*s*. (43 *pp*.)

SHIPS AND CARGOES DESIGNED FOR THE INDIES IN 1674–5 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvA, p. 139).

For Bantam: the *London*, *Caesar*, *Unicorn*, *Barnardiston*; for the

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Coast and Bay: the *Ann, Success, Loyal Subject, Bombay Merchant, Unity*, and *Samuel and Henry*; for Surat and Bombay: the *Ann, Unicorn, New London, Massingberd*, and *East India Merchant*. Giving the tonnage of each vessel, the value of her cargo, and the name of her commander. The total tonnage of the above-named fourteen ships amounts to 5,760 tons, and the total value of the cargoes to 447,013*l*. (1 *p*.)

SHIPS AND CARGOES ARRIVED FROM THE INDIES IN 1675 (*Ibid*., p. 141).

From Bantam: the *Eagle, Berkley Castle, Johanna, Surat Merchant* and *Expectation*; from Surat: the *Mary, Falcon, Golden Fleece*, and *Rainbow* (to the two last no valuation of cargo is given). From the Coast and Bay: the *Loyal Merchant, Phoenix*, and *Lancaster*. The total value of the given cargoes of the above-named ships amounts to 183,085*l*. 1*s*. 9*d*. (¾ *p*.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 4, 1675 (*Ibid*., vol. xxix, p. 170).

The Shipping Committee to allow eight persons, lately returned with others from St. Helena and mentioned in a note now read, such wages and pay as they think fit; the said Committee are also desired to report the accounts of Captain Potter and Captain Riccard. Sir Edward Winter proposing to make over 2,000*l*. adventure in the Joint Stock as security for doing nothing in India prejudicial to the Company, is told that he is privy to the Lord Keeper's[1] declaration touching the security to be given, in which the Company acquiesced and will not go from. A report is read from certain Committees touching 9,000 pagodas demanded by Cassa Verona [Kāsi Viranna], to whom nothing is thought to be due, and order is given for the said report to be drawn up in letter-form and sent to the Agent and Council of Fort St. George. A copy of the decree in Chancery made in the case of Mr. Blake is also to be sent to the Fort, and to the other factories. Examination and report to be made by the Shipping Committee of what was formerly allowed Mr. Ely for assisting Captain Prowd in surveying the Company's shipping, and of what is fit to be given to him for his services during the past year. Captain Chamblett asks to be excused from taking in his forty-five tons of kentledge here, and to be allowed to take it in at Johanna or elsewhere, and the Shipping Committee are desired to treat with the owners of the *Anne* touching the matter and draw up a clause

[1] Sir Heneage Finch, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal.

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to be endorsed on the charterparty in conformity with the same.[1] (1½ *pp.*)

PETER COZENS TO JOHN GOODIER, JANUARY 7, 1675 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xxxvi, p. 47).

Requesting that, as he is able to speak particularly about the Company's demands on Sir George Oxenden now under the consideration of the appointed arbitrators, he will give the fullest possible information concerning the three cited below; and also concerning anything else he knows in which Sir George either did or desired to wrong the Company, and that he will do so as speedily as possible. (½ *p.*)

THREE ARTICLES IN THE COMPANY'S DEMANDS FROM THE EXECUTORS OF SIR GEORGE OXENDEN (*Ibid.*, vol. xxxvi, p. 47).

For rupees 31,565:62:pice said to be paid by Bingee Parrack [Bhīmji Pārak] to several persons with whom Henry Revington had dealings in his lifetime at Rājāpur, which ought not to have been allowed; at 2*s.* 6*d.* the rupee is: 3,945*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* For rupees 8300:52:pice brought to the credit of the King of India for brokerage and vattaw (batta) upon the custom of all goods both exported and imported from July 30, 1665, to November 30, 1666, at 2*s.* 6*d.* the rupee is: 1,037*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* For rupees which he received from Chout Fouquer [Chhota Dās Thākur) and Soinjee Chittai (Somaji Chitta) (for injuries done the United Stock) before he would grant them passage for their junks, at 2*s.* 6*d.* the rupee is 500*l.* (½ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 8, 1675 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 171).

The Court, being informed that Mr. Aston's house, which has a door leading into the backyard of the Company's house, was lately broken into during the day and robbed and some linen hung up to dry in the said yard stolen, give order for the said door to be made secure with bricks or boards to prevent any loss of treasure or goods from the Company's house. Edwin is desired to see that new locks and keys are at once made for the front and back gates and wickets, and that able and trusty men are appointed as watchmen, one to attend from 5 p.m. to 7 a.m. between Michaelmas and Lady Day, and from 7 p.m. to 6 a.m. from Lady Day to Michaelmas, for which service 12*d* a night is to be

[1] In the list of warrants signed is one for 6894*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* 'made paid in cash upon 32 bills of exchange from Leghorn'.

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paid, the porters who undertake this duty to see that no strangers are allowed to go in or out after 9 p.m. Edwin is to give the porter the key of the wicket every night and to receive it back each morning. The whole matter is referred to the Treasury Committee to see that the said orders are properly carried out and to consider what watch should be kept on 'the sabbath and festivall days'. The Committees for the respective warehouses are likewise to look into the behaviour of the Company's porters and report if any are negligent or unfaithful, and Thomas Clayton, the doorkeeper, is enjoined to be in constant attendance from morning until night at the Company's house in accordance with his duties. The Committee for Shipping and Plantations to examine and report their opinion concerning the bill of exchange for 15*l.* drawn by William Rutter, Ensign, at St. Helena, payable to Captain Brookhaven. Permission to be given for Mr. Child's two daughters, Jane and Dorcas, to take passage in the Company's shipping, their father paying for them. The petition of Jane Small to be examined. John Richardson to be paid 13*l.* 10*s.* in accordance with a report now read. The account of William Luppincot to be reported. (1½ *pp.*)

THE COMPANY TO EPHRAIM SKINNER AND COMPANY (AT LEGHORN), JANUARY 8, 1675 (*Letter Book*, vol. v, p. 161).

Acknowledge receipt of their letter of December 1 last, with bill of lading for five chests of coral shipped in the *African*, Captain John Ogle. They find the coral satisfactory and have paid all bills drawn on them and find no errors in the accounts, but if they do will advise them. (½ *p.*)

THOMAS BEDFORD[1] TO SIR NATHANIEL HERNE, JANUARY 9, 1675 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xlii, p. 268).

He is commanded by Secretary Williamson to inform the Governor that the King wishes not only the Commissioners but also the Committees of the Company to attend His Majesty to-morrow at four o'clock in the afternoon at the Office of Secretary Coventry in Whitehall. Prays that notice may be given of this to the Committees. (½ *p.*) *Annexed is a note stating that on receipt of the above summons the Governor, Lord Berkeley, Mr. Paige and Mr. Wynn waited on His Majesty the next evening (January* 10*) when two Articles were read by Secretary Williamson: these the King directed should be given to the Commissioners to transmit*

[1] Secretary to the Commissioners.

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to the Committees and desire that a written answer be returned to the same. (¼ *p.*)

SIR JOSEPH WILLIAMSON TO LORD CULPEPPER AND THE COMMISSIONERS TO TREAT WITH THOSE OF HOLLAND, JANUARY 10, 1675 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 43, p. 16).

His Majesty has commanded me to commit to you the enclosed draft of two articles given in by the Dutch ambassador as the utmost he can yield to on the matter of trade in the East Indies, whereof you are to give a copy to the East India Company, and to receive their answer in writing. And, if this be not to their satisfaction, they are further to give you in writing whether they insist and think it necessary for their interest, that in case they cannot have the whole project as heretofore given in by them, rather to have nothing, or what expedients they can propose for accommodating this matter, it being His Majesty's great and earnest care to do what possibly can be done for the Company's advantage. You are prayed to bring a speedy and final answer from them with an account of your proceedings, as the Dutch Commissioners press extremely to be gone.

TWO ARTICLES GIVEN IN BY THE DUTCH AMBASSADOR, JANUARY, 1675 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xlii, p. 269).

1. The subjects and privileged Companies as well of the said King as of the States, their factors, brokers and servants shall have and exercise all manner of free trade without any manner of impediment with all nations and people whose territories and countries are not subjected under the dominion of the said King or the said States, or possessed by either of the said Companies in the name of their respective superiors. Provided it be without prejudice to the right or privileges which the said King, the said States, or their privileged Companies have for any reason there acquired. And in case either Company hath already made any agreement or contract with any prince or people of the said countries, or shall for the future make any by which they have stipulated to buy or sell (to the exclusion of other nations) one sort of merchandise or all merchandises in general, it shall be free and lawful for the Company who hath made, or for the future shall make any such contracts, to use their endeavour that those contracts be truly and rightly performed and observed. And if anything be done contrary to the tenor thereof, that for reparation of damage against those princes and people

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with whom such contracts were made, but not against those of the said Companies whether of the said King or of the said States who have bought contrary to the said contracts, unless the contractors have public power so to do from the princes or people with whom the contract was made. Yet so as that in that case the goods bought being received into the ships of the buyer, may not be pursued without the ports in open sea. In case either nation by reason of arms employed against it out of Europe, shall happen to fall into war, or be already engaged therein against any princes or people, it shall not be lawful for the other nation during the said war to assist those princes or people, or furnish them with any military furniture, or with seamen or soldiers whether officers or common men. 2. Secondly, It is further agreed that all the subjects and especially the privileged Company of the East Indies of both nations respectively for the future abstain from making any contracts for the sole buying or selling all or any kind of fruits and merchandise to the exclusion of the other with any of the Kings, princes, kingdoms and people hereunder written. In the which kingdoms and countries the above said privileged Companies have lodges or factories, to wit, in the countries of Bantam, Achin, Jamba, Bengala, Pegu, on the coast of Coromandel, Surat, and in the kingdom of the Great Mogul, Gameroon [*sic*] in the kingdom of Persia, as likewise in the countries of Mocha and Bossora. And in case hereafter either of the said Companies shall endeavour to make any contracts for managing the trade of all or any kind of fruits or any commodities made or growing in the said countries to the exclusion of the other; it shall not be lawful for them to perfect such contracts but with common consent, and for the mutual advantage of both Companies. (1½ *pp.*)

VAN DAM TO THE DUTCH AMBASSADOR [*undated*] [? JANUARY, 1675] (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xlii, p. 270).

Enumerating the towns and places which the Dutch have in the East Indies. 1. In dominion and wherein the names of their High and Mightinesses hath and doth exercise all matters of superiority and sovereignty. 2. Where it hath their strength (above any other right of superiority) for the establishment and maintaining of private contracts with the potentates of that nation where such their strength is. 3. Places of private contracts where the said Company hath negotiation without any established strength. *Annexed is a list of the said places, and the note following*: These three foregoing papers were delivered to

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the Governor and Committees by Sir George Downing, Sir Wm. Thomson, Mr. Buckworth and Mr. Jollife, at the East India House, the 12th of January, 1675.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 12, 1675 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 173).

The Governor accepts a bill of exchange for 20*l.* drawn by Captain William Basse on the Company and payable to Morgan Lodge. Order is given for Captain Charles Skelton, commander of the *Speedwell*, to be paid 20*l.* as a gratuity for convoying the Company's ships from Kinsale to the buoy of the Nore. The petition of Francis Mould, one of the Company's almsmen, is referred for consideration and report. Resolved that a general Court of Sales be held on March 16 next, and the Committees of the respective warehouses are desired to give directions for a list of the Company's goods to be sold to be drawn up, also those in the custody of the warehousekeepers that are 'out of time'. Captain John Brookhaven to be paid 15*l.* on a bill of exchange drawn by Ensign William Rutter from St. Helena. Certain Committees to examine a parcel of coral Sir John Moore has offered to sell to the Company. George Smyth to be allowed to ship in the *Caesar* 20 lb. of opium on paying freight at the rate of 3*l.* per ton.[1] (1½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 15, 1675 (*Ibid.*, p. 174).

The Governor reports that he waited last night on the Lord Keeper, who told him how much he had been importuned by Sir Edward Winter to lessen his bond as his adventure was now worth above 4,400*l.* The Governor also reports the answer he made and what else was said on the subject, all which he told the Lord Keeper he would communicate to the Company; after some consideration the Governor is desired to acquaint His Lordship with the sense of the present debate and beg him to make the same report which he 'judged convenient' when the Committees attended him about the matter. The Shipping Committee to ascertain and report how many persons have obtained permission to take passage to Bombay in this year's shipping, and how many more can be accommodated, remembering the Company's writers and soldiers who are to go there, and the goods and provisions designed for that place and for Surat. A petition is read from Francis de Lize asking for the Company's certificate touching their practice of delivering diamonds

[1] In the list of warrants signed is one for 5*l.* 'made paid in cash'.

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and other fine goods returned in their ships from India in 1672 and 1673 for account of any Hollanders dwelling in Amsterdam or elsewhere, to their attorneys in their absence, notwithstanding the late war. Hereupon order is given for a certificate to be drawn up accordingly, presented to the Court for approbation, and the Company's lesser seal to be affixed to the same. The account of the *Caesar* to be perfected and her owners charged for the damaged cotton yarn returned in her. A bill of exchange for 30*l.* drawn by Captain William Basse and payable to Mr. Watts is accepted by the Governor. Examination and report to be made of the petition of John White. Allowance to be made to Sir Francis Clarke for damaged goods. The sum of 135*l.* to be paid in cash for wine disposed of by the Governor and Deputy for the Company's service. Coral to be bought for the Company at 19*s.* a lb. The owners of the *Unicorn* to be paid 12*l.* 19*s.* in accordance with a report now read. The account of Thomas Simkins to be reported. The Treasury Committee reporting that they had lately taken up on loan considerable sums of money for the service of the Company and that there was more still wanted, the Court approve of what they have done and desire them to take up what more is necessary between now and the sale. All persons bringing in any money between now and the sale to be allowed five per cent for it whether they buy goods at the sale or not. The bill of John Beaumont, watchman, to be examined. (2 *pp.*)

THE COMPANY'S ANSWER TO THE COMMISSIONERS, JANUARY 15, 1675 (*Public Record Office: S.P.* 84, vol. 198, f. 24).[1]

They have read the two articles presented by the Dutch Ambassador to His Majesty and, after due consideration of them beg to inform the Commissioners that the many years treaty as to the East India trade was to bring things to a fair regulation that there might be no misunderstanding between the two Companies in future. But these articles rather administer new matter for trouble and controversies than settle a right understanding in that commerce, unless the Dutch are yielded what does not belong to them, and the English quit their right to trading there. In these treaties the Company quitted many articles of weight, and reduced them to four of those five they lately presented to the Commissioners, viz.: That whereas some disputes have formerly arisen between the English and Dutch Companies touching certain places pretended to be besieged, blocked up, or invested, and lest any

[1] See also *Home Miscellaneous* (I.O.), vol. xlii, p. 272.

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difficulty should hereafter arise touching the same, it is now mutually declared and agreed that no city, town, castle, or place whatsoever beyond the Cape of Good Hope, or within the limits of their respective charters, shall from henceforth be understood by either side to be besieged, blocked up, or invested, unless the same be actually beleaguered by land and sea. 2. That the privileged Company of the one and the other nation, their factors, agents, and servants may freely and without any hindrance traffic with all the peoples and all the nations of which the country is not effectually occupied and under the immediate power and government of His Majesty or of the States-General, or their privileged Companies in their names, and that neither the one nor the other Company shall hinder with its fleets, ships-of-war, or any force the said traffic, their ships, agents, or factors that shall be employed in their voyages or passages, and that as to places where either of the said Companies have already established or shall establish their commerce by means of a factory, burio, or lodge, which either Company have made there, or shall make hereafter, or by factors they have put or shall send there, neither of the said Companies shall attempt to hinder, stop, or impede the access of the other thereunto, or to hinder the same by forts, castles, or houses, which they have or may erect hereafter upon any river or passage leading thereunto, nor by any ships or vessels, nor by any force or other means whatsoever. 3. That in case one or the other Company have made or shall make any agreement or contract with any of the Princes or people of those countries for the sole buying of any commodities, yet such contracts shall not be understood or made use of to impede or hinder the other Company in their trading to, from, or in such places or countries in the said commodities or in any other goods or merchandise whatsoever. 6. Whereas articles, contracts, or agreements have heretofore been made by one or both the said Companies, their Governors, agents, or other officers with several Princes and people within the limits of the respective charters of the said Company for the exclusion of the other Company from any trade or commerce with such Prince, people, or country, it is hereby concluded and agreed that all such articles, contracts and agreements shall be and are hereby declared to be null and void as to the subjects of the English and Dutch nations, and that all such Princes and people be and are hereby declared to be relieved and discharged from any obligation thereby, and are at liberty to trade with either of the said nations and Companies, their agents, factors, and servants, notwith-

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standing such articles, contracts and agreements, and that for the future neither of the said Companies or any on their behalf, shall make any such articles, contracts, or agreements by any general or particular words with any of the Kings, Princes, Governors, or people within the limits of their respective charters, to the prejudice of the other Company in their trade or possessions. In these articles things are clearly and equally stated for preventing misunderstandings between the two companies and, if they shall not be agreed unto, they humbly conceive it better that nothing be done by way of articles neither do they know what further expedient to propose, but that the two companies do trade in India and amicably correspond without doing wrong or injury to each other, according to the treaties between His Majesty and the States-General. *Signed* Robert Blackborne, Secretary. (*2 pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 20, 1675 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 176).

Robert Lightfoot is admitted to the freedom by redemption. The account of the late Nicholas Serle to be examined. Sir John Moore to be included among the Committees appointed to attend His Majesty's Commissioners for the Dutch treaty. On a report from the Shipping Committee dated the 15th instant touching Captain Richard Kegwin the Court order: 1. That 8*s.* a day be allowed him for the time he was in commission as Governor of St. Helena and captain of a foot company on that island. 2. That a gratuity of 100*l.* be given to him for his extraordinary service at the taking of the said island and fortifying it, as also for the encouragement he gave the inhabitants for planting, and the loss of his time during his homeward-bound voyage. 3. That he have credit in his account for arms he brought out of the fire-ship he commanded and left in the magazine. 4. That nothing be brought to his account for the provisions he stands charged with in the St. Helena books, these being put on board for his own accommodation during his homeward voyage. The Court also order 25*l.* to be paid upon the account of pay due to Captain Gregory Field, Governor of St. Helena, in accordance with a report now read and approved, the said sum to be paid to his wife upon account of her husband's salary. The Committee for Debts to examine the affidavit of William Saxby, upon which a decree has been obtained in Chancery in the business depending between Mr. Greenhill and the Company, and report what they think should be done. (1½ *pp.*)

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A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 22, 1675 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 178).

Captain Cresset, formerly approved of as one of the securities for William Swinnock, declining to give bond, William Robinson of Gray's Inn is proposed, and approved of by the Court. The Treasury Committee to adjust and determine the differences in the account of John Temple. A report is read touching the tonnage and goods designed for the four ships going to Bombay and Surat, with the number of writers, soldiers and others who are to take passage in them, and the Court order that no more persons be entertained or permitted to go this year to India, and that no private trade goods are to be shipped until after the Company's goods are aboard. Resolved that on March 16 next all calicoes, taffaties, pepper, cotton yarn, drugs and indigo now in the warehouses, also 6,000 bags of saltpetre, 1,500 bags of cowries and 500 chests of red earth be put up for sale. Examination to be made of the allegations against Captains Goodlad, Cruft and Bennet for permitting Thomas Bowles, waterman of Deal, to bring provisions on board contrary to order; also touching the departure of Captain Browne from the Downs without taking in his full complement of victuals. Examination and report to be also made of the complaint of Mr. Lodge against the waiters employed aboard the Coast ships when in the Downs. A hatch to be made in the door of the Secretary's office, or any other convenience, to enable the Company's affairs under his charge to be kept with more privacy. Payment for freight, etc, to be made to the owners of the *Caesar*. (1½ *pp.*)

THE COMPANY'S EXCEPTIONS TO THE ARTICLES OFFERED BY THE DUTCH COMMISSIONERS, JANUARY 23, 1675 (*Public Record Office: S.P.* 84, vol. 198, f. 50).

Before giving their reasons why they cannot advise the acceptance of the two articles lately presented to His Majesty by the Dutch, also for enforcing the four articles they themselves lately presented to the Commissioners, they conceive it necessary to recapitulate the occasions of the treaty, that the said reasons may be the better understood. Many differences arising in India between the two companies in their commerce and trade, and several wrongs and injuries being committed by the Dutch to the English, for which the former several times made some satisfaction, and, for prevention of the like in the future, it was proposed that a regulation of trade might be agreed upon between

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both nations for an equal stating of things, that the two Companies might act one towards another accordingly, and the treaty concerning the same be continued until the beginning of the last war, during which time several articles were agreed upon, as is hereafter mentioned, but the war coming on, that treaty ceased. When peace was concluded between His Majesty and the States-General in February last at Westminster, there was an article made for renewing this treaty by Commissioners, and how far the Company have declined many articles of weight upon which they might have insisted, reducing them only to the four articles before mentioned is known to Your Honours. They now give their reasons why these articles should be insisted on. With regard to the 1st article, for explanation of places besieged, blocked up, or invested, they do not think it necessary to explain this by an article, it having been consented unto by the States-General in December, 1668, in these words: 'That Their High and Mightinesses are content to admit the description or explanation of places besieged, blocked up, or invested, in all parts of the world generally, in the manner it hath been proposed by the Ambassador, provided the obligation be always reciprocall'. As to the 2nd article, for freedom of trade and passing by forts, etc., they conceive this to be necessary, the Dutch having many times hindered the free passage of English ships through the Straits of Malacca, and compelled some to go in and pay them a duty, as the *Sea Horse*, and others; they would also have compelled the *William*, the *Richard and Martha*, by several ships of force, from coming up with them, to have gone in and done the like, but the commanders being resolved to fight rather than to yield prevented it. They actually seized upon the *Bona Esperanza* passing by there in her voyage from Mocha, but for this they made satisfaction. The Company have been credibly informed that the Dutch endeavoured to get a strong house or fort at Qually, upon the river of Jambi, to obstruct the trade and commerce of the English. And it is obvious that it is easy for them to erect a fort on the Ganges, from whence most of the saltpetre comes, and so hinder all trade and commerce in that place or in other places where they wish to interrupt the English. All these proceedings are contrary to the practice of other nations, for, though the King of Denmark has a fort at Gluckstadt on the Elbe, yet it does not hinder trade to Hamburg and Germany up that river, nor does His Majesty hinder ships from putting by Dover, the Needles, or Tangier. This article was also consented to by the States-General in December, 1668, in the

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following words: 'That Their High and Mightinesses doe judge the first part of the said article reasonable and thereto agree, viz.: "the free trade with the people and nations which are not in the occupancy and under the sovereignty of His Majesty and of Their High and Mightinesses".' Touching the 3rd article about contracts, the reason of this is because the Dutch seized pepper out of the *Endimion* on the west coast of Sumatra on pretence of their contract for the pepper on that coast; but for this they made satisfaction in 1654. They also hindered the *Ann* and the *Mayflower* from trading at Achin on the same pretence, and they hindered the *Leopard* and *Hopewell* from trading at Porcat on a similar pretence, alleging that the English had not traded there since that time, for their contract was accounted valid in 1654 by the Commissioners; but it was not so, as appeared by their making satisfaction for the said pepper, and, when the Commissioners came to an agreement at that time and the Dutch desired in their draft to except the west coast of Sumatra, saying nothing should be done unless that was yielded, the English Commissioners absolutely refused, declaring they would rather have nothing agreed to than admit the least exception for debarring the English from their right to a free trade to any part of India, for it would be highly prejudicial to this kingdom as well as to this Company. The allegation made by the Dutch that the English have not traded there since that time is not true, for they have done so with several ships, and would have sent more but many places are inaccessible by reason of the badness of the landing, and others so unhealthy that it is not well to hazard the lives of our men there. The Dutch also allege that the English have similar contracts, but they have none for goods exclusive to others, and at Gombroon they have a contract for the half customs, which was by treaty with that king many years since, and the said king afterwards granting the Dutch liberty of trade to that port, custom free, our rights were greatly infringed, and we demanded satisfaction from the Dutch for the said half custom, but they replied we must seek satisfaction from the king, which is the same argument we use to them with regard to contracts. As to the alleged contract by the Dutch with the Emperor of Russia for caviar, this upon examination will be found absolutely against them, for, during the many years we had that contract we cannot learn that they ever molested or searched the vessels of any nation for carrying out caviar, though some was carried out from thence by others yearly, but they made their addresses to the Emperor by way of complaint as

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occasion offered. This article is no other than what was expressly agreed upon in a treaty made between the English and the Dutch Commissioners in 1619, viz.: Article 27, That neither of the two companies shall prevent or exclude the other for the time to come, either by means of fortifications or contracts, which they shall hereafter make from any parts of the Indies, but the whole trade shall be free and common to them both in every part of the same. The said article was also in a great measure assented to by the States-General in December, 1668. As to the 4th article: This we insist on because the Dutch made a treaty with the king of Macassar in 1668 to banish the English and exclude them and all other European nations, which upon debate on the former treaty the States-General consented to abrogate, and that we should be restored to our possessions and trade there. And in their treaty with the Great Samorin, King of Calicut, in 1672, they brought that king to agree not to trade with any Christians being white Europeans nor to suffer them in this country as long as the Dutch Company should dwell and desire to trade there. Reasons against the two articles proposed by the Dutch; Although in the beginning of the first article the Dutch seem to propose a freedom of trade and commerce in India, yet it is so restrained by these words 'Whose territoryes and countreyes are not subjected under the dominion of the said King, or of the said States, and also by a provision in the close of the first branch of it in these words: that it be without prejudice of the rights or privileges which either Company hath for any reason acquired. That instead of stating the case so as to prevent controversyes it renders it more difficult and dubious, for what country is there where the Dutch have appeared but they may say (after their usual manner) that the same is subjected unto them, and what the rights or privileges are, which for any reasons they may pretend to have acquired doth render it yet more doubtful and uncertain, as we have found by experience upon their taking of Cochin, at which time they pretended domination from Cape Comorin to Cannanore being about 100 leagues in length on the sea coast under several distinct governments, when as in truth the territory of Cochin extends not far beyond the towne, and if they have but gone on shore upon any island in the South Seas where spices probably may be produced and have had but a little conference with the natives they presently pretend to a sovereignty, although they continue no possession thereof.' Neither is it reasonable in a contract between us and them that we should stipulate what endeavours they

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should use for making good their contracts with the natives, or how they should act towards them for breach of contract. Or that we having place or trade with any nation where they may pretend a contract that we should agree they might (having power from such nation) deprive ourselves of the freedom of trade which we have by virtue of peace with such nation. For that we suppose such an authority in places where they can overpower the natives may soon by threats, forces, or otherwise be obtained from them, and we elude such an article and make it not only insignificant but prejudicial to us. In the last branch of the 1st article they seem to agree unto what was contained in one of the articles that we waived which they express in these words, viz.: In case either nation by reason of arms employed against it out of Europe that happen to fall into war against any princes or people, it shall not be lawful for the other nations during the said war to assist those princes or people, or furnish them with any military furniture or with seamen or soldiers whether officers, or common men. But here they have left out the word ships, and made the article so general not to furnish them with any military furniture, thereby to cut off commerce and trade with such nations. And whereas by the 21st article they do restrain contracts for the future to particular kingdoms and countries therein mentioned, we say this implies a confirmation of all their contracts already made exclusive to the English within those places to give them a liberty in all places not enumerated, to make what exclusive contracts they please which may cut us off from that right we have to trade with all nations in India with whom we are in amity and so by an article to give them a greater right than otherwise they can pretend to. And if any country where now they maintain their contracts by force shall either by their own natives or any other power free themselves from the Dutch, as is done on the island Formosa, or if notwithstanding their keeping possession upon such places the natives should invite other nations to trade with them, it might be pretended that we are not only confined by this article not to engage in trade there, but also have yielded to them that sole trade of all other parts of India exclusive to us, whereas in 1654, as has already been mentioned, there would not be the least right of trade in India granted to them more than to the English unless to such places as were under their actual occupancy and government. For that it is our due as well as theirs by discovery, our joint charge to maintain the trade whilst opposed by the Portugals, and common right as well as by the articles

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of peace between His Majesty and the States-General. By all which the inequality of their articles and the reasonableness of ours is manifest, and that there is no cause for our complyance with theirs, but to insist upon the said four articles delivered by us to Your Honours, wherein things are equally stated between the two companies for preventing of misunderstandings (being the end for which this treaty was engaged in) which would in a great measure be done if they were agreed unto. But if not it is better, as we have often said, to have no articles than such as may administer matter of new controversy and deprive each other of their rights. But that both companies do continue their trade according to the treaties between His Majesty and the States-General in a peaceable and amicable manner without doing wrong or violence to each other. *Signed* by order of the Governor Deputy and Committees of the East India Company appointed to attend the English Commissioners for the Dutch treaty. Robert Blackborne, Secretary. (10 pp.) *On folio* 56 *there is a duplicate of this endorsed.* The original was delivered to the King, January 24, 1675. *Signed* Thomas Bedford.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 27, 1675 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 179).

Andrew Duncan to be permitted to ship in the *Caesar* one chest of wine paying freight at the rate of 3*l.* per ton; and permission is given to Captain Thomas Andrews to send in the *Caesar*, 2,200 pieces of eight and one cwt [*sic*] freight and permission free, for account of himself and the owners. Thomas Adrian is admitted to the freedom by patrimony. A warrant to be made out for payment of 52*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* to Thomas Greenhill according to a decree in Chancery of December 7 last, 30*l.* to be placed to the account of the Fourth Joint Stock, and 22*l.*10*s.*5*d.* to account of the present Joint Stock. A letter is read from Thomas Rolt, Chief in Persia, and referred to the Surat Committee to consider and report what is fit to be done with regard to certain allowances desired by Rolt. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 27, 1675 [AFTERNOON] (*Ibid.* p. 180).

The Surat Committee to read the account of expenses in Bombay and the Surat factory, consider whether these should be allowed, what is requisite to be done in the matter, draw up a clause for insertion in the general letter, and report to the Court. The Committee for Writing

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Letters to read the narrative sent from Bombay touching the misdemeanours of Alvaro Perez, consult the Company's charter and the laws established for the good government of Bombay, consider what directions should be given to the President and Council at Bombay about that affair and report. The Treasury Committee to read the list of the sale of the Company's dollars sold at Surat, when some were found to be brass, and obtain satisfaction from those who sold them to the Company. Report to be made of how much coffee was written for to Surat last year, and how much it is necessary to advise for by this year's shipping. Captain Brookhaven to ascertain from the commanders of the Surat ships how many topyards and masts they can carry to supply Bombay. The President and Council of Bombay recommending in their last general letter the Deputy Governor's son —— Shaxton as duly qualified to serve as a writer in India, he is elected to serve the Company at an annual salary of 10*l.*, to be sent to some other factory and take his place after the eighteen writers going out by this year's shipping. Gerald Aungier and Captain John Shaxton proposing in the said letter to stand as security for the said —— Shaxton, the Court approve and order that covenants and bonds be sent out to be executed there as is usual. Sir John Banks to treat with the Master of the King's Ordnance for selling to His Majesty 600 tons of saltpetre, or how much he shall think fit, (2,000 bags to be reserved for the market) at such a price as he can get for the Company's advantage. (1½ *pp.*)

TREASURY MINUTE, JANUARY 27, 1675 (*British Museum Add. MS.* 28077, pp. 191–3).

The Master of the Ordnance and Sir John Banckes are called in concerning a contract for 600 tons of saltpetre offered to be supplied by the East India Company at the same rates as others buy. Sir John Banckes says they sell at 58*s.* per cwt. The Officers of the Ordnance are ordered to examine the goodness of the petre and to report to the Lord Treasurer how they find it in point of fitness for His Majesty's service.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 29, 1675 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 182).

Order is given for the following goods to be put up for sale on March 16 next, viz.: a bale of various calicoes formerly belonging to Henry Paige, and ninety-two pieces, being musters from Dacca and Bantam,

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valued at 50*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.* Mr. Paige to buy from Mr. Sayers (who is indebted to the Company 100*l.*) as much Canary as can be procured from him, to be sent to Surat towards satisfying his debt. Payment to be made to the owners of the *East India Merchant* in full of her freight. The Shipping Committee to state the account with the owners of the *European* and *John and Alexander* for passengers taken in at St. Helena, carried to Barbadoes, and so for England at 8*l.* a head; the said Committee are likewise desired to report the account of Captain Kegwin, Examination and report to be made of the information given in by Mr. Lodge concerning Captains Brown, Goodlad and Cruft, and the misdemeanours of several of the Company's waiters. (1¼ *pp.*)

PHILIP LANYON AT PLYMOUTH TO SIR JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, JANUARY 29, 1675 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car.* II. 367, no. 151).

Enclosing list of ships arrived. The East India ship is of 600 tons and is admiral of all those here bound for the East Indies.

ORDER FOR A PRIVY SEAL, JANUARY 29, 1675 (*Public Record Office. S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 26, f. 190).

To the Commissioners of Prizes to pay 200*l.* to Captain William Hobbs for bringing home the East India prize, the *Europe*, taken at St. Helena.

PAPERS RELATING TO THE COMPANY'S CASE WITH MATTHEW PLOWMAN, 1672–1675 (*Court Book*, vol. XXVA, p. 145).

These papers, which range in date from November 1672 *to January* 1675, *are a recapitulation of the Company's case with Plowman, full details of which are given in the preceding volume of this series* (*Court Minutes*, 1671–3, p. 247). (3 *pp.*)

JAMES HOUBLON TO SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL (AT HIS HOUSE), FEBRUARY 2, 1675 (*Public Record Office: C.O.* 77, vol. xiii, f. 21).

Sending the Instructions given by the President to those he sent to Goa about the passes of Tannah and Karinja, with the answer of the Viceroy, together with observations upon the said answer and his proposals. Will readily wait upon Sir Robert for the petition, the Company being desirous to have this matter [settled] with the King before the departure of their ships. (¼ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 3, 1675 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 183).

A draft of an indenture of covenants for those admitted to go to Bombay as free planters and merchants is read, and referred to the

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Lawsuits Committee to consider and report upon. Captain Andrews states that the *Caesar* is ready to sail from Gravesend, but the Court order that she remain there until further direction. The petition of Edward Bybee to be considered and reported. Certain Committees to consider and report whether the covenants and security of Mr. March, late a factor in the Bay, may be delivered to his administratrix, as is desired. A report from the Shipping Committee touching the account of Captain Richard Kegwin is read and approved, and order given for the sum of 265*l.* 12*s.* due for balance to be paid to him. The sum of 42*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* to be deducted from the account of the late Thomas Jones, a factor at Dacca, and placed to the account of Richard Edwards, the said sum being half what was paid for a parcel of goods found wanting in the bales that came from Dacca. (1½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 5, 1675 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 184).

Two reports, one touching the peopling of Bombay and the other the disbursements of the Company's factory there, are read and referred for consideration to next Wednesday. A motion is made on behalf of Abigail Cooke that a bond of 3,000*l.* penalty, dated April 1, 1667, and entered into by her late husband, Peter Cooke, and Thomas Martin may be delivered to her, in pursuance of an award dated June 26 last, she having given bond for payment of 53*l.* 15*s.* mentioned in the said award; the Court order the said sum to be debited to the account of the late Peter Cooke and the bond of 3,000*l.* to be given to the widow. Certain Committees to confer with the Commissioners of Customs touching the half impost payable on goods bought of the Company and exported by the buyers within twelve months; if the Commissioners do not think fit to grant this, then application is to be made to the Lord Treasurer. A list to be drawn up of the calicoes to be put up for sale that ought to have the benefit of the additional time granted by His Majesty for exportation. At the request of Henry Powel for the difference between the Company and himself to be referred to arbitration, referees are named who are to determine all matters in dispute by March 10 next, bonds of 1500*l.* penalty to be entered into by both parties. The balance due upon the account of the late Thomas Jones to be paid. The petition of Elizabeth Mayhew to be referred to the Committee for Private Trade. Payment to be made to the owners of the *European*. The Court, being told that there is a considerable quantity of lead

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under the bread-room of the *New London*, desire Messrs. Prescot, Faircliff and Ely, assisted by Captain Prowd and accompanied by the Captain of the said vessel to make diligent search for the same. Sir Edward Winter requesting that letters may be written to Sir William Langhorn, Francis Winter, Robert Fleetwood, George Chambrelan and Francis Turner asking them to help Lady Winter in recovering the debts owing to him in India, and that Her Ladyship may be allowed to return home in one of the Company's ships if she wishes; order is given for a letter to be drawn up to the Agent and Council at the Fort recommending this to be done. (1½ *pp.*)

THE COMPANY TO CAPTAIN THOMAS ANDREWS, FEBRUARY 9, 1675 (*Letter Book*, vol. v, p. 163).

His ship the *Caesar* has been freighted for a voyage to Bantam, they therefore desire him on receipt of this letter and their packet to take the first favourable opportunity of sailing out of the Downs and making for Bantam. On arriving he is to deliver the packet to the Agent and Council, and, after having unladen what there is for that port, follow their orders and directions for returning to England. Because of 'these troublesome times' he is to keep his ship in a constant posture of defence, and, on arriving at St. Helena to keep company with as many of the Company's ships as possible 'because of the uncertainty of the times in Europe', and for better defence in case of an attack by an enemy. For their Bantam ships Captain Basse in the *London* has been appointed Admiral, Andrews, Vice-Admiral, and Captain Baker, Rear-Admiral; next Captain Bennett and then Captain Pack. Give the usual directions for religious observances and good government to be maintained in his ship. (½ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 10, 1675 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 186).

Jacob Uphil, one of the Company's writers, to be permitted to ship aboard the *New London* one chest of wine and other provisions, not exceeding half a ton, free of freight, and 30*l.* in dollars, permission free, this proportion of tonnage to be allowed the rest of the writers now going to India. Henry Cracroft, girdler, and Edward Bolle, both London citizens, are accepted as security in 500*l.* for Simon Cracroft. Two reports are read, one touching Captain Goodlad and Captain Brown, permitting Thomas Bowles, a waterman at Deal, to board their boats

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contrary to the orders of the Company; the other concerning the want of provisions in the *Ann*; and order is given for these reports to be noted in the book of Memorandums and considered at the arrival of the ships. After consideration of a report from the Committee for Private Trade concerning the misdemeanours of John Beach, John Cam, and Robert Faircliff, Company's waiters, it is resolved to dismiss Cam and Faircliff, and to leave it to the Committees to decide about Beach. A report is read concerning the peopling of Bombay, the building of houses and warehouses, and the encouragement to be given to artificers there, in which the Committees who drew it up state that they have considered the proposals made by President Aungier regarding the same and are of opinion that any subjects of the King under forty years of age should be allowed to go to Bombay in the Company's ships with their wives, servants, estates, and such of their children as are over seven years of age, have liberty to trade to or from any ports or places in the Indies northward of the equator, or to any countries, ports, or places south of the same, as the servants and factors of the Company are allowed to do, in any commodities, upon the terms and restrictions following: 1. All persons engaging to go to Bombay, before being taken in any of the Company's shipping must first obtain permission and licence attested under the hand of the Company's secretary. 2. They must enter into covenants or bonds of 500*l.* penalty to reside and continue with their families in Bombay as long as they remain in India, and not to trade directly or indirectly to or from Europe in any commodities prohibited or that shall be prohibited to the Company's servants or factors there, and, in case of default to submit to be secured and sent to England if the Governor and Council of the island so order. Their children and servants on attaining the age of twenty-one must also seal covenants and give bonds in the like penalty to observe these conditions. The Governor and Council of Bombay to have strict orders not to permit any English inhabitants or merchants residing there, or any hereafter sent there by licence, to remove to any other part of India. They are also to take bond, or other sufficient security from all Englishmen voyaging to or from Bombay before any vessel shall be permitted to sail thence if set out from any other port and happening to touch there, that neither the Master nor any of the ship's company shall commit any act of hostility upon any natives of India or any Europeans that may damage the Company, the passengers to engage for themselves, and the owners, freighters and masters for the masters

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and the ship's company. Concerning the building of houses and warehouses in Bombay the Committees opine: 1. That any persons should be permitted to build houses or warehouses upon leases granted them (not exceeding sixty-one years) at such moderate quit rents, payable half-yearly, as shall be thought fit and be obliged to build regularly in such order and manner as the Governor and Council shall appoint. 2. That any of the Company's factors or servants at Surat, Bombay or elsewhere within that Presidency should be permitted to receive the arrears of their salary due at the arrival at Bombay of the Company's next shipping from England, also their 'growing salary' yearly for five years next ensuing, provided no part is paid until the Governor and Council are satisfied that they have expended and laid out so much money at least as their salary then due shall amount unto, in building houses or warehouses on the Island in the order and form prescribed. 3. The said factors or servants not to be permitted to alienate, sell, or make over by any manner of conveyance the houses or warehouses they shall build, nor pass them by the Register until their accounts are cleared with the Company, or that they have licence so to do. With regard to artificers for Bombay and the encouragement fit to be given to them, the Committees state that, in pursuance of a report made by them on August 20 last (read and approved on August 26 last) several artificers offered to go this year to Bombay in the Company's shipping on the terms proposed, but none were entertained, they having children and there not being room for them in the ships. The Committees opine that none or few will go on lesser terms than proposed in their report, therefore as many as shall present themselves on those terms should be entertained with their wives and children and have free passage, half fare only to be allowed for children under seven years of age. But, as the difficulty of peopling Bombay is not likely to arise so much from want of artificers or other persons of both sexes as from want of ships to transport them and the necessary provisions, they propose that for the ensuing year the Bantam ships (with one or two exceptions) shall take all passengers desirous of going to Bombay, also what goods the Company shall think fit to lade, sail directly for that island and, having landed these, proceed to Bantam. 4. That a paper should be printed setting forth the terms on which the Company will permit merchants or others to take passage for Bombay. Dated February 5, 1675. The Court approve of the foregoing report, with the exception of the clause regarding artificers, and order the contents to

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be inserted in the general letter to the President and Council at Bombay. A report touching the extraordinary disbursements of the factory at Bombay is read and approved. A draft of an indenture of covenants to be entered into by merchants and others permitted to reside as free planters at Bombay is reported by the Lawsuits Committee, read, and approved, and order given for Moses to insert the damage to be paid by them upon all prohibited goods they send to England, as is already done in the indentures of factors. Upon a report made by Moses of the Earl of Craven's title to the Company's house, order is given for the matter to be left to Sir John Banks to treat with whomsoever the Earl shall appoint about the loan of 1000*l.* to His Lordship upon the mortgage of the said house, in such a way as Moses shall advise. Warrants to be made out for payment of money due to the owners of the *Unity*, *Ann*, *Bombay Merchant*, *Success*, and the *Samuel and Henry* for transportation of several passengers on the Company's account, according to certificates now produced. Payment to be made to Henry Toone, surgeon in the *London*, for head-money for seventy passengers shipped for St. Helena. (4¾ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES. FEBRUARY 10, 1675 [AFTERNOON] (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 191).

The Committee for Sambrooke's warehouse to ascertain what goods were ordered from Surat last year and consider what should be advised to be sent there next year, particularly with regard to cotton yarn. A draft of a letter to the President and Council of Surat is read, and several clauses agreed to for insertion in the same.[1] (½ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 12, 1675 (*Ibid.*, vol. xxix, p. 191).

Certain Committees to consider the request of Thomas Pearle for an acquittance for the 300*l.* he paid the Company on account of the late Henry Pearle, and for a certificate to show that no part of the latter's salary was allowed to him. Richard West, D.D. and Arthur Betsworth, a London merchant, are accepted as security in 500*l.* for George West, writer. On information that under colour of chests of wine several prohibited commodities are shipped on account of private trade, to the great prejudice of the Company, the Court, to prevent this abuse, give order that all chests of wine already shipped or to be shipped are to be

[1] See *Letter Book*, vol. v, p. 165, March 5, 1675.

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searched, the Committee for Private Trade to see that this is done. Certain Committees to inform themselves and report concerning the education and behaviour of all women who have 'listed themselves' to go to Bombay. Gomes Rodrigues to be permitted to ship out to India two pieces of silk wrought with silver on paying freight; and permission is also given for coral beads to be shipped to India, adventurers to pay one per cent, but those not free of the Company to pay two per cent for freight, the beads to be valued at 20*s.* the oz. Payment to be made to the owners of the *John and Alexander*. The covenants and bonds entered into by John March and his sureties to be cancelled. (1½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 17, 1675 (*Ibid.*, vol. xxix, p. 193).

The Treasury to ascertain and report whether Alderman Bathurst has by mistake paid twice for certain piece-goods he bought from the Company, he alleging he has done so. The daughter of Mr. Ash to be allowed to go in one of the Company's ships to Bombay, she to pay her passage. The account of the late Henry Walthew to be reported. James Bridger and others, who shall be permitted to go and live at Bombay as free planters, to be allowed the same benefit in point of trade as the Company grant to their factors and servants in India. Wines bought for the Company from Mr. Sayers to be examined. Henry Buldard's petition to be examined and reported, as also the petition of Captain Robert Lord. The Court resolve to rate Lahore indigo at 3*s.* 2*d.* per lb.[1] (1¼ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 19, 1675 (*Ibid.*, vol. xxix, p. 194).

Payment to be made to the owners of the *Satisfaction* for their extraordinary charge for seventy men for nineteen days in the West Country. The account of Richard Loyd to be examined and reported. The balance due on the account of the late Jeremy Baxter to be paid. Messrs. Darnelly and Edwards to be allowed to ship out the particulars mentioned in their notes now read in Court. Mr. Newton to be allowed to accept the transfer of an adventure made by Benjamin Albyn to Dr. Loyd. The owners of the *Loyal Subject* to be paid passage money for seven passengers now going to India on account of the Company. A

[1] Among the warrants signed is one for 153*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.* 'to be made paid in cash for several bills of exchange for copper'.

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report concerning the account of John Temple is read and referred to the Governor, Deputy, and the Treasury Committee, and the latter are desired to bring the difference into as narrow a compass as possible and report. (1¼ *pp.*)

RICHARD WATTS AT DEAL TO SIR JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, FEBRUARY 21, 1675 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car.* II. 368, no. 102).

... To-day came from the Thames an outward-bound East India ship, and two or three more are expected in a day or two, and three more are falling down from the river. ...

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 24, 1675 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 195).

Sir William Thomson and Mr. Jollife tell the Court of a paper delivered to His Majesty's Commissioners by the Dutch Deputies, this is now read; they also report the following proposition made, viz.: That as nothing is likely to be done as regards the treaty, whether it would not be better to have a clause for settling damages by some way of judicature to be agreed on in case either Company should suffer wrong in the future. After some consideration it is resolved that the Governor and certain Committees shall wait next Friday on His Majesty's Commissioners and tell them that the Committees will answer the Dutch paper as soon as possible, and as regards the proposition, the Company have had so little fruit from the treaty and fear that by such a judicature as is proposed they would not be so immediately under His Majesty's care and protection as now, therefore because of this and other considerations they have had great difficulty in resolving what answer to give, yet if the matter is stated in writing they will be ready to consider and offer their opinion of it. Robert Foorth, brewer, is accepted as one of the securities for Simon Cracroft in the room of Edward Bolle formerly nominated. On a report that the wines offered by Mr. Sayers are unfit for the Company's use, and that Sayers is in a 'low condition' and unable to pay the whole of the money owing, but proposes to pay 60*l.*, direction is given for his bonds for 100*l.* to be given up and the best terms possible made with him. Permission is given for a small box of books to be sent to Robert Jones of Carwar, he to pay the freight. The Company's seal to be affixed to the counterpart of the indentures of covenants entered into by James Bridger and Isaac Lawrence. (1 *p.*)

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ROBERT BLACKBORNE TO THE HONOURABLE THOMAS BEDFORD AT HIS CHAMBERS IN DOCTORS' COMMONS, FEBRUARY 25, 1675 (*Public Record Office: S.P.* 84, vol. 198, f. 135).

By direction of Sir William Thomson and Mr. Jollife he is to inform Bedford that the Committees of the East India Company will attend His Majesty's Commissioners appointed to treat with the Dutch deputies to-morrow morning by 9 o'clock at Fishmongers' Hall, and to desire him to have them notified accordingly. (¼ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 26, 1675 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 196).

Order is given for a warrant for 5*l.* to be made out to Mrs. Frizwel Field for the use of Captain Field's daughter. One or two suits of armour to be bought and sent to Bombay, and there disposed of to the best advantage. The account of the late Thomas Witherden to be examined and reported. No money to be allowed for damaged goods without special order of the Court. Spice and fruit to be provided for passengers and soldiers going to Bombay, the charge not to exceed 5*s.* per head. Permission to be given to Captain Chamblet to ship in the *Anne* for himself and her owners 300 oz. of gold, and 5,000 dollars, permission free. Peter Rowe and Thomas Fuller to be allowed to take passage in the *Anne* for Bombay, and to live there as free planters under the terms already established. Jonathan Came, Richard Bickley, George Weldon, and William Bellamy to be allowed to export goods mentioned in the notes now read. The Governor states that he and several Committees attended His Majesty's Commissioners for the Treaty this morning, and told them of the receipt of the paper from the Dutch Commissioners to which the Company for several reasons are unable to return any answer. With regard to the proposition as to whether it would not be better to have a clause for settling the damages in case of any wrong that might be done in the future, the Governor told the Commissioners that the Company doubt lest thereby they would not be so immediately under the care and protection of His Majesty as they are now, 'nevertheless if the clause were so drawn up and stated as to obteyn their proposed end, the Company would give their opinion therein and not discourage the same'. The Governor further reports that the Commissioners told the Committees that the Dutch Ambassador 'did encline to admit of an article against their making any exclusive contracts in India for the future, and they desired to know whether

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such an article (if it could be obtained) would be of advantage to the Company, and to receive an answer to this to-morrow morning; hereupon order is given for this proposal to be considered this afternoon. (1½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 26, 1675 [AFTERNOON] (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 198).

Permission to be granted to the writers elected for Surat to ship out such wines and necessaries as they want, free of freight, but not to exceed half a ton each. The arbitrators appointed to settle the difference between the Company and Jeremy Sambrooke to be allowed until the 1st of April to do so. The Shipping Committee to consider the requests of those desirous of exporting wine and other necessaries to Surat, examine the tonnage of the several ships, and proportion the quantities to each person as they see fit. The preamble, to be read at the next court of sales, is now agreed upon, also the allowance of discount to be given to buyers, and it is resolved that no further sale shall be held until next September. The proposal of an article against exclusive contracts to be made in India is considered, and after debate the Court resolve to return answer to the Commissioners that the Company cannot in duty to His Majesty advise the procuring of such an article apart, unless the four articles formerly offered can be obtained. Sir Samuel Barnardiston reports that the arbitrators appointed to settle the differences between the Company and Sir George Oxinden's executors can come to no decision and that the time appointed has expired, also that some of the Company's demands want a clear proof before they can be enforced, especially those concerning the debts at Rājāpur; order is given for the Committees of the Surat factory to examine the exceptions formerly made to the account of Sir George Oxinden, consult with the arbitrators, consider what should be written in the general letter touching the particulars in question, and draw up a clause for the same. Resolved that advice be given in the general letter to Bombay for the Company's factors and free planters there to be permitted to trade in sugars from Tywan and other places north of the equator. The Treasury Committee to stop taking up money at interest until further order and to pay off all that has been taken up since the 1st of December last. The request of Alderman Bathurst touching a parcel of calicoes for which he has paid twice is referred for consideration. (1½ *pp.*)

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WILLIAM BRIDGMAN TO THOMAS BEDFORD, FEBRUARY 28, 1675 (*Public Record Office: S.P.* 84, vol. 198, f. 141).

Desiring Bedford to give notice to the Commissioners and to the Committees of the East India Company to attend the King at 4 o'clock this afternoon. (¼ *p.*)

ROBERT BLACKBORNE TO THOMAS BEDFORD, AT WHITEHALL, FEBRUARY 28, 1675 (*Public Record Office: S.P.* 84, vol. 198, f. 142).

On receipt of Bedford's letter Blackborne immediately sent a messenger to the several Committees houses, but they were 'not to be mett with'. The Governor is not well, and the Deputy Governor out of town so Blackborne thought it well to send word of this by the bearer. He himself is 'under some indisposition of body at the present'. (¼ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 1, 1675 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 200).

Sir William Thomson reports that the Commissioners for the Treaty last night waited on the Lords Committees for Foreign Affairs, the King was present, and the Governor and Committees had been summoned there also. His Majesty directed the Commissioners to draw up a clause for agreement, to the effect that both Companies should trade peaceably without injuring each other, and for a way to be prescribed to determine any differences that shall arise in future. The Commissioners accordingly met this morning, and the paper drawn up by them is now read. After consideration, the Court approve of it, and order it to be returned by the Governor and Committees to the Commissioners with the particulars following, which are to be submitted for consideration: That four English Commissioners may be nominated by the King. That the Commissioners nominate an umpire within a month. That the umpire gives his umpirage in three months' time, and that it be expressed whether any new complaint occurring within the three months of the sitting of the Commissioners shall be heard and determined at that meeting. A report is read touching permissions to be granted for export of wine and other goods to the Indies, this is approved, and the Shipping Committee desired to direct in which ships the said goods shall be laden. The Treasury Committee to send the treasure on board the five ships bound for Surat, distributing the same equally, only abating 5,000*l.* from the *East India Merchant.* (1 *p.*)

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A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 3, 1675 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 201).

The Governor reports that yesterday he and the Committees attended the King's Commissioners for the Dutch Treaty, and presented the clause prescribing a method for hearing and determining such differences as shall arise between the two Companies in India, with the proceedings of this Court thereupon. That the Commissioners readily assented to the two first particulars for nomination of an umpire in one month's time, and for His Majesty's nomination of the four English Commissioners. Isaac Lawrence asks to be allowed to export some bullion, free of permission, and the Court resolve that all who go as free planters to Bombay shall, upon request, be admitted to the freedom of the Company gratis, but those who do not take up their freedom must pay permission. The Surat Committee to consider and report what shall be presented to the King touching the opening of trade at Bombay, which is obstructed by the Portuguese; also other measures for the advantage of that island. The request of Mr. Mead concerning damaged calicoes is referred for consideration. The Committee for Private Trade to consider and report on the request of the owners of the *Loyal Subject* for payment for the transport of seven passengers in 1671, which they allege was omitted in their account. Mr. Gyffard to be allowed to export in the *Massingberd* some leaden shot on paying the freight. (1¼ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 3, 1675 [AFTERNOON] (*Ibid.*, p. 202).

The Court on reading the heads of an answer prepared to be given to the paper lately delivered by the Dutch to His Majesty's Commissioners for the Treaty, give directions for Moses to read these, and, upon advising with Counsel touching the particulars now discussed, and consideration of the allegations in the Dutch paper, to draw up the Company's answer in such a way as he shall think fit, and present to the Court. The proprietors of the iron shot laden in the *Massingberd* and *East India Merchant* to be allowed 12*l.* per ton for such shot as the commanders of those vessels shall deliver to the President and Council at Bombay for the service of the Company, provided kentledge is taken in its place. The covenants and security of the late Thomas Jones, factor, to be given up, and the sum of 200*l.* due on the account of the late Robert Barber paid. (¾ *p.*)

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A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 5, 1675 (*Ibid.*, p, 203).

Those women who are to take passage to Bombay on the Company's account to be permitted to take with them provisions and necessaries 'not exceeding the quantity of a hogshead for each of them'. The petitions of Jane Herne and Ann Harris are referred for consideration. A report concerning the desires of Mr. Rolt, expressed in his letter of August 20th last, is read; and the Court declare that he may keep to the value of fifty tomans[1] a year for the time he has officiated as Chief in Persia, also 20*l.* a year for the same time, in consideration of the presents made, if these amount to that value (horses excepted); and be enjoined to bring the tomans and presents to his account in the Company's books; also his salary for the five years he has been in Persia is to be paid to his brother, who has authority to receive it. Sir Henry Oxinden and his son state their willingness to determine the business of Sir George Oxinden's account, in regard the referees cannot agree as to an award; but the Court declare that they will consider the matter and endeavour to bring it to a satisfactory issue. Order is given for the account of Mr. Rolt to be examined and reported. Hearing that James Ward, a merchant at Amsterdam, has sold an adventure of 200*l.* to Mr. Edwin, the Court direct that the transfer be attested under the seal of the magistrates at Amsterdam, by a public notary, and by Mr. Clifford, or any other English merchant. It is resolved that in the event of the Coast, Bay, and Surat ships meeting at St. Helena in their homeward-bound voyage, for their better security and keeping together, Captain Chamblet in the *Anne* shall be appointed Admiral, Captain Basse in the *London* Vice-Admiral, and Captain Browne in the *Anne* Rear-Admiral. Permission is given to Mrs. Moone and Mr. Lindsey to export certain goods. (1¼ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 5, 1675 [AFTERNOON] (*Ibid.*, p. 204).

Captain Erwin, commander of the *London*, to be permitted to ship out for himself and the owners of his vessel two ingots of gold containing sixty-five ounces, and 3,000 dollars, permission free; and Captain Cooley to be allowed to ship in the *East India Merchant* twenty-two ounces of gold and 3,000 dollars on account of the said ship's stock, permission free. Matthew Andrews is also to be allowed to export the

[1] Tûmân (Persian) equal to 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

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several goods mentioned in a list now read. The matter in dispute between the Company and the executors of the late Sir George Oxinden is considered and, after long debate, it is decided to propose to the executors to renew their bonds for another week to stand to the award of the former referees, and if then they cannot come to a decision the Court will undertake to settle the business; to this the executors agree. Permission is given to the owners of the *Unicorn* to ship out 800 dollars, permission free. (1 *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO CAPTAIN SAMUEL CHAMBLET, MARCH 5, 1675 (*Letter Book*, vol. v, p. 183).

His ship the *Ann*, the *New London* Captain George Erwyn, the *Massingberd* Captain Peter Wislack, and the *East India Merchant* Captain Robert Cowley, have all been freighted for a voyage to Bombay, Surat, etc., and the *Unicorn* Captain Michael Pack, for Surat and Bantam. On receipt of this letter and the packet to the President and Council of Surat Chamblet is to take the first opportunity of sailing out of the Downs for Bombay in company with the other ships if possible. He is to wear the Flag, Erwyn to be Vice-Admiral, and Wislack Rear-Admiral. If the wind is fair and the other ships are not ready, Chamblet is to sail alone, and, on arriving at Bombay to deliver the Company's letter to the President and Council, land such passengers and goods as are for that port, then proceed to Surat, and follow the directions given him for his future disposure and return to England. He is enjoined to keep his vessel in a good posture of defence, and on arriving at St. Helena to keep company with as many of their ships as possible, and if the Coast and Bantam fleet are there he is to wear the Flag, Basse to be Vice-Admiral, and Brown Rear-Admiral. They give the usual directions for religious observances and good order to be kept aboard his vessel, and for his speedy return. (¾ *p.*) *Letters of the same tenor were sent to the other four commanders.*

NOTE BY SIR JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, MARCH 6, 1675 (*Public Record Office: S.P.* 84, vol. 198, f. 152).

Mr. Bedford to have order to warn the English Commissioners and the Committees of the East India Company to attend His Majesty at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon at Mr. Secretary Coventry's lodgings at Whitehall. (¼ *p.*)

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SIR JOSEPH WILLIAMSON TO LORD CULPEPPER,[1] MARCH 7, 1675 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 43, *p.* 18).

His Majesty having considered the enclosed draft of an article for the amicable decision of all controversies and disputes which may hereafter arise between the two East India Companies of England and Holland, as it stands amended by the Dutch Ambassador and the Bewinthebbers, allows of it, and directs you and the rest of the Commissioners (His Majesty having had the liking of the English East India Company to it) forthwith to conclude and sign it with the Dutch.

LORD ARLINGTON TO SIR JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, MARCH 8, 1675 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car.* II. 368, no. 216).

. . . I am glad the affair of the East Indies is now near an end. Nobody must flatter himself with a belief that Mr. Van Beuning will oversee the making it final by the declaratory act of His Majesty, or suffer any ambiguous terms in the preamble that may give a construction of its being otherwise. . . .

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 9, 1675 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 205).

Michael Godfrey and Thomas Robson to be allowed to export two chests of wine on payment of freight, and Thomas Fuller, wine and other necessaries for his voyage (not exceeding half-a-ton), and 200*l.* in bullion, paying one per cent permission. A proposition made by the Master of the King's Ordnance to contract for 600 or 700 tons of saltpetre for His Majesty's service to be paid for out of such security as the Lord Treasurer shall appoint to the satisfaction of the Company, to be communicated to a General Court which the Governor is desired to summon to-morrow afternoon. (¾ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 10, 1675 (*Ibid.*, p. 206).

Goods formerly bought by John Langham and still in the Company's warehouse to be weighed, put to his account, and sold at the next general sale, if not cleared and fetched away before then. The Committee for Writing Letters to draw up a letter to Mr. Rolt, Chief in Persia, and present it to the Court. The petition of Widow Rich to be examined and reported. The referees nominated to determine the dispute between

[1] Thomas, Lord Colepeper, one of the Commissioners appointed to treat with the Dutch Deputies about the Treaty.

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the Company and Jeremy Sambrooke to be allowed until April 16 next. The Company's pepper to be sold at the rates following: Malabar pepper at 9½*d.* per lb., Jambi pepper at 9*d.* per lb., and Biliapatam pepper at 8½*d.* per lb. Agreement made with the Company, and signed by Sir Thomas Chicheley on March 9, 1675, for 700 tons of saltpetre at 53*s.* per cwt., ready money, interest to be paid at six per cent from March 16 till the whole sum is paid, in regard the discounts are taken off in the price, the whole amounting to 37,100*l.* (1 *p.*)

A GENERAL COURT, MARCH 10, 1675 [AFTERNOON] (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 207).

The Governor informs the Generality that the occasion of their meeting is to be told of a proposal made by Sir Thomas Chicheley to contract with the Company for the purchase of 600 tons or 700 tons of saltpetre for the King's service upon terms to be decided, security for payment to be appointed by the Lord Treasurer. After consideration the Generality desire (*nemine contradicente*) the Court of Committees to treat and agree with whomsoever His Majesty shall appoint for purchase of the said quantity of saltpetre on such terms as regards price and security as they shall deem most advantageous for the Company. (½ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 12, 1675 (*Ibid.*, p. 207).

The Shipping Committee report having been at Gravesend and yesterday dispatched the five ships and saw them under sail before coming away, pilots being provided with a smack to attend them through the King's Channel. The Court, on hearing that a certain Mr. Child, who enlisted as a soldier for Bombay and is aboard the *Massingberd*, is found to be 'a debauched person' and unwilling to acknowledge that he is brother to Mr. Child, the accountant; order that Captain Weslake be written to and told to set the said soldier ashore, it being contrary to the rules of the Company to allow such near relations to be together in one factory. Examination and report to be made of allegations made by Mr. Miranda touching some ginghams he bought. Thomas Smith is admitted to the freedom by redemption. The Treasury Committee are desired to send the treasures designed for Bantam aboard the *Unicorn* now in the Hope. The executors of Sir George Oxinden moving for a settlement of his account, the Court resolve, as the referees cannot agree upon the award, that upon an affidavit being made by Streynsham Master of his belief that the money brought to account was really paid,

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or upon the executors giving bond to satisfy any claims made by the people of Rajahpore, the article touching the debts at that place shall be no longer insisted upon. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 12, 1675 [AFTERNOON] (*Ibid.*, p. 209).

Sir Edmund Bowyer moves for the sum of 2,000*l.* due on bills from the Company to be paid, according to the appointment of Mr. James which can be produced and an order of March 14, 1673, made at the instance of the said James is read, in which it is declared that no part of the principal or interest is to be paid to any but the persons named in the bills, and to this order the Court decide to adhere. The account of William Swindel to be reported. (½ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO CHARLES AND JAMES BANKS [AT HAMBURG], MARCH 12, 1675 (*Letter Book*, vol. v, p. 184).

Acknowledge receipt of their letter of the 2nd instant with bill of lading enclosed for 423 copper plates (which should have been 425) shipped in the *Claes Roloeffe*. Approve of what they have done and await an account thereof. (¼ *p.*)

A GENERAL COURT OF SALES, MARCH 16, 1675 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 210).

Sale of Cotton yarn, Biliapatam and Malabar pepper, light and long pepper, flags, chips and scum of pepper, coffee, Carmania wool, Socatrina aloes, myrrh, olibanum, Lahore indigo, turmeric, seed-lac, saltpetre, tapseils, narrow tapseils, brown pautkaes, blue, broad, and narrow baftas, brown and blue longcloth, brown and blue sallampores, chintz broad and narrow, and chintz caddy, allejaes, silk allejaes, allejae gowns, quilted allejae coats, percallaes, morees, red morees, ginghams, sannoes, cossaes, Guinea stuffs, sovaguzzees, niccanees, mercolleees, quilts small, large and silk, derebauds, humhums, sailcloth, clouts, white dungarees, cotton gowns, long breeches, Persia carpet, Japan gowns, calico waistcoats, shirts and drawers, painted calicoes, white quilted coats, blue woolclod [*sic*] cloth, and taffetas, with prices and names of purchasers. (11½ *pp.*)

RICHARD WATTS AT DEAL TO SIR JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, MARCH 17, 1675 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car.* II. 369, no. 21).

These fifteen days past the winds have blown very violently. . . .

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The East India ships have rid the whole time between Gravesend and this, expecting westerly or N.W. winds to bring them into the Downs, being outward-bound.

AN ARTICLE BETWEEN CHARLES II AND THE LORDS, THE STATES-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NETHERLANDS, FOR PREVENTING CONTROVERSIES BETWEEN THE ENGLISH AND DUTCH COMPANIES TRADING IN THE EAST INDIES, AND FOR COMPOSING AND REMOVING IN AN AMIABLE MANNER THOSE WHICH MAY ARISE. CONCLUDED IN LONDON, MARCH 18, 1675 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Foreign, Holland, Treaty Papers*, 103, vol. 49).

Whereas by the 9th article of the Treaty between Charles II and the Lords the States-General of the United Netherlands concluded at Westminster February 19, 1674, it was agreed, among other things, that commissioners to be deputed by each party should meet in this city of London to treat of and agree upon firm and durable articles to the content and security of their subjects on both sides, whereby a just and signal regulation of trade in the East Indies might be established. In which meeting of the commissioners nothing certain was settled and determined, yet because it is of great concern to the public peace, as well as the interests of particular men, that a strict friendship and a sincere desire of doing all good offices and showing all kindness mutually to each other should be preserved and promoted between the English and Dutch Companies trading in the East Indies, It is this day concluded and agreed between us the underwritten commissioners of His Majesty and of the Lords the States-General by virtue of the powers granted to us respectively in this behalf that both the said Companies shall behave themselves peaceably and friendly together and that they shall promote the honour and advantage of each other and shall upon all occasions entirely observe, keep and maintain a good neighbourhood and correspondence with all faithfulness and friendliness pursuant to treaties already made, or which at any time hereafter shall be made between His Majesty and the States-General. And that His Majesty on the one side and the Lords the States-General on the other will effectually give this in command to the said respective Companies and require a strict account thereof at their hands. But in case any controversy (which God forbid) between the said Companies, or any wrong, injury or violence be done or be alleged to be done by either of the said Companies, or by any person whatsoever belonging to either of them

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unto the other Company, in this case it is hereby forbidden by both Companies respectively to proceed to any acts of force, violence or hostility or to have recourse to any remedy that is not warranted by treaty against each other. Nor yet shall such differences be drawn to the ordinary courts of law and inquired into and examined according to the legal forms of process, but the whole matter shall be deduced by way of complaint, where the grievance is sustained by the Dutch Company, before His Majesty, and where the grievance is sustained by the English Company, before the said Lords the States-General. But if the doing of right and justice happen to be retarded and delayed for above six months after the giving in such complaint, and that the party aggrieved does not rest satisfied, the arbitration or judgment of the whole matter shall by virtue of these presents *ipso facto* be devolved upon eight commissioners to be named on both sides, whereof four shall be appointed in the name of the English by His Majesty, and four on behalf of the Dutch by the Lords the States-General, which commissioners shall meet within three months after the expiration of the time here limited for a determination to be given by His Majesty or the Lords the States-General respectively. And whatsoever the said commissioners or the major part of them shall think fit to award, adjudge, or determine shall by virtue of these presents without any appeal, reduction, supplication, or any other remedy either ordinary or extraordinary have the full force and effect of a *res judicata* and of a final mutual agreement and release between the parties. And His Majesty and the Lords the States-General do reciprocally undertake and by mutual obligation promise to each other that they will with *bona fide* cause such sentence, award, or determination to be in all the particulars thereof put into execution and to have its full effect. And it is also agreed that for the first time London shall be assigned for the place of meeting of such commissioners, and if there shall be occasion also for other commissioners for the silencing of new complaints, they for that time shall meet at the Hague, and so the places for the meeting of commissioners shall be changed by alternation. But if it shall happen that the commissioners, or the major part of them, shall not agree within three months, to be computed from the time of their first assembly together, and give such sentence as shall be final and decisive in the cause depending before them, then such commissioners shall within the space of one month after the expiration of the said three months choose a certain person who shall be arbitrator or umpire between them, who

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shall settle and finally determine all such matters as remain undecided by them, and whatsoever such arbitrator or umpire shall pronounce shall be as binding to both parties as a sentence and general release. And His Majesty and the Lords the States-General do promise and undertake to cause the arbitrator or umpire's sentence and determination, whatsoever it be, to be effectually put in execution and in all the parts thereof fulfilled. But if neither such commissioners nor the major part of them shall agree and consent to an arbitrator or umpire within one month after the expiration of the time wherein they ought to determine the controversy, or if such umpire duly constituted shall not within the space of six months after being constituted pronounce his sentence in the points which shall remain undecided in those cases, the final determination of the matter shall remain with His Majesty and the Lords the States-General, and whatsoever shall be decreed and ordered shall be punctually and fully put in execution. And lastly it is agreed and concluded that this present article, and all and singular the things therein contained, shall with all convenient speed on both sides be satisfied and confirmed. And that the ratification thereof shall within two months, to be commenced from the date hereof, be solemnly and reciprocally exchanged between both parties and shall within one month after such exchange of the ratifications be delivered in due authentic form to the Governor of the English East India Company and to the Directors of the Dutch East India Company, to the end that it may be by them and all others within their dominions under their power most exactly observed and fulfilled. In testimony and confirmation of all and singular the premises we the Commissioners of His Majesty and of the Lords the States-General being thereby sufficiently empowered have to these presents subscribed our names and put our seals. London, March 18, 1675. (7¼ *pp.*)

Tho. Culpeper	J. Corver
G. Downing	G. Sautyn
Richard Ford	Samuel Beyer
Wm. Thompson	And. Van Vossen
John Jollife	P. Duvelaer
John Buckworth	M. Michielzen

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 20, 1675 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 222).

The Directors of the Dutch East India Company come to take their

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leave of the Court and by Monsieur Van Dam return thanks for delivery of the books and papers taken by the King's ships in the late war, and assure the Court that directions have been given to the Dutch officers to restore all books and papers taken from the English. They acknowledge the great civilities received from the English Company during their stay in England, and declare that not only they themselves but the Dutch Company in general will on all occasions demonstrate their cordial friendship to the English Company and endeavour to preserve the same and that they have written to their Ministers in India punctually to observe and keep the Articles of peace. They also acknowledge the receipt of a paper touching the sailors taken prisoners in the last fight and refused their liberty by the Dutch officers at Surat, but this they excuse as they did not know what had been done in the like instance in Europe. They inform the Court that orders have been sent for the release of Mr. Baron who is a prisoner in Batavia. All this having been delivered in the Dutch language, the Governor desires the Deputy to reply, which he does to the following effect: That all endeavours shall be used by the English Company to preserve a sincere friendship and good correspondency between the two Companies, and that as the Dutch Directors state they have written to their Ministers strictly to observe the Articles of peace, so the English Company will enjoin all their people in India to do the same that there may be no occasion of complaint. With regard to the assurance of their readiness personally to serve the English Company, so every member of this Court will give assurance to do likewise on all occasions, and the English Company will pray that the union of the two Companies may be a means of union between the two nations for 'maintaining the Protestant religion therein to all posterity'. Order is given for the sum of 416*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* due to Thomas Rolt to be paid, and, according to his desire, for the money due on his account to be paid to his brother Edward Rolt. (1½ *pp.*)

THE COMPANY TO CAPTAIN CHAMBLET, MARCH 20, 1675 (*Letter Book*, vol. v, p. 185).

Are informed that he does not fully understand the instructions given in their last letter, so explain that though they desire him to endeavour to get into the Downs, and sail out of the Channel with the other vessels, yet if any find that waiting for others may retard their voyage each commander is to make the best of his way in proceeding on the outward-

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bound voyage, but returning they are to follow the orders already given of keeping together, so that they may arrive home in safety. (½ *p.*) *Letters to the same effect are sent to the rest of the commanders.*

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 24, 1675 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 223).

Bills for work done by carpenters and bricklayers in the Auditor's office to be examined. At the request of Mrs. Parrack, widow of the late Captain Andrew Parrack, commander of the *Zante Frigate*, order is given that all books of accounts, papers, goods or other things belonging to him and brought home in any of the Company's ships shall be delivered to the Company and not given up to any one else until further order, and that Mr. Lodge of Deal be notified to inform all commanders of ships from Bantam of this. An agreement is made with Hamond, a glazier, to mend, keep clean and in repair all glass windows in the Company's house, also the lanthorn and all windows in the warehouses for the sum of 3*l.* per annum. The carpenter's bill to be examined and an agreement made with him for setting up and taking down the scaffolds in the Great Hall at the time of the sales. John Richards is admitted to the freedom by redemption. The gratuity omitted to be put by the Auditor to the account of Sir George Oxinden to be now inserted, and a copy of the said account delivered by the Auditor to Sir James Oxinden. Agreement to be made with some shipwright for the building of a pink to trade to the South Seas. The son of Jane Herne, widow, to be admitted as a free scholar to the Company's school at Poplar. Payment to be made to Henry Powell in accordance with an award now read. Thomas Bedford, Secretary to His Majesty's Commissioners for the treaty touching the Marine Articles to be given a gratuity of twenty guineas for his great pains and service, and 40*s.* to be given to the doorkeeper and messenger attending the said Commissioners. The agreement made with Sir Thomas Chicheley for the purchase of 700 tons of saltpetre for the King's service at 53*s.* per cwt. free of all discounts, the money due for it to be deducted from the customs that become payable after the 16th instant is approved. The Court, noting the great pains and charges of Sir John Banks in negotiating most advantageously several affairs for the Company, order that a gratuity of one hundred guineas to buy a piece of plate be presented to him as a testimony of the Company's respect, he is also given the thanks of the Court. (1¾ *pp.*)

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RICHARD WATTS AT DEAL TO SIR JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, MARCH 25, 1675 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car.* II. 369, no. 71).

The five East Indiamen and [vessels for] Virginia, [and the] Straits, etc., outward-bound, are fallen down and to-day anchored in the Downs.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 26, 1675 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 225).

The Committee for Buying Goods to see that the copper from Hamburg is laden aboard the Surat ships now in the Downs. Order is given for the covenants and bonds of Henry Powell to be given up to him. Some irregularities having been committed in payment of money due for principal and interest, order is given that in future express mention is to be made in any warrant of what is due to the person named therein, as appears in the ledger.[1] (¾ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 31, 1675 (*Ibid.*, p. 226).

The assertion of Thomas Sarjeant, who bought some piece-goods at the last sale and by mistake signed a wrong contract, to be certified. Mr. Knightley and other owners of the *Eagle*, now returned from India, offer her for further service and are told that her employment shall be considered when occasion arises. The sum of 2,268*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* appearing due to the executors of Sir George Oxinden for balance of his account, the Court state that when security is given by the said executors to save the Company harmless touching debts that may be claimed at Rājāpur a warrant shall be made out for payment of this amount. Edward Biscowen is admitted to the freedom by service. The owners of the *Loyal Subject* to be paid 48*l.* for carrying six passengers to the Indies. The petition of Rebecca Wilson is referred for examination and report. (1½ *pp.*)

THE COMPANY TO CAPTAIN GEORGE ERWYN, APRIL 1, 1675 (*Letter Book*, vol. v, p. 187).

On receipt of this letter he is to receive aboard his ship, the *New London*, the copper plates allotted to him in the bill of lading and invoice. To take care to see the bills of lading 'firmed', seal up one of each in the Company's letter to Surat and return the others. (¼ *p.*)

[1] Among the warrants signed is one for 108*l.* 15*s.* 'to be made paid in cash book'.

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A similar letter is sent to Captain Peter Wislack, commander of the Massingberd.

TREASURY MINUTE, APRIL 7, 1675 (*Public Record Office: Treasury Minute Book*, v, pp. 2–3).

The Lord Treasurer moving the King for a privy seal for 37,100*l.* for 700 tons of saltpetre bought of the East India Company, he, the King, was pleased to say he would speak with the Master of the Ordnance in [*sic*] it.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, APRIL 13, 1675 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 227).

The request of Mr. Watts for allowance of impost on some calicoes bought at the last sale is referred for examination. The following bills of exchange drawn by the Agent at Bantam on the Company are accepted, viz.: one for 440*l.* payable to Samuel Hieron, one for 592*l.* 18*s.* payable to John Paige and Gilbert Millington, and one for 140*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.* payable to William Thomson. The owners of the *Anne*, commanded by Captain Chamblet, to be paid 128*l.* for taking sixteen passengers to India. Order is given for a month's pay to be allowed the relations of sailors belonging to the *Return*, and for the soldiers returned from St. Helena to be paid their wages for the time they served the Company there. Charles Aston to be paid 200*l.* on account. Mr. Miranda to be paid for the ginghams he bought, also some allowance to be made him for the rise in their price. On petition Peter Cossen is granted a gratuity of 30*l.* for his extraordinary care and pains during the last year; and a gratuity of 15*l.* is accorded to Thomas Lewes for attending on the Shipping Committee the last year and for sundry services rendered. A transfer of 400*l.* in the General Joint Stock made by James Ward, a merchant of Amsterdam, to Humphrey Edwin, on which he paid 200*l.*, attested by George Clifford and Henry Hampson, is approved. (2 *pp.*)

A GENERAL COURT, APRIL 16, 1675 (*Ibid.*, p. 230).

The Generality are told of the occasion of their meeting and that a scrutiny having been taken of their votes, it is found that Sir Nathaniel Herne has been chosen Governor and Robert Thomson Deputy Governor; these two now take their oaths according to custom in the presence of the Generality. (½ *p.*)

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A GENERAL COURT, APRIL 21, 1675 (*Ibid.*, p. 231).

The Governor causes the names of the twenty-four Committees to be read, they are as follow, viz.: George, Lord Berkeley, Sir John Banks, Sir Samuel Barnardiston, Christopher Boone, John Bathurst, Captain John Broockhoven, Josiah Child, Michael Davison, Sir James Edwards, Richard Hutchinson, James Houblon, John Jollife, Sir Arthur Ingram, Sir John Laurence, Sir John Lethulier, Nathaniel Letton, Sir John Moore, Samuel Moyer, John Morden, Thomas Papillon, John Paige, Sir John Robinson, Sir William Thomson and Rowland Wynn. Several of the above now take their oaths in the presence of the Generality.[1] (¾ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, APRIL 23, 1675 (*Ibid.*, p. 232).

Sir John Banks, Sir Samuel Barnardiston, Sir John Moore, Christopher Boone and Rowland Wynn are desired to undertake the direction and management of the Treasury for the ensuing year. The request of Mr. Watts concerning the calicoes he bought is referred for examination. The Governor or Deputy and certain of the Committee for the Treasury to consider and report touching the account of John Temple, and bring the dispute between him and the Company into as narrow a compass as possible. The packet returned in the *Eagle* directed to Mrs. Parrack to be opened in her presence, and such papers as concern herself to be delivered to her, with copies of all accounts relating to her late husband, Mr. Lucas, or any others; the originals to remain in the custody of the Secretary till further order. A bill of exchange drawn on the Company by the Agent at Bantam payable to the widow of the late John Vincent is accepted. Robert Shepherd, late purser in the *Ann* commanded by Captain Zachary Brown, to be paid 6*l.* overcharged for stated damages in the account of that ship. The officers of the Company are re-elected at their annual salaries, viz.: Humphrey Edwin, as Cashier-General, 300*l.*; Richard Harris, his assistant, 90*l.*, and as Housekeeper and Beadle, 30*l.*; Edward Byrch, assistant to the Cashier, 80*l.*; Robert Blackborne, Secretary, 200*l.*; Elisha Coles, his assistant, 70*l.*; Samuel Sambrooke, Senior, Writer of Letters and Keeper of the Calico Warehouse, 300*l.*; and for entering each sale, 5*l.*; Samuel Sambrooke, Junior, his assistant, 100*l.*; Henry Rouse, assistant, 50*l.*; John Harbert,

[1] The eight new members were: Sir James Edwards, Ingram, Laurence, Lethulier, Robinson, Houblon, Letton and Papillon.

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Accountant, 130*l.*; Leventhorp Altham, his assistant, 80*l.*; Thomas Butler, Clerk, 50*l.*; John Hooper, Clerk, 40*l.*; Thomas Ashby, Clerk, 40*l.*; Samuel South, Clerk, 40*l.*; Peter Cossen, Auditor, 100*l.*; Ion Kenn, his assistant, 50*l.*; John Richards, assistant, 40*l.*; Charles Aston, Keeper of the Pepper Warehouse, 80*l.*; and as Paymaster to the Mariners, 30*l.*; George Papillon, Keeper of the Blue Warehouse, 160*l.*; and for managing the Candle, 10*l.*; Thomas Sprigg, Husband, 200*l.*; Francis Thompson assistant, 80*l.*; Thomas Clayton, Doorkeeper, 40*l.*; William Moses, Solicitor, 20*l.*; John Prowd, Surveyor of Shipping, 80*l.*; Michael Prescot, Surveyor for Private Trade, 20*l.* The Committee for Private Trade to frame the draft of an oath to be taken by Michael Prescot and present it to the Court next Wednesday. The account of Anthony Wilmot to be reported. The petition of Alexander Anderson, Edward Sharp, Robert Warbrough, Richard Cannon and William Davy is referred for examination, also the account of James Arwaker. The sum of 2,000*l.* with interest due on the Company's bill to be paid to Sir Edmond Bowyer, Sir Anthony Awcher and Mr. James. (2½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, APRIL 28, 1675 (*Ibid.*, p. 234).

Two bills of exchange drawn on the Company by Agent Henry Dacres, one payable to Captain James Bonnell, the other to Mrs. Judith Baron are accepted. The accounts of Richard Cross and William Thackam to be stated. Order having been given on March 31 last for the balance of Sir George Oxinden's account to be paid, the Court now direct that no interest is to be allowed on the said balance from that date, of this Sir James Oxinden is to be notified. The petition of Christopher Hardy and the account of the late Joseph Tevil to be reported. Thomas Rouse to be paid 5*l.* for transcribing the Ledger and Journal of Surat Factory No. L.; and the sum of 21*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* to be paid to Anthony Wilmot. A report from the Committee for the Coast and Bay is read touching new objections raised against Shem Bridges, in which the Committee state, that in their opinion the account of Mr. Bridges should stand as it was adjusted by the Court, and the balance be paid accordingly. With this the Court concur and direct that the said account be presented next Friday. The form of an oath to be administered to the Surveyors of Goods shipped and unshipped from any of the Company's vessels is read, amended, and direction given for it to be presented again next Friday. Ordered that the sum due to the account of the late William Swindel be paid, the account of the late Peter Cooke

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stated and notice taken of the last advices from Bantam, and of the debt owing by Cooke's widow to the Company. Examination and report to be made of the goods returned in the *Eagle* and claimed by Mrs. Parrack. Lord Berkeley, Sir William Thomson, and other Committees are desired to consider and report how a stock may be raised for relief of the poor, what use shall be made of the same, and how it shall be issued. All members of the Court to have votes in the matter. The Bantam Committee to examine the representation formerly made by Mr. Mainston and ascertain from him what more he has to say about the Company's demands and pretentions against him. Consideration to be had as to what rooms in the Company's house may be made into a convenient dwelling for Mr. Edwin and his family. The Secretary to pay a sum not exceeding 10*l.* for hiring and furnishing several rooms in Cheapside for the use of the Dutch Bewinthebbers on the day of 'the Lord Mayor's solemnity'. The Committee for Private Trade to consider and report the most effectual means for securing the private trade goods returned this year in the Company's ships. (2½ *pp.*)

. WARRANT FROM TREASURER DANBY TO THE CUSTOMS CASHIER, APRIL 29, 1675 (*Public Record Office: Money Book* (General), p. 81).

To call upon John Thorp for several bonds amounting to 10,914*l.* 2*s.* 8½*d.* owing to the King by the East India Company for Customs dues and payable July 29 next (said Thorp being the officer in whose custody are the said bonds) and to receive same from him, discharging him thereof, and then to deliver them to said Company and receive from them the said sum of 10,914*l.* 2*s.* 8½*d.*, allowing thereout a rebate of 6 per cent for the said sum.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, APRIL 30, 1675 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 237).

Mr. Meade again moving for an allowance on some mercolees he bought at one of the Company's sales, the matter is referred for examination and report to the Committees for the Calico Warehouse. Books from Jambi relating to the case depending in Chancery between the Company and Mr. Mainston to be delivered to Moses to be made use of by the Company's clerk. A bill of exchange drawn by Agent Dacres on the Company is accepted. The petition of Ann Dennis is read and referred for examination; and the petition of Ion Kenn, assistant to the Auditor, is also read and the Court are pleased to confer upon him

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a gratuity of 10*l.* in consideration of the extraordinary service he rendered last year. Anthony Pierson, upon petition, to be given the same allowance received by others who served in the *Hannibal*. The request of Mrs. Foot to be given so much of her husband's salary as was agreed upon at his going out is referred for Moses to advise whether she is legally entitled to it. Robert Paige to be paid the money which belonged to his son. The accounts of George Lawrence and Joseph Crocket to be reported. Jeremy Sambrooke asks that the dispute between the Company and himself may be settled by compromise and he naming two referees, two others are named by the Court, to these all matters are to be submitted for determination by July 1 next, and the accustomed bonds in a penalty of 5,000*l.* are mutually entered into. Isabella Pywall to be allowed a month's pay if her husband is found to be in the Company's service in the *Flying Eagle*. The draft of an oath to be taken by Surveyors of Goods is read and recommitted to the Committee for Private Trade for a clause to be inserted stating, that if they shall sell any goods whatsoever (strong waters excepted) to any of the Company's officers or seamen going to India, or buy any from them on their return, they shall give notice of all such buying and selling to the Governor or his Deputy. Order is given for 272*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* to be paid to Shem Bridges in accordance with a report now read and approved. The bills of the upholsterer and chandler to be examined and order given for the carpenter to be agreed with for setting up and taking down the scaffolds used at the sale. (2¼ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MAY 5, 1675 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 239).

The account of Maurice Bawds to be reported. Damaged pepper returned in the *Loyal Eagle* to be inspected. The 1,100 dollars advised in the Bantam books to have been received into the Company's cash from the money belonging to the late Peter Cook, to be paid to his administratrix at the rate of 5*s.* the dollar, 53*l.* 15*s.* to be deducted, as owing by her on bond. A report is read on the petition of Ann Dennis, whose husband, a pilot in the *Massingberd*, was wounded on board and died shortly afterwards, and his widow, being at a great charge for his cure, is given 10*l.* from the poor-box, and Sir John Moore is desired to move the owners of the said ship to grant her a gratuity because of the loss of her husband. On information that several parcels of benzoin, wool, and cotton yarn lately sent from Bantam, Persia, and the Bay fall short of their invoiced weight, order is given for the said parcels to

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be examined, and certificates made out of what is deficient, that this may be charged to the account of the said factories. Mr. Lee complaining that some pautkaes he bought at the last sale are not of the length stated, the Committee for Sambrooke's warehouse are desired to examine the said goods and report. The owners of the *Loyal Eagle* to be paid 5,000*l.* in part of her freight. The account of the salary of Mr. Foote claimed by his widow to be stated. John Mead to be allowed 22*l.* for defective mercolees, and order is given for an examination to be made of the said goods, which came from India, that the loss incurred may be charged to the account of the factory from whence they came. A considerable sum of money having been lost out of the poor-box in the Secretary's Counting house, the matter is referred to several Committees to examine any persons they see fit in order to discover who committed the fraud. (2 *pp.*)

WARRANTS, WHITEHALL, MAY 8, 1675 (*Public Record Office: Minutes, Home Office, Warrant Book* 1, p. 62).

To the Lord Keeper to affix the Great Seal to the ratifications of even date of an article agreed between the King and the States-General for the prevention of differences between the English and Dutch East India Companies, and for composing amicably any that may arise, and of a declaration that the ninth article of the treaty concluded with the States-General, 9–19 February, 1673–4, was fulfilled without any further proceedings thereon.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MAY 12, 1675 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 241).

A report concerning the petition of Captain Robert Lord is read and order given for his allegation that he was promised by the Governor in 1665 a gratuity of 20*l.*, if he got his ship well manned, to be looked into and reported. The Committee for the Coast and Bay to report the account of George Foxcroft. The Company advancing 1,000*l.* to the Earl of Craven and taking as security a lease and mortgage of his house, Sir John Banks, Sir John Moore, Mr. Rowland Wynn, and Mr. Christopher Boone are to be named in the deed as trustees for the Company. Dr. Joseph Tailor and John Johnson are admitted to the freedom by redemption. A request that Matthew Plowman residing at Leghorn who is indebted to the Company may come to England and remain for one year without 'interruption' on account of the said debt is granted.

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The petitions of Charles Aston, Friswith Field, and Ursula Beal are referred for examination. A report concerning the goods returned in the *Loyal Eagle* and claimed by Mrs. Parrack is read, and direction given to the Husband to deliver the said goods to the owners of that ship, Christopher Hussey to be paid head-money for several passengers sent to India on the Company's account. The account of the late Thomas Witherden to be reported. Damaged pepper returned in the *Loyal Eagle* to be returned to her owners. The Company's seal to be affixed to their answers to be exhibited in Chancery to the two bills of complaint of Lodowick Bray and Francis Munn. The Governor is desired to ascertain and report upon what grounds Dunkin was styled executor to Quarles Brown when he transferred several parts of his adventure to Mr. Daniel and others, as it is alleged that he was only administrator in trust for Brown's children during their minority. (2 *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MAY 14, 1675 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 243).

The executors of Lady Vincent desiring permission to transfer her adventure in the General Joint Stock, the Lawsuits Committee are requested to read the covenants lately made between the Company and the said executors, advise with Moses what is fit to be done, and report. A report touching goods alleged to have been paid for twice by Alderman Bathurst and Simon Lewis is read, in which it is stated that this really happened and therefore allowance should be made the claimants for the same; to this the Court agree and give order for the said allowance to be paid. Payment to be made to John Healy. An order from the Committees of the House of Commons made on the petition of the Clothiers of Gloucestershire and Coventry is read, directing the Company to answer the said petition this afternoon; hereupon the Court desire as many of the Committees as can, to attend the Committees of the House accordingly. (1½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MAY 19, 1675 (*Ibid.*, p. 245).

Henry Dethick petitions about the fence between his house and ground adjoining Poplar churchyard which being broken down exposes him to much damage, and prays that it may be repaired; hereupon two Committees are requested to view the said fence and report who ought by right to repair it. The Shipping Committee to examine what constitutions were originally made for governing the Company's Alms-

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house at Poplar, what money has been given towards its maintenance, how much is in stock, what the yearly charges of the said house and pensioners amount to, and what account is kept; also what has been the usual practice in admitting pensioners; they are also to prepare rules and instructions for the good government of the Almshouse in the future and report on all this to the Court. The Governor to write to Skinner and Company at Leghorn to buy twenty chests, about 3 cwt. each, of the best Grezio coral, provided it can be had at 3 dollars the pound, Leghorn weight, or under, and to send it in one or more English 'ships of force', but if only small vessels offer, then to divide the coral amongst as many good ships as can be laden for London by the end of September. The Royal Society desiring accommodation in one of the galleries in Gresham College now used by the Company, consideration is to be had as to whether this can be spared, and how the Company can be sufficiently furnished with warehouse room in Leadenhall should they give up their warehouses in the College. On being told that Mr. Sayer is in a very 'low condition' the Court agree to his paying 50*l.*, half the amount of his debt to them, and order his account to be discharged accordingly. Certain Committees to state the account of Captain Gregory Field and report their opinion of Mrs. Field's petition. Payment to be made to Richard Crosse, the account of the late John Mansfeld, purser, to be reported, and Mrs. Ursula Williams to be paid 10*l.* yearly on account of Captain Beale's salary. (2 *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MAY 21, 1675 (*Ibid.*, p. 247).

The Governor reports the proceedings concerning the Company at the Parliamentary Committee with regard to the petition[1] of the clothiers of Gloucestershire and Coventry, and that written questions are to be drawn up by the said Committee which the Company are to answer on Monday the 31st instant, their substance is now communicated to the Court and order is given for the matter to be referred to the Governor, the Deputy, and to as many of the Committees as can conveniently be present, or to any three of them, to consider what answers should be given, and to draw these up in writing with such reasons touching the East India trade as they shall think fit. They are also to direct that counsel be retained and instructed in the case, and to meet next Monday afternoon and so *de die in diem* till the answers are

[1] See *Journal of the House of Commons*, April 30, and November 15, 1675.

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perfected. Hearing that the Earl of Craven declines to seal a lease of the Company's house as an additional security to the mortgage he is to give for the 1,000*l.* to be lent to him by the Company, the Court desire Sir John Banks, with the help of Moses, to treat further with His Lordship. Report to be made of what remains unpaid of the dividend on Timothy Middleton's adventure. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MAY 26, 1675 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 248).

The draft of the answers prepared by the Committees to the questions put by the Parliamentary Committee for the aulnage[1] is read and, after serious debate, approved. ($\frac{1}{2}$ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MAY 27, 1675 [AFTERNOON] (*Ibid.* p. 248).

An order of the Committees of the House of Commons is read in which the Company are directed to permit the Clothiers or their Agents to read the Charter and by-laws of the Company and to have a true copy of as much of these as they desire; hereupon the Secretary is told to see to this, also to deliver a copy of the charterparties made with the owners of ships, and of the indulgences granted to factors and seamen. A bill of exchange drawn by the Agent at Bantam payable to Henry Colliar is accepted. Order is given that no one shall be permitted to go into the Auditor's Office except the Committees of this Court and the Officers of the Company's house, so that the affairs under the Auditor's charge may be kept private. ($\frac{3}{4}$ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MAY 28, 1675 (*Ibid.*, p. 249).

The several accounts of goods imported and exported by the Company, and of foreign gold, silver, and bullion shipped out by them for several years are read, pursuant to the order of the Parliamentary Committee. ($\frac{1}{4}$ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MAY 31, 1675 (*Ibid.*, p. 249).

Letters received overland from Fort St. George, Surat, and Bombay are read. ($\frac{1}{4}$ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JUNE 2, 1675 (*Ibid.*, p. 250).

The accounts of John Niclaes and Charles Smeaton to be examined

[1] Alnage, a measuring by the Ell.

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and reported. The petition of Captain Robert Lord is read, in which he prays among other things, to have the command of the Company's ship now being built by Mr. Castle, but the Court resolve that no commander shall be appointed until the return of this year's shipping, and then consideration shall be had of those who took part in the engagement off Pettapollee and who by their sufferings in the Company's service shall be found best deserving of favour. Order is given for ascertaining what gratuity was promised to Captain Lord when he went out in the *St. George*, and about some gunpowder he left at Bantam, for which he desires satisfaction may be made to the owners of that ship. Mrs. Friswith Field to be paid *20l.* Direction is given for only ten chests of coral, instead of twenty formerly ordered, to be provided at Leghorn. The two ships being built in the river by Captains Stannard and Thompson to be surveyed, at their charge, by Captain Prowd and Mr. Ely. (1 *p.*)

PAYMENTS, JUNE 4, 1675 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car.* II, vol. 365).

Paid for a silver box for the ratification of the article concerning the East India Companies of England and Holland, *6l.* 11*s.*

SIR JOSEPH WILLIAMSON TO THE GOVERNOR OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY, JUNE 8, 1675 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 43, p. 41).

In execution of the last article of the Treaty Marine of December 1, 1674, by His Majesty's commands transmitting him the enclosed authentic copy of the said treaty, that it may in all things be punctually observed by the Company.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JUNE 9, 1675 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 251).

The Secretary to show to the Clothiers or to their Agents the journals of this Court, in pursuance of an order of the Parliamentary Committee. Bullion and goods judged fit and necessary for the Company's service to be provided by the Treasury Committee and the Committee for Buying Goods. The account of the freight of the *Loyal Eagle* to be adjusted. A letter is read from Sir Robert Robinson, commander-in-chief in the Downs in the year 1673, representing his service in convoying the Company's ships to the buoy of the Nore and referred to

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certain Committees to ascertain what was done in that respect by Sir Robert, and what gratuities were bestowed upon other commanders who convoyed the Company's ships into the river. The account of John Goodier to be examined in order to ascertain whether his covenants and security may be given up as is desired. The account of William Ireland and the petition of Susannah Ashford to be reported. Upon a report made by Sir John Banks concerning the loan of 1,000*l.* to be made to Lord Craven, the Court desire Sir John, assisted by Moses, to settle with the Earl as they think fit. Report to be made concerning the desires of Richard Midleton. A bill of exchange drawn by Agent Dacres payable to Richard Fisher is accepted. The Court order payment to be made to Henry Walthew, and to William Witherden, and that the bonds and covenants of John Goodier be given up to him. (1½ *pp.*)

THE COMPANY TO MESSRS. SKINNER, BALL AND GOSFRIGHT, AT LEGHORN, JUNE 14, 1675 (*Letter Book*, vol. v, p. 187).

Advices overland from India give little encouragement to send any coral there, but understanding that the French Company are in a manner dissolved, and that what the Portuguese bought last year arrived too late to ship off, which leaves few competitors in the market this season and may cause the best sort to be had at low rates, they direct Messrs. Skinner, etc., to buy ten chests of the best well-coloured and largest Grezio coral, provided it can be had at three dollars per lb. Leghorn weight, or as much under that as possible; pack the great branches in a box alone in the middle of each chest, no chest to exceed 400 lb. net Leghorn weight, for, if heavier the weight damages the coral and breaks it, and not forget to state from whom each parcel is bought, which last time was omitted. One parcel they stated was bought off brokers, porters, etc., so hope they do not buy stolen goods, and that they have given up the evil custom of letting the brokers and porters have a branch out of each chest, as a perquisite. When any progress has been made in this commission, they are to advise the Company and draw bills on them, which shall be punctually paid, dispatch the coral in one or more English vessels of force, or with a good convoy, and, if only small ships offer, then divide the coral between three or four of the best of them, if they are leaving by September 1 next, or sooner. (½ *p.*)

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A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JUNE 16, 1675 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 253).

Mr. Edwin's account to be examined by the Treasury Committee. A paper is presented by Sir James Oxinden in which several particulars relating to the account of Sir George Oxinden are noted as delivered in by the Auditor. After debate it is proposed to Sir James either to review the said account as it is now stated and the article in particular touching the minting and coinage of gold, and determine on that, or whether to take the whole matter depending in difference between the Company and Sir George into consideration anew; hereupon Sir James asks to be allowed to give his answer the next Court day. A gratuity of 10*l.* to be paid to John Richards for extraordinary service. The petitions of Matthias Crowch and Jane Small to be examined; and the petition of Richard Wright is referred to the Lawsuits Committee who are to summon the petitioner to appear before them and adjust his debt to the Company, examine his present condition and accept the best composition he can make, or take a bond from him for payment, as they shall see best. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JUNE 16, 1675 [AFTERNOON] (*Ibid.*, p. 254).

John Heap's demand to be paid 64*l.* he alleges he gave for some baftas sold to him but never delivered, to be examined. Lord Berkeley, Sir John Banks and other Committees, or any five of them, are desired to consider the draft of the answer to the Dutch East India Company's papers and, after reading the several papers in the custody of the Secretary, prepare an answer and present it to the Court. A report on Captain Robert Lord's petition is read, and it is decided that no allowance shall be given to him for his pretended service. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JUNE 18, 1675 (*Ibid.*, p. 255).

Order is given for payment to be made to William Ireland and to John Mansfeld, and for the account of William Norgrave to be reported. The Court resolve to bestow a gratuity, in the shape of a tankard value 10*l.*, on which the arms of the Company are to be engraved, on Sir Robert Robinson in consideration of the care he took in convoying the Company's ships in the year 1673. Sir James Oxinden declares that he is fully satisfied with the justice of this Court and the integrity of

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his late uncle Sir George Oxinden, and therefore submits all matters in dispute to the determination of the Court; whereupon after long debate it is decided that the account of Sir George as now stated shall be reviewed, the article touching the coining and mintage of gold considered, and the whole matter settled. A report on the demands of Richard Midleton, administrator of the estate of the late Timothy Midleton, is read, and the Court approve of the finding of the Committees to whom it was referred and give order for the sum of 150*l.* to be delivered to the said Richard Midleton, who is duly entitled to receive the same. The demands of Mrs. Stringer touching money owing by several inhabitants of St. Helena are referred to certain Committees to examine whether the said debtors are living on the island, and report what they think should be done. Rowland Ingram is admitted to the freedom by redemption. (1½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JUNE 23, 1675 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 257).

The Shipping Committee to treat about the conversion of the copper coin lately brought from the King of Bantam into great guns, or if it cannot be used in that way, to sell it to the best advantage and with the proceeds provide such guns as the King has written for. The Committees for Mr. Sprig's accounts to direct that a small quantity of the wood lately brought from Bantam be delivered to some dyers and druggists to experiment as to its nature and use; and also to give order for one cwt. of the said wood to be sent to Hamburg, and another cwt. to Amsterdam, that information may be had from thence concerning its value. The Committee for Writing Letters to read the advices lately received from Surat, Bombay, Gombroon, Fort St. George, and the Bay, consider these, and prepare answers accordingly. A report from the Committee for Buying Goods is read, it is to the following effect: they have consulted about the provision of copper for the ensuing year and find it is worth about 6*l.* per cwt. here, and that dealers are unwilling to contract for it at moderate rates, and Mr. Banks advising that it may be had at Hamburg at the prices the Company paid for it there last year, and Swedish rose copper be delivered in London at 5*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* the cwt. and copper plates at 5*l.* 10*s.* the cwt. clear of charges except insurance; they consider that commission should be given for fifty tons of the best Swedish copper Ungar plates to be provided at Hamburg, if the same may be had for 56½ rix dollars per ship-pound

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or under; and that it be bought and laden in English ships by the 1st of September next. If the Court think fit to proceed in this matter the Committees beg that money may be remitted for purchase of the said copper. Hereupon direction is given for a commission to be sent to Hamburg to provide 50 tons of the best Swedish copper Ungar plates at the price and under the conditions stated, the Governor to give the commission and remit the money accordingly. The account of Sir George Oxinden is considered, and after debate upon the article wherein he stands debtor for 116*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.*, order is given for his account to be discharged of so much of this sum as upon examination shall be found not to have been already allowed him. The Treasury Committee to consider the proposal of Mr. Dormedo touching money to be brought in for purchase of goods at the next sale, and report by July 7 next, what they think should be done. (1¾ *pp.*)

THE COMPANY TO MESSRS. CHARLES AND JAMES BANKS [AT HAMBURG] JUNE 25, 1675 (*Letter Book*, vol. v, p. 187).

Commission them to buy fifty tons of the best Swedish copper in Ungar plates if it can be had at 56½ rix dollars the ship-pound or under, and be ready to lade in good English ships by September 1 next, or sooner. They are to give timely notice if this commission can be performed so that the Company may remit them the money. (¼ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JUNE 30, 1675 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 258).

The Committee for Private Trade to observe the directions given last year touching all over-tonnage goods that shall be brought home this year; they are also to consider what freight is to be allowed the owners of the *Eagle* for copper coin brought from Bantam, and adjust it to the best advantage of the Company. Mr. Delanoy to be allowed 16*s.* 8*d.* per piece for cloth-rashes he dyed for the Company, but not to be employed again, he refusing the rates taken by others for the same work. Order is given for the Shipping Committee to repair the fence belonging to the Company's ground at Poplar; for money due on the account of Samuel Skottow to be paid; and for the purchase of such quantities of quicksilver and vermilion as shall be wanted for the Company's ships next year. The following bills of exchange drawn on the Company are accepted: one drawn by the Chief and Council in the Bay payable to Alexander Colve, or order; one drawn by the Agent of

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Bantam payable to Thomas Jove; and another by the said Agent payable to Thomas Hall. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JUNE 30, 1675 [AFTERNOON] (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 259).

Moses reports that the Earl of Craven will be content if the counterpart of the lease is sealed by one only of the trustees named in it and that His Lordship is desirous for the matter to be settled. Hereupon the Court direct Moses to cause an endorsement to be made on the deed of mortgage stating that the 100*l.* per annum is payable to Mr. Marshal only during the lease, if he lives so long; this being signed and the names of Messrs. Jollife and Moyer inserted in the said lease in the room of Mr. Wynn's, the Treasury Committee then to give direction for the 1000*l.* to be paid to the Earl according to the meaning and intent of the mortgage. The account of Sir George Oxinden is again considered and order given for the sum charged on certain calicoes returned in the *Loyal Merchant*, which the executors declare has been paid, to be placed to the credit of the said account. A list of encommendoes[1] brought from Surat in the *Falcon* and the *Mary* is given to certain Committees who are to see that the goods mentioned in the list are delivered to their owners on payment of freight and permission. ($\frac{3}{4}$ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JULY 2, 1675 (*Ibid.*, p. 260).

Captain John Goldesbrough having returned from India in the *Falcon* offers his service to the Company. Sir Matthew Andrews on behalf of himself and others, late owners of the *Antelope*, proposes to build a three-deck ship (to be commanded by Captain Goldesbrough) upon the Company's usual terms of encouragement, and the owners of the *President* (commanded by Captain Hide) making a like proposal, the Court resolve that the owners of the said vessels shall have the preference of building the two first ships for entertainment by the Company provided the two captains mentioned are given command of them. Damaged pepper returned in the *Berkeley Castle* to be examined, and her owners to be paid 5,000*l.* on account of her freight. The Governor to write to Messrs. Skinner and Company at Leghorn and direct them to buy fifteen chests of the best Grezio coral, if it may be had at 3 dollars per pound Leghorn weight; also ten chests of the best Ricadutti coral at

[1] Port. *encommenda*, a thing recommended to one's care. The reference is to the jewels, etc., permitted under the Company's recent orders to be sent out by private persons.

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the cheapest rate procurable, and dispatch it in one or two large English ships, but if only small vessels offer, then to divide the coral amongst as many of those to be laden by September 30 next. (¾ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO EPHRAIM SKINNER AND COMPANY [AT LEGHORN], JULY 2, 1675 (*Letter Book*, vol. v, p. 188).

Refer to their letter of June 14 and now commission them further to buy fifteen more chests of the same sort of Grezio coral, not to exceed 3 dollars the lb. Leghorn weight, or as much under as possible; also ten chests of the best Ricaduty coral at the current price, and entreat their 'good husbandry' for the Company's best advantage. The said twenty-five chests to be shipped according to former directions, and bills drawn on the Company for payment of the same. (¼ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JULY 5, 1675 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 261).

Order is given for the following accounts to be reported: the account of John Langham by the Lawsuits Committee, who are also to cause action to be taken against all who have or shall buy goods of the Company and not clear them within six months after the time limited by contract; the account of Thomas Baily and of Matthew Egleton. Two bills of exchange drawn on the Company by the Agent of Bantam, one payable to Captain Robert Fisher, the other to John Farringdon are accepted. Damaged pepper in the custody of George Papillon to be delivered to the owners of the *Berkeley Castle*. The Lawsuits Committee are desired, with the assistance of Moses, to ascertain whether any inconvenience may accrue to the Company by their Officers being adventurers in the General Joint Stock and report their opinion. The Deputy President and Council at Surat reporting that Charles James, by virtue of letters of administration granted at Bombay, lays claim to the estate of Henry Thomson, formerly a soldier at Bombay who died lately at Surat intestate leaving a 'visible estate' there, and desiring direction how to act in the matter, this also is referred to the Lawsuits Committee; they are likewise requested to consider how far it may be for the Company's service to employ Thomas Bedford, Registrar of the Admiralty, in proving wills that come from India. (1¾ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JULY 7, 1675 (*Ibid.*, p. 263).

Various Committees are desired to meet this afternoon to consider what should be written and sent overland touching goods advised for

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by the last shipping, and whether any changes should be made. Sir John Banks states that he has not yet been able to get the warrant signed for the 700 tons of saltpetre sold to Sir Thomas Chicheley, some thinking that a lesser quantity might serve; he is desired, with the help of the Governor, to do his best to complete the bargain. The trustees for the Company named in the mortgage and lease executed by Lord Craven are directed to seal the counterparts of the said mortgage and lease, and order is given for a warrant to be made out for payment of the 1,000*l.* to Lord Craven in pursuance of the said mortgage; the trustees to be indemnified under the seal of the Company. The account of the late Sir George Oxinden is again considered, and after debate and the passing of several resolutions concerning it, order is given for the said account to be drawn up in accordance with these. The following orders are issued: for payment to be made to the owners of the *Eagle* in full of her freight; examination to be made of the demands of Mr. Richardson concerning overpayment for saltpetre bought for him by John Langham; payment to be made to the account of Matthew Egleton; more time to be given to the arbitrators acting on behalf of the Company and Jeremy Sambrooke; and for the petition of Friswith Field to be examined.[1] (1¾ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JULY 9, 1675 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 265).

Order is given for the sum of 2,854*l.* 10*s.* to be paid to the executors of the late Sir George Oxinden in full of all demands and pretences whatsoever. After a full debate touching saltpetre in the Company's stores, the Governor and Sir John Banks are desired to use their own judgement with regard to it for the Company's best advantage. A statement to be made of the account of permission money for encommendoes [*ut supra*, p. 188] due to the President at Surat. (½ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO CONSUL NIGHTINGALE [AT ALEPPO], JULY 12, 1675 (*Letter Book*, vol. v, p. 190).

Acknowledge his letters of January 21 and March 30, with a packet from India. The *Mary* and *Falcon* from Surat arrived in company with the *Johanna* from Bantam. Entreat his care in dispatching the enclosed, and commit him 'to the protection of the Almighty'. (¼ *p.*)

[1] Among the warrants is one signed for 50*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* 'made paid in cash'.

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THE COMPANY TO EPHRAIM SKINNER AND COMPANY [AT LEGHORN], JULY 12, 1675 (*Ibid.*, p. 191).

Enclose a packet for them to forward by the first opportunity to Aleppo. (¼ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JULY 14, 1675 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 265).

A commission having been sent on June 23 last to Hamburg for the purchase of 50 tons of the best Swedish copper Ungar plates, the Governor is now desired to advise Mr. Banks to draw bills on the Company for payment for copper bought at such rates and times as shall be most advantageous. Jewels consigned to Jacob Aboab to be delivered to him, after he shall have paid 40*l.* into the Treasury in part of his debt to the Company; but the Lawsuits Committee reporting an answer made to them by Aboab touching the said debt, they are told to give direction for an action to be begun against him at once for recovery of the same. Goods belonging to Mr. Ward, the surgeon, to be delivered to him on payment of two per cent. The Court order the affidavit given by Streynsham Master touching payment of the debt at Rajahpore by Sir George Oxinden to be accepted, the account of Sir George to be cleared of this, and the giving of security waived. A report is read from Captain Prowd, and order given for the Committees for Shipping and Private Trade to examine the stowage of ships arriving from the Indies this year, ascertain whether the orders received here and abroad have been complied with, how the commanders have demeaned themselves in the voyage, and report. A tent and four jars of mangoes returned in the *Falcon* and *Mary* as a token from the President to Lord Aungier to be delivered. The amended account of Sir George Oxinden is read and approved, and order given for a warrant to be made out for payment of the balance, 2,854*l.* 10*s.* to Sir James Oxinden. Resolved that a general court of sales be held on Tuesday, September 7 next, and that the Treasury Committee shall accept money brought in by any person before that date, and give bills for it, payable without interest, unless they or others on their behalf buy goods at the Company's candle, when they are to be allowed interest at five per cent. Lists to be drawn up of all the goods in the Company's several warehouses that are to be sold, that the same may be printed for the information of the public. A request for the covenants and security of Sir George Oxinden to be given up is referred. A complaint made by

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Mr. Throgood against Samuel Sambrooke, Junior, is read, and the latter confessing the charge to be true, the Court order that he be discharged from the Company's service. The following orders are issued: for the petition of Anna Fox to be examined; the account of James Arwaker to be stated; money due on the accounts of the late Charles Smeaton and Thomas Baily to be paid; and the account of William Benton, late gunner's mate in the *Charles*, to be reported. (*2 pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JULY 16, 1675 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 268).

The minutes of the last Court are read and some objection is taken to the discharge of Samuel Sambrooke, Junior; but, after serious debate, it is put to the ballot whether he should remain discharged or only suspended, and passed that he be discharged. But a petition is read from him and the Court is informed that there will be several other informations against him, they therefore resolve to consider the said petition next Thursday afternoon the 29th instant, and hear any new objections that may be raised. Meanwhile he is ordered to draw up, before the said date, a perfect account of all receipts and deliveries of goods that have come to his charge since May 26, 1669, and of goods now in his custody, also of all moneys he has received and disbursed within that time. The churchwardens of 'St. Peter's Poor'[1] demand 3*l.* 10*s.* for a year's rate to the poor, assessed because of the Company's warehouses in the African House, and are told that the Company do not hold themselves liable to pay this. The desires of Streynsham Master about some permission demanded for fine goods consigned to him from Surat are referred for examination. The Treasury Committee to affix the Company's seal to the counterpart of Lord Craven's covenant to make a new lease of this house to the Company each year for the ensuing seven years. (1 *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO MESSRS. BANKS [AT HAMBURG], JULY 16, 1675 (*Letter Book*, vol. v, p. 191).

Acknowledge their letter of the 7th instant advising, that because of the war they are in some doubt of effecting the Company's commission, therefore forbear to send any money until hearing further. If they find they can buy and ship the copper according to order, and want money, they may draw on the Company at sight, usance or 2nd usance, as they

[1] St. Peter the Poor.

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find opportunity, and for the best advantage, and their bills shall be duly honoured. (½ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JULY 19, 1675 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 269).

A letter to the Governor from the Honourable Charles Bertie, secretary to the Lord Treasurer, is read, in which it is stated that the King's affairs will not allow of the payment of 37,100*l.* for the 700 tons of saltpetre contracted for by Sir Thomas Chicheley from customs on the Company's goods arrived or expected to arrive this year, but that it shall be paid with interest from March 16 last, according to agreement by privy seal for money on the Company's goods imported by them on and after December 1 next. The matter is referred to the Governor and Sir John Banks to perfect this agreement with His Lordship the best way possible for the Company's advantage and to procure the passing of a privy seal and the striking of tallies for it from the customs for this and next year. The Surat Committee and others to consider and report about the advices lately received from Bombay touching obstructions made by the Portuguese to the Company's trade, and to prepare a memorial on the subject for presentation to the King. (1 *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO CONSUL NIGHTINGALE [AT ALEPPO], JULY 19, 1675 (*Letter Book*, vol. v, p. 191).

In their last letter of the 12th instant they enclosed a packet to be forwarded to Persia, they now enclose another to be forwarded with all care and expedition. (½ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO ROBERT LANG AND COMPANY [AT MARSEILLES], JULY 19, 1675 (*Ibid.*, p. 191).

Send a packet directed to Consul Nightingale at Aleppo, and desire that it may be dispatched by the first vessel that leaves their port bound for Aleppo. (½ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JULY 21, 1675 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 270).

Thomas Rodberd is admitted to the freedom by redemption. Complaints from Mr. Thorogood and Mr. Deth concerning goods received from the warehouse are referred to the Committee for Sambrooke's accounts, who are to examine the same and report. Order is given for

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the following accounts and bills to be examined: the account of Streynsham Master; of John Farmer, late quartermaster of the *Flying Eagle*; of Thomas Kennon, late factor at Surat; Mr. Boulter's bill for books, and bills from the stationers and printers. The offer of the *Johanna* for further service by Captain Bendal on behalf of himself and the rest of her owners is referred to the Shipping Committee to consider what alterations and additions should be made in the charterparties of ships to be freighted for the Company this next year. The Treasury Committee to consider the best way to provide bullion to the value of 100,000*l.* on the best possible terms, secrecy is enjoined in this affair. The Court on being informed of the death of their book-keeper, John Harbert, and that Samuel South, a clerk in the Accountant's office, has presented a proposal for keeping the Company's books in good order for the future, this proposal is now read and referred to certain Committees who are to consider it, also the manner in which the books are now kept, how a yearly balance may be taken, whether those employed are duly qualified for the regular and expeditious management of that Office, what suggestions can be made for carrying on that business effectually to the advantage of the Company, and what, in their opinion, should be done in the matter. (1½ *pp.*)

TREASURY MINUTE, JULY 22, 1675 (*Public Record Office: Treasury Minute Book*, v, pp. 28–9).

Write a letter to Mr. Mountney to perfect the East India Company's bonds.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JULY 23, 1675 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 271).

Sir John Banks reports having attended the Lord Treasurer about payment for saltpetre sold for the King's service, when it was agreed that payment should be made from the customs due for goods imported and to be imported by the Company from March 16 last, to begin from and after the payment of 25,000*l.* on any of the said goods, and interest to be allowed at six per cent per annum from the said March 16 last; of this the Court approve. Sir John adds that His Majesty has signed an order for passing a privy seal for payment of the 37,100*l.*; according to the agreement, which is at the Signet Office; Mr. Richards to be directed to solicit the procuring of the privy seal, and of tallies to be struck, and to inform the Governor from time to time of his proceedings;

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money to be given to the Secretary for defraying costs. Money due to the King for customs on the Company's bonds upon discount to be paid. Damaged goods returned in the last ships and now in the Blue warehouse to be examined. Payment to be made to the owners of the *Mary* in part of her freight. (1 *p.*)

RICHARD WATTS TO SIR JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, JULY 25, 1675 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car.* II. 372, no. 77).

Between 1 and 2 this afternoon arrived from East India the *Loyal Merchant, Lancaster*, and *Phoenix*. No boat has yet come from them.

RICHARD WATTS AT DEAL TO SIR JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, JULY 26, 1675 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car.* II. 372, no. 83).

. . . Last night's list gave you a better account of the three East Indiamen than I could, for my letter was wrote two leagues before they came to anchor. . . .

PRIVY SEAL, JULY 27, 1675 (*Public Record Office: King's Warrant Book*, iv, pp. 406, 423, 424).[1]

For 37,100*l.* to the East India Company in full payment for 700 tons of saltpetre, at 53*l.* per ton, furnished to the King by the said Company, to be paid for with 6 per cent interest from March 16 last. Such interest is hereby to be payable. Tallies for said sum to be levied on the Customs and wine duties which are to be discharged out of the customs on East India goods imported by said Company from March 16 last, next after 25,000*l.* shall be paid by them for such customs (*sic*).

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JULY 28, 1675 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 272).

The owners of the *Falcon* to be paid 3,000*l.* in part of her freight. Captain Broockhoven having disposed of the greater part of his adventure in the General Joint Stock and declining to appear in Court, certain Committees are desired to ascertain what adventure the Captain still has, and whether by the charter and by-laws he is capable of sitting and acting in Court having less than 500*l.* in Stock. William Warren presents a bill of exchange for 1,343*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.* drawn by the Chief and Council in the Bay and payable to himself for the like value received into the Company's cash on account of the late John March; order is

[1] See also *Money Book* (General, pp. 194, 201; Brit. Mus. Add. MS. 28075, p. 210.

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given for the award and report made in December last by the arbitrators in the business between the Company and the executors of the said John March to be examined to ascertain whether any surcharge is to be made to his account and whether the said bill should be accepted and paid. A bill of exchange drawn by the Chief and Council in the Bay payable to Caleb Hooke is accepted. Mr. Child to be desired and empowered to act as one of the Treasury Committees in buying bullion and treasure for the Company. The owners of the *Johanna* to be paid 4,000*l.* in part of her freight. Rebecca, wife of John Edwards, a silk-dyer in the Bay, to be paid 5*l.* in part of her husband's wages. The Shipping Committee to report what proportion of tonnage is requisite to be employed for India this year. A motion to put some restraint on the export of silver or bullion in the Company's ships to the Indies, owners, officers, and freemen to be excepted, is referred for consideration. Payment to be made on the account of the late William Bentam, and the account of Steven Irish to be reported. Damaged pepper to be delivered to the owners of the *Falcon*, *Mary*, and *Johanna*. The petition of Francis Anderson is read and referred. Certain Committees to adjust the account of impost demanded by John Houblon and others on several parcels of derebauds returned in the *Massingberd* and bought at the sale in April last. Samuel Sambrooke's accounts to be examined, also the receipts and deliveries of all goods committed to his charge since May 16, 1669, and of all money received and disbursed by him within that time. (*2 pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JULY 30, 1675 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 274).

Mr. Strange informs the Court that Samuel Sambrooke, Junior, refuses to make an affidavit touching the calicoes in question, so the matter is referred to certain Committees who are to read the form of the affidavit prepared by Mr. Strange and report what they think should be done. Mr. Abney's complaint about allowance due to him for damaged calicoes is referred for examination. Payment to be made to John Fentzel for impost on sannoes he bought of the Company on March 17 last. The Deputy Governor to ascertain whether Captain Hide will accept the command of the new ship being built by Mr. Castle. The Surat Committee to read the letters, advices, and consultation books lately received from Bombay and Surat, which concern the late mutiny or any other matter requiring an answer, and report what they

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think should be done. The Committee for the Coast and Bay are likewise desired to read the several letters, papers, examinations, and consultation books received from the Fort, Masulipatam, and Balasore, consider these, also the matters in dispute between the factors at Masulipatam and in the Bay, and send in their written opinion as to what they think is fit to be done for the due regulation of the Company's factories in those parts, and touching the prisoners brought from the Fort. The Treasury Committee to make provision of bullion beyond seas upon the best terms procurable. Iron and stone kentledge returned in the ships this year to be weighed. William Bereman, Senior, is admitted to the freedom and granted remission of the 5*l.* fine due; Samuel Dashwood is also admitted to the freedom, but by patrimony. (1¼ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, AUGUST 3, 1675 (*Ibid.*, p. 276).

Captain James Mariner, who has acted with care and diligence in the Company's service for several years, and with whose 'abilities and good conversation' they are well satisfied, is chosen as commander of the new ship being built at Deptford. The Shipping Committee to decide concerning the desire of Mr. Pierce for William Burwel to be appointed surgeon in the said new vessel. Francis Godolphin, M.P., is admitted to the freedom of the Company gratis. The Committee for Buying Goods to read the advices lately received from the Coast and Bay and report whether any more coral or other goods are necessary to be provided to send to those factories. A letter from Charles and James Banks at Hamburg is read, and order given for them to be allowed another fortnight for dispatching the copper they are to buy for the Company. A report is read from the Shipping Committee regarding the proportion of tonnage necessary to be provided this year for the Indies; in this they state, that 2,500 tons of shipping (including kentledge) should be provided for Bantam; 1,600 tons for Surat, and that one ship should discharge her lading at Bombay and proceed thence directly for Bantam with wheat or what else shall be met with for that place; and 1,700 tons for the Coast and Bay; the total of the said tonnage being 5,800 tons. The Court approve of the report and give order for one ship to discharge her lading at Bombay and proceed thence to Bantam accordingly. Another report from the same Committee is read, this concerns what alterations or additions should be made in the charterparties for freighting ships this year, the Committee find: 1. That the transport of all wrought iron should be prohibited under a

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penalty of 10*s.* the cwt. 2. That all romals[1] of cotton or silk should be also prohibited under a penalty of 10*s.* per piece. 3. That a particular covenant should be added prohibiting the carrying of any provisions or other goods whatsoever to or from India or any other place, either in the great cabin, or steerage, or between decks abaft the mainmast under penalty of 40*l.* a ton, to be paid by the commander of the ship to the Company, and deducted out of the ship's freight. 4. That 18*l.* a ton be allowed for gruff goods, 21*l.* a ton for fine goods, and the usual encouragement given to newly built ships. 5. That a true account of all goods and passengers carried from or to any port or place in the Indies be delivered to the President, Agent, or chief factor there, before the entry, breaking bulk, or discharge of the ship, the like to be done in England to the Governor and Company touching all goods received or delivered during the voyage, with the warrants from the Company, President, Agent, or factor for the same, this to be done upon oath of the Master and purser before the demand or receipt of the second payment of freight due by charterparty, the penalty for any Master carrying goods or passengers not in the said account to be the full value of the freight of such goods from or to such port, besides 20*l.* per ton as a stated damage for doing this, and 20*l.* for every passenger so carried, without licence. 6. Any ship that shall go up the Ganges as far as Tannah to be allowed 30*s.* a ton freight extraordinary, and a gratuity of 50*l.* given to the commander, 10*l.* to the Chief Mate, 8*l.* to the Second, 6*l.* to the Third, 5*l.* to the Fourth, and a month's pay to the rest of the officers and seamen for their encouragement. The Court approve of all but the 5th paragraph, and this is referred for further consideration. The Shipping Committee to read the Company's indulgences, and report what alterations and additions should be made to them; and the Committee for the Calico Warehouse to report what sorts and quantities of romals should be written for overland. (2½ *pp.*)

A Court of Committees, August 4, 1675 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 278).

Captain Wildy, commander of the *Phoenix*, offers her for further service on behalf of himself and the owners. Certain of the Committees to examine the petition of Thomas Shute, and the account of John Naylor mentioned in it, they are also desired to consider the request of Mrs. Cole touching the transportation of herself, three chil-

[1] Rūmāl, kerchief.

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dren, and a maidservant, to her husband in the Bay. The accounts of John Ardis, and of the late James Hounsel, minister, to be reported. A bill of exchange drawn by Agent Dacres payable to Sir Nathaniel Herne, and another drawn by the Chief and Council in the Bay payable to John Billingsly are accepted. The owners of the *John and Margaret* to be paid 65*l.* for powder delivered from the said ship at Bantam. The demands of the Governor for allowance on damaged calicoes bought from the Company are referred. William Avery, late boatswain's mate in the *President*, to be allowed a month's pay in addition to what he has received already. Captain Fisher, commander of the *Berkeley Castle*, having pestered his ship with so much private trade that most of his guns were rendered unserviceable, and broken up the 'palating'[1] of his vessel, contrary to charterparty, the Court resolve to discharge him from the service unless he can bring proof that he has not done this. Locks to be put upon the warehouses under Sambrooke's charge and the keys given to Rouse, his assistant, that he or those he shall appoint may be present at the delivery of all goods; an inventory of all goods in the said warehouses to be perfected as soon as possible, and a new set of books provided for keeping the accounts there. A report is read from the Committee for Buying Goods concerning merchandise, &c., to be provided for Bantam, and for the Sultan there, this is approved and the Committee empowered to buy all the particulars mentioned. (*2 pp.*)

WARRANT FOR A PRIVY SEAL, AUGUST 4, 1675 (*Public Record Office: Precedents* 1, *f.* 92).

Granting to the Duke of Monmouth the King's half of certain forfeitures reserved to him by the charter of April 3, 1661, to the East India Company, whereof no part has yet been answered to the King.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, AUGUST 6, 1675 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 280).

Captain Prowd with the help of Mr. Ely to survey the *Eagle*, *Berkeley Castle*, *Johanna*, *Mary*, *Falcon*, *Phoenix*, *Surat Merchant*, *Loyal Merchant*, and *Lancaster* and report what is necessary to be done to fit them to go to India. Two bills of exchange are accepted by the Governor, one drawn by the President and Council at Bombay payable to Matthew Crover, the other drawn by Agent Dacres payable to Mr. Owen. The Governor to write to Leghorn and give directions for five chests of

[1] 'palleting'; a platform of boards laid at the bottom of the hold, to keep the goods from damage by water.

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Grezio and five chests of Ricaduti coral to be bought, in accordance with a report now read and approved. A list of calicoes, pepper, drugs, and other merchandise to be offered at the next general court of sales is read, and directions are given for it to be printed at once. Allowance to be made to the Governor for damaged calicoes and for some betellees not delivered to him. Captain Fisher comes in to Court and is told of the charges against him; to which he answers that his palatine was taken up at Deptford before he left the river, it having been broken by the weight of the iron guns, but confesses that there were some canes and other goods in the great cabin which might soon have been moved, and that most of his guns were clear. This being a manifest breach of charterparty and of the Court's orders, he is discharged from the Company's service. The Shipping Committee to read the bonds entered into by the commanders of the Company's ships and propose such alterations and additions as they see fit. Article 5 in the report made by the Shipping Committee entered in the Minutes for August 3, 1675, is approved. A letter from Mr. Skinner and Company at Leghorn is read and order given for them to be allowed until September 20 next for shipping the coral. One-third part of some ambergris belonging to Captain Johnson, commander of the *Surat Merchant*, to be delivered to him permission free. The sum of 663*l.* 18*s.*, due to Gerald Aungier for his proportion of jewel-money, to be paid to him. Inquiry to be made as to whether any of the Company's officers knew of the breaking up of the palatine of the *Berkeley Castle* before she left the river. A survey made of the condition of several ships on their arrival in the river is referred for consideration. A question raised as to the expediency of restraining the exportation of all bullion, except by adventurers, is referred to Wednesday next for consideration. The several alterations and additions to be made in the charterparties of ships to be employed this year for India to be communicated to the several commanders by the Shipping Committee, the latter to appoint a day for the owners to decide whether they will agree to the terms. Sir Matthew Andrews renews the proposal of himself and others, late owners of the *Antelope*, to build a new three-deck ship on certain conditions; this the Court agree to, and also to the owners of the *President* building a like vessel on the same conditions and promise that if the two ships are ready to sail from Gravesend by November 26, 1676, they shall be entertained before any others, and be allowed for the two first voyages 20*s.* per ton extraordinary freight as is usual. ($2\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*)

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THE COMPANY TO EPHRAIM SKINNER AND COMPANY [AT LEGHORN], AUGUST 6, 1675 (*Letter Book*, vol. v, p. 191).

Desire them to provide, in addition to what they ordered formerly, five chests of Grezio and five of Ricaduty coral, provided it can be obtained at the same terms as before; but lest they find the time given for its shipment not enough, it is now extended to September 20, unless it can be done sooner. (¼ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO MESSRS. BANKS [AT HAMBURG], AUGUST 6, 1675 (*Ibid.*, p. 192).

Recommend to them their former desires and allow them fourteen days longer before shipping the copper that they may accomplish the commission. They are to notify the Company of their proceedings in the matter. (¼ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, AUGUST 11, 1675 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 283).

Captain Bonnel, being told of the alterations and additions made to the charterparties of ships this year is, on request, allowed an extension of time until next Wednesday to bring in the answer of the owners. A letter is read from Charles and James Banks advising the draft of several bills of exchange on account of copper bought for the Company; hereupon the Governor is desired to remit one or two thousand pounds to Hamburg by bills of exchange upon the best terms procurable, the risk to be borne by the Company and to direct that the copper, in case no English ships offer, be divided and shipped in some good 'Hamburghers', though English vessels would be preferable. Some goods belonging to William Thomson, minister, to be delivered to him permission free. A bill of exchange drawn by Agent Dacres payable to Isabella Pywel is accepted. The account of Streynsham Master to be reported. The Shipping Committee to report whether it is necessary to appoint a purser for the new ship being built at Deptford. The qualifications of Mr. Portman, who is recommended as a chaplain for India, to be ascertained. A report concerning alterations and additions to be made to the indulgences of the Company is read and referred for further consideration. The Committee for the Calico Warehouse to report what goods have been sent home lately unsuitable for the Company's sale, and what should be written for overland about them. A report from

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the Committee for Accounts is read, in which are offered several rules and directions for keeping the East India accounts in England; of these the Court approve and direct that they be duly and punctually observed. The said Committee also opine that an able accountant should be found to serve in the book-keeper's office, and, Francis Byer being proposed as fully qualified, he is elected to be assistant to the Accountant-General. With regard to the salaries proposed to be allowed the several officers mentioned in the report, debate concerning these is deferred. Lord Berkeley to be repaid the amount he gave for overtonnage of goods in the *Eagle*. Francis Anderson to be allowed 30*l.* per annum for the time he served at Surat. Petitions from Susannah Ashford, Sarah Holland, Thomas Durant, Ann Richards, and Joshua Procter are referred to the Shipping Committee. (3½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, AUGUST 13, 1675 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 287).

Calicoes damaged by the lighters and porters in bringing them to the quay to be viewed, and report made of the amount of damage done and to whose account this is to be charged. Francis Byer is elected Accountant-General at an annual salary of 200*l.* No gratuities to be allowed to any of the Company's officers or clerks in the Accountant's office, but the following annual salaries to be given: to Leventhorp Altham as book-keeper, 150*l.*; to Thomas Butler, assistant, 100*l.*; to Samuel South, John Hooper, and Thomas Ashby each 50*l.*; Ion Kenn, assistant to the Auditor, 60*l.*; John Richards, second assistant, 50*l.*; these salaries to begin from Michaelmas next. Payment to be made to Francis Anderson. The petitions of Thomas Durant, Richard Joyce, Bridget Richardson, Jane Williams, Mary Carter, Susannah Barker, Sarah Blanchard, Ursula Foly, and Henry Holoway are referred to the Shipping Committee. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, AUGUST 13, 1675 [AFTERNOON] (*Ibid.*, p. 288).

Examination and report to be made of all goods to be put up for sale on September 7 next, and notice given of the time when buyers may see them. The Husband is ordered to send down lighters for the more expeditious unlading of ships in the river. Upon the request of Josia Child, John Child is admitted to the freedom gratis, and order is given for Mr. Child to be added to the Treasury Committee. In accordance

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with a report now read, Thomas Durant, late boatswain's mate in the *London*, is to be paid 12*l.* 16*s.*, and Richard Joyce, who lost his leg in the said ship in the fight off Pettapollee, to be paid 11*l.* 12*s.* All members of the Court to be present and to have votes in the debates and determination of matters referred to the Committee for the Coast and Bay. Resolved that only freemen and adventurers in the General Joint Stock, or owners of shipping in the same, shall be permitted to export in the Company's ships bound for the Coast of Coromandel or the Bay of Bengal any bullion or treasure in gold or silver, the Committee for Accounts to consider and report what affirmation should be given by those so doing. (1½ *pp.*)

SIR WILLIAM TEMPLE TO SIR JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, THE HAGUE, AUGUST 13, 1675 (*Public Record Office: S.P.* 84, vol. 199, f. 95).

. . . . . .

He discoursed with the Pensioner about the two points in the late Marine Treaty in which it is still 'a little lame', viz.: liberty of trade from enemy's to enemy's ports, and the manner of revision. As to the first, Sir William found that the Pensioner did not at all understand where the difficulty lay, and that Van Benningheen had never informed the States of the difference he had so long entertained Sir Joseph with. After opening the whole matter, and reading the declaration drawn up by Sir Joseph, Sir William prevailed on the Pensioner to fall in with it, upon the following conditions: that on our side it should not extend to anything that happened before the last war; and on their side it should extend to the release of all taken upon that pretence since the last peace. The first of these Sir William felt easy about, because he knew there could be no case that concerned it before the last war when both the English and the Dutch were at peace with all their neighbours from the first conclusion of this article in 1668, till the last war began. Upon this the Pensioner resolved, though it cannot be absolutely concluded until it is approved and agreed to by the Assembly of the States of Holland, and the next Assembly will not be till about a month or five weeks hence. As to the point of revision, Sir William found that the forms of judicature could not be changed here, which agrees with what Sir Joseph had told him concerning ours in the Admiralty there, however the words of the Treaty may seem to run. Sir William made the Pensioner sensible of the great inequality in the expenses of the English revision and of the Dutch, and proposed the only expedient he could

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think of, viz.: that instead of seven of the first judges and eight revisors added to them according to the present forms, all revisions should be made by three of the first judges and four revisors joined with them, which reduces the number from fifteen to seven, and so abates above one-half of the charge. This Sir William said was only an expedient of his own which he had not yet offered to the King, but he would do so if the Pensioner would offer it to the States with the favour of his own opinion falling in with it. This they agreed to, so now Sir William asks to be informed of His Majesty's opinion upon it as soon as possible, as the business of the *St. Joseph* and others are depending on the conclusion of this matter. *Signed* W. Temple. (4 *pp.*)

THE COMPANY TO MESSRS. BANKS [AT HAMBURG], AUGUST 13, 1675 (*Letter Book*, vol. v, p. 192).

Acknowledge their letter of July 30, and the receipt of the four bills of exchange amounting to 1,000*l.* which shall be duly accepted and paid. For what other money they shall want they are to draw on them at the best terms possible, and at as short a time, good bills being scarce. Note what copper they have bought and desire that it may be all laden in English vessels, but failing these the copper may be laden in 'good Hamburgers', dividing it among as many as offer, and not sending it in one vessel only. (½ *p.*)

TREASURY MINUTE, AUGUST 14, 1675 (*Public Record Office: Treasury Minute Book* v, p. 36).

That a warrant must be drawn for Mr. Mountney to allow the East India Company the discount of their bonds at 6 per cent: which the Lord Treasurer will send as soon as signed. In the meantime the thing to be done by authorization of Mr. Secretary's letter.

SECRETARY COVENTRY TO SIR NATHANIEL HERNE, AUGUST 15, 1675 (*Public Record Office: Precedents* I, f. 95).

Conveying to him the King's thanks for his loyalty, vigilance, and conduct in suppressing the late riot.

WARRANT FROM TREASURER DANBY TO THE CUSTOMS CASHIER, AUGUST 17, 1675 (*Public Record Office: Out Letters* (Customs) III, p. 13).

To make allowance to the East India Company of 6 per cent discount

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on 7,300*l.* due from them by bonds entered in the Customhouse, which money, though not yet due, they are willing to pay in and to make them the like allowance in future upon the next bonds entered into at the Customhouse until the abovesaid sum be made up to 25,000*l.*

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, AUGUST 18, 1675 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 290).

Satisfaction to be given to Mr. Wagstaff for a bale of salampores wanting in the parcel he bought. Consideration of the oath to be taken by Francis Byer as Accountant-General is referred to the Committee for Accounts who are to examine the oath taken by Harbert and report what alterations in it they think should be made. The accounts of the late Samuel Hacon and of the late Mr. Portman to be reported. A petition is read from Ellen Durley, widow of Henry Durley who served the Company in nine voyages to the Indies, in which she prays that 600*l.* the whole estate left to her and her children may be taken into the Company's cash at interest; hereupon the Treasury Committee are directed to receive the said sum and allow the widow interest at five per cent. The Committees for the Surat and Bantam factories to examine the several matters referred to them and send a written report of the same to the Committee for the Coast and Bay, who in their turn are to report what they think should be done for the due regulation of the said factories. Payment for freight to be made to the owners of the *Johanna*. The demands of Benjamin Thorogood to be examined and some allowance made to him. The salary of Samuel South, assistant to the Accountant, is increased to 60*l.* per annum, to begin from Michaelmas. The petitions of John Ary and William Barwick are read and referred. Payment of 216*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* to be made to Streynsham Master, and order given for his bond and covenants, which have been examined, to be delivered. The general court of sales appointed to be held on September 7 next is now deferred until September 21 next. Captain James Bonnel, commander of the *Eagle*, to answer next Friday for himself and her owners whether that ship will serve the Company on the terms proposed, and if not, then both he and the ship are not to be employed this year by the Company. A report on the petition of George Coles is read and approved: Coles served the Company as clerk of the fortifications at Bombay and had leave to come to England with his family upon special occasions, he is to be allowed his passage in the *Mary*, with his wife and children, at the

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Company's charge, also his necessary apparel and provisions for the voyage freight free. (*2 pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, AUGUST 20, 1675 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 292).

Jeremy Sambrooke states that no conclusion has been come to by the arbitrators appointed to settle the business in dispute between himself and the Company and that the time allotted has almost expired; hereupon the Court order that an extension of time to be allowed until September 20 next and if by then no award is made, the matter is to be referred to the Committee for the Coast and Bay to determine. Philip Milward is admitted to the freedom by patrimony. The Court approve of the alterations and additions proposed to be made in the oath to be administered to the Accountant-General. The seal of the Company to be affixed to the letter of attorney empowering Humphrey Edwin to receive 37,100*l.* with interest from the Exchequer in payment for 700 tons of saltpetre sold to the King. The petitions of John Tipper and Matthias Harrison are referred for consideration. Payment to be made to William Norgrove, and to the owners of the *Phoenix*. Two chests of sugar-candy that fell into the river at Wiggins' Key[1] through the breaking of a crane rope, to be delivered to the wharfinger to preserve for the Company's use. The accounts of the late Roger Brodnax and of John Woolhouse to be reported. Some damaged cotton yarn and coffee to be delivered to the owners of the *Falcon* and of the *Mary*, and some carmania wool returned in the said ships found mixed with pepper and other trash, order is given for this to be picked, beaten, and repacked to make it fit for use. A report from the Committee for Accounts as to the affirmation to be given by freemen and adventurers who desire to export bullion, or gold or silver in specie, is read and approved. A paper from John Goodier touching money he overpaid for permission of musk is referred to the Treasury Committee, who are also desired to consider concerning 'the 28 pots of Thea' disposed of by the Governor for the Company's service. John Richards to be paid 20*l.* for the cost of striking tallies for money payable to the Company for the 700 tons of saltpetre. The owners of the *Eagle* declare their consent to the said ship serving the Company on the terms made by the alterations and additions in the charterparties this year, and the captain, James Bonnel, declares his willingness to take the oath required from

[1] See 1668–70 volume, p. 267.

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all commanders and pursers. But the desire of the owners that, it being now a time of peace, they may be obliged to carry only thirty guns, is referred for further consideration. A survey taken by Captain Prowd in the *Eagle* of work necessary to be done in her before going to India is approved. Notice to be given to the owners and commanders of the *Johanna, Loyal Merchant, Phoenix, Mary, Falcon, Surat Merchant,* and *Lancaster* to attend the Court next Wednesday to declare whether they will let their ships to the Company upon the terms and conditions proposed for those to be employed this year for India. (2¾ *pp.*)

THE COMPANY TO EPHRAIM SKINNER AND COMPANY [AT LEGHORN], AUGUST 20, 1675 (*Letter Book*, vol. v, p. 195).

Send a packet directed to Consul Nightingale and desire them to forward it by the first opportunity. (¼ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO CONSUL NIGHTINGALE [AT ALEPPO], AUGUST 20, 1675 (*Ibid.*, p. 195).

Hope he has sent their last packet to Persia; they now send another to be forwarded to India under cover to their Chief in Persia. (¼ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO THOMAS WOODCOTT AND COMPANY, AUGUST 23, 1675 (*Ibid.*, p. 195).

Send a packet directed to Consul Nightingale at Aleppo and desire that it may be forwarded to him by the first vessel leaving for that place from their port.

THE COMPANY TO CONSUL NIGHTINGALE [AT ALEPPO], AUGUST 23, 1675 (*Ibid.*, p. 195).

Send him another packet for India to be sent under cover to their Chief in Persia. (¼ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, AUGUST 25, 1675 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 295).

John Goodier to be repaid for overpayment for permission on a parcel of musk. Francis Byer the Accountant, now takes his oath. Isaac Delillers and William Hedges are admitted to the freedom by redemption. The petition of Steven Skinner is referred to the Shipping Committee, who are to make the same allowance to the three children of James Anselme, late gunner in the *Sampson*, as if he had lived and come

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to England. The owners of the *Johanna* declare that ship, with Captain Bendal as commander, shall serve the Company upon the terms and conditions lately proposed; and the commanders of the *Falcon*, *Mary*, *Phoenix*, *Surat Merchant*, and *Lancaster*, with their several commanders, declare the same. The owners of the *Loyal Merchant* also state their willingness to let the said ship upon the same terms. A charterparty to be drawn up for ships to be employed this year in conformity with the late orders, in which the importation of mulmuls is to be prohibited. The indulgences to be allowed to factors and mariners to be drawn up also pursuant to the recent orders of the Court. The account of the late Mr. Mansfield to be reported, and money due on the account of the late James Hounsel to be paid. Damaged calicoes brought home in the *Lancaster*, *Loyal Merchant*, and other ships to be examined, and those unfit for the Company's sale returned to the owners. The petition of Elias Leaborne is referred. The Governor to remit to Amsterdam, on account of bullion to be provided in Holland for the Company's service, such sums of money as he shall see fit, not exceeding ten thousand pounds sterling. The complaint of Lomax, purser in the *Eagle*, against Turner, waiter, William Rye, John French, and James Kirby, porters, to be examined by certain of the Committees who are to send in a written report. The representation of Benjamin Godfry on behalf of John Bridger, a factor at the Fort, is referred to the Coast and Bay Committee, they to ascertain and report what perquisites are claimed by the purser at the Fort, and by other pursers of the several factories, and how far the Almshouse at Poplar is concerned therein. The ship now being built in the river to be called the *Formosa Frigate*. (2 *pp*.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, AUGUST 27, 1675 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 297).

Resolved that in the accounts returned to owners of ships for damaged goods the pagoda is to be reckoned at two dollars, and the dollar at 7*s*. 6*d*. Isaac Delillers to be repaid the 5*l*. he paid for his freedom, as his father was free of the Company. Sir James Oxinden, Henry Crisp, and Lawrence Moyer to be admitted to the freedom gratis. An order of the Court dated March 31, 1669, made upon a report of what right the sons or servants of the members of this Company have to the freedom is read, and certain Committees are desired to reconsider the same, read the charter concerning it, and report their opinions. Damaged pepper and sugarcandy to be delivered to the owners of the *Surat*

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Merchant. The account of the late Peter Cooke to be examined. Payment on account of freight to be made to the owners of the *Surat Merchant* and of the *Loyal Merchant*. Two bills of exchange are accepted, one from the Bay of Bengal drawn by the Chief and Council payable to Alexander Colve, the other drawn by Agent Dacres payable to William Ashurst. The petitions of Thomas Baynes, Edward Chambers, and Joshua Proctor are referred for examination and report. The Treasury Committee to cause ten thousand pounds in pieces of eight to be provided 'beyond the seas' at such rates as they think fit for the Company's service. The demand of Obadiah Sedgwick to be allowed 200*l*. overpaid by him on some pepper bought five years ago by Mr. Woolley, is referred for examination. Lord Berkeley, on behalf of the owners of the *Berkeley Castle*, declares their willingness for the said ship to serve the Company on the terms and conditions proposed. It appearing that several large accounts for goods bought of the Company are unpaid, the Committee for Debts and Lawsuits are desired to cause an account of all such debts to be drawn up from the Company's books, summon the debtors to pay for and clear the said goods with all convenient speed, and report their proceedings; and the Committee for Accounts are directed to meet and consider and report how the account of Mr. Sedgwick and other buyers that have stood open for some years may be perfected, and what directions should in future be given to the Book-keeper and Auditor for making up all accounts with buyers; that all irregularities before practised may be prevented. Captains Stannard and Thomson to be notified to attend the Court next Tuesday to declare whether they are willing to take the oath prescribed for commanders who are to be employed this year to go to the Indies. The Committee for Accounts to consider how the late order restraining the export of bullion to the Coast and Bay may be made effectual by the insertion of a clause in charterparties, or some other way. For money that shall be paid hereafter into the Company's cash at Bantam for which bills of exchange shall be given by the Agent, the dollar is to be rated at 5*s*. and no more. (2 *pp*.)

A Court of Committees, September 1, 1675 (*Ibid*., p. 299).

Henry Crisp is admitted to the freedom gratis and Samuel Smalley by redemption. Payment to be made to John Ardis and to Matthias Harrison according to reports now read and approved. The accounts of Simkins, late purser in the *George*, of William Chuseman, Ellis Crispe,

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deceased, and of John Hawkins to be reported. Covenants and bonds entered into by the late Sir George Oxinden and his sureties to be given up. The Committees appointed on June 16 last to prepare an answer to the Dutch East India Company's paper are desired to perfect and present the same with their opinion as to whether it should be delivered now. Captain Thomson, commander of the new ship being built in the river, declares his willingness to take the oath to be administered to the other commanders employed by the Company. Mr. Brewer's bill for work done in the Company's house to be examined. Dr. Trumbal to be given ten guineas for his care and pains in drawing up an answer to the Dutch East India Company's paper. (1½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, SEPTEMBER 3, 1675 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 301).

Certain Committees to consider and report speedily concerning the bill of exchange drawn by the Chief and Council in the Bay payable to William Warren. A report is read from the Committees to whom the order of Court dated March 31, 1669, concerning admission to the freedom was referred, in which they state that, after considering the charter about freedoms they find no cause to recede from the report made in 1669. The Surat Committee to receive proposals from Colonel Herman Bake, surveyor and engineer of Bombay, and report concerning them. The account of Joshua Proctor to be stated. The Governor states that he hears of some rumours spread abroad of his having received money for the command of a new ship he proposed to build for the Company; the Deputy Governor also declares that he heard some report about himself on the like occasion, and of several other things objected against him by members of the Court; hereupon certain of the Committees, or any five of them, are directed to receive information that shall be brought against any members of the Court, or any others employed in the Company's service whereby the latter may have been prejudiced, take the answers of those concerned, and examine and report the truth of all such complaints; all members to have votes and to be duly summoned to all such meetings. (1¼ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, SEPTEMBER 3, 1675 [AFTERNOON] (*Ibid.* p. 302).

A report from the Committee for the Coast and Bay touching matters relating to the several factories and their due regulation is considered,

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and, after a full debate, the Court pass the several votes and resolutions following, viz.: That Messrs. Walcot and Manwaring have just grounds for their charge against Mr. Mohun, and therefore because of it and of several other miscarriages the said Richard Mohun is to be discharged from the Company's service as not fit to be further employed in their affairs. That Joseph Hall had ground for his charge against John March and Matthias Vincent; but that there is no sufficient cause in any of the informations given against Mr. Hall for his discharge from the service. That Patrick Warner, a minister taken into the Company's service at the Fort in place of the late Mr. Tutchin, be allowed the same encouragement as the latter from the time of his entertainment. That writers and apprentices be allowed according to the Company's settlement by the last year's letters, which the Agent and Council are to observe, and to inform the Company from time to time of their names as they become factors, and what friends they have to propose as their securities. That John Nicks be confirmed in the place of secretary at the Fort. That Nathaniel Keeble, who was sent out to be employed in the Mint, but for whom the Agent and Council desire some encouragement to engage him to stay having heard he was unserviceable in the Mint, and no particular account given of his employment, or of how he may be of use, therefore he is to be left at liberty to stay on the same terms or to return home, until some further account is heard concerning him. Touching Messrs. Pace and Byam, for whom some consideration is desired because of their late losses by the fire and their ability for business, it is not thought advisable to deal with this, as the Company have no account of their 'loss by that accident'. That the Agent and Council at the Fort, the Chief and Council at Masulipatam, and the Bay are to be blamed for not sending to the Company every year, according to order, a particular list of all English in those places and the parts adjacent, as well those in the service and those not; with an account of how they came there, their manner of living and employment; all which they are to be required to do punctually and particularly in future. It is an abuse of the Company, and a great prejudice and discouragement to the factors that persons going out as soldiers should be discharged from that service to trade on their own accounts, or be taken into the service of the Company: and that information be returned why Benjamin Broomer and Philip Noden, sent out to be soldiers in 1672 and 1674, were discharged; also Thomas Lucas, taken on as a writer, while some writers and apprentices sent out by the Company

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remain unemployed: that the said three men be sent back to England by the next ships, and that all others sent out as soldiers shall continue as such till the end of their covenanted term and not be put into any other employment, or else be returned to England. To prevent inconveniencies and damage in the said factories the following rules are to be observed punctually: 1. That not only the Agent and Chief, but all of Council be strictly required to take special care that the former printed orders of the Company and those that shall be further sent for regulating their factories be duly observed and put in execution.[1] (1¾ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, SEPTEMBER 8, 1675 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 304).

The Auditor to deliver to Sir James Oxinden a copy of the account lately stated between the Company and Sir George Oxinden, deceased, and the Company to give the executors a covenant not to sue or molest them upon any account for 999 years, which covenant the Treasury Committee are to seal. A list of calicoes priced for the sale is approved, and order given for those damaged, noted in another list now presented, to be sold at the next general sale, also the Tonquin silks; the Company's goods to be put up in small lots. A bill of costs for lawsuits from Moses, and the account of Paul Rast to be examined and reported. A bill of exchange drawn by Agent Dacres, payable to Captain Francis Johnson, is accepted. A warrant to be made out for payment to the Governor for twenty-five pots of tea which he presented to several persons of quality for their service to the Company; and for three pots delivered to Mrs. Harris for the Company's own use, these weighing in all 74 lb. 14½ oz. at 20*s.* per lb. An order of Court dated September 21, 1670, by which warehousekeepers are to be allowed to deliver goods to buyers to the value of the money paid for them, ten per cent being paid on the lot of which such goods were part, this order is still to be observed, provided the buyers clear and pay for the said goods. The Book-keeper is directed to keep the accounts of the several buyers distinct, and not to mix up one sale with another. All commanders and owners of ships to send in a written statement of their several demands from the Company to the Accountant-General before he gives an account of the freight of any vessels whose owners desire them to be employed by the Company; this rule to be observed from and after March 25 next. The

[1] See p. 214 for other Rules.

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Shipping Committee to examine the complaints and differences between Captain Martin and Mr. Lilborne and if possible settle them, but if they cannot do so, then to report the business to the Court. A survey of work necessary to be done in the *Loyal Merchant* is presented and approved. (1½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, SEPTEMBER 10, 1675 (*Ibid.*, p. 305).

Messrs. Canham and Bovery offer a new two-decked ship of about 350 tons burden, built in the Thames and ready for launching, for the Company's service, and are told that if there is need of such a ship they shall be informed in a few days. John Child is admitted to the freedom gratis. Payment to be made to the account of the late John Mansfield, to the widow of the late Peter Cooke, and to Nicholas Brewer, the painter. The Court approve of the surveys of work to be done in the *Eagle, Berkeley Castle, Johanna, Lancaster, Phoenix, Mary, Falcon,* and *Surat Merchant.* The Shipping Committee send in a report of the ships designed this year for the several factories, viz.: for Bantam, the *Lancaster, Loyal Merchant,* and *Phoenix*: for the Coast and Bay, the *Eagle, Mary* (Coast and Bantam), *Johanna, Surat Merchant,* and *Falcon*: for Surat, the *Berkeley Castle,* two new ships, and the *Expectation,* if she arrives in time: and the *Fleece* and *Rainbow* for Bantam, provided they arrive in time, to make up the Company's tonnage. The Court approve of the report and order that the ships for the Coast and Bay be obliged by charterparty to be ready to sail from Gravesend by November 20; the Bantam ships by January 10, and those designed for Surat by February 10. The preamble to be read at the sale is now agreed upon. Good reports being received of the qualifications of Richard Portman, he is elected to be one of the Company's chaplains in India at 50*l.* a year with an annual gratuity of 50*l.*, the Committee for the Coast and Bay to consider and report in which factory he may be most useful. The Committee for Buying Goods to report what proportion of bullion and treasure should be sent by this year's shipping to each of the Company's factories. The report concerning Mrs. Field is referred to the Committees who drew it up, for them to state the account of Captain Field as it stands in the Company's books last received from St. Helena; they are also to consider and report how much money Mrs. Field should be paid upon the said account, and whether she should be permitted to take passage to St. Helena. The Shipping Committee to consider whether any alterations should be made in the freights

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already established for goods laden in the Company's outward bound vessels, what quantity of tonnage should be provided for wine and provisions sent to the Company's factors and servants in India, and what rules are proper to be prescribed for receiving freights for goods carried in the Company's ships from port to port in India. The complaint of William Wood, touching masts he supplied for two ships being built in the river to which some exceptions have been taken, is referred for examination and report. The petition of Richard Haines is also referred for examination and report. (*2 pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, SEPTEMBER 10, 1675 [AFTERNOON] (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 307).

The Court resolve that the Company's seal, formerly committed to the trust of the Agent or Chief only, shall in all factories on the Coast and Bay be under the charge of three persons, viz.: the Chief and the two next in Council resident in the place, who are to lock it up under their charge with their three several keys, as is done in England, the said seal not to be affixed to any writing whereby the Company would stand obliged to any person, but in open Council, for which purpose small chests with suitable locks and keys are to be provided. That, as all calicoes are contracted for by musters, the following rules are to be duly observed in all the said factories. 1. Two pieces to be taken for musters of every sort of goods contracted for, each to be sealed with the Company's seal, and one of the sealed pieces to be sent annually to England, with label annexed stating the price, the number of pieces bought, and the number of the bale in which each sort is packed. 2. When the calicoes are brought into the warehouse three at least of the Council are to be present, the Agent, the Chief, or the Warehouse-keeper to be one, to see that the goods are according to sample, and a return to be made under their hands to the Book-keeper as his justification for entering them at the price contracted for, or lower. 3. The Agent or Chief to see that at the inspection all the factors and writers (or as many as conveniently can be called) are present to examine the goods, that they may gain skill in them and knowledge of the Company's concerns. Major William Puckle to be settled as Chief at Masulipatam, in the room of Mr. Mohun, at an annual salary of 100*l.* The affairs in that factory to be managed by commission until the arrival of the Major, or of some other who shall be appointed. The Court resolve to send by this year's shipping a fit and able person with sufficient instructions

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and power to settle matters in the several factories of Masulipatam and the Bay, take the place of Second in Council at the Fort, and succeed Sir William Langhorne as Agent in January 1677, upon the return of the latter to England, and be given the same encouragement on becoming Agent as Major Puckle has now; and being fully satisfied as to the ability and faithfulness of Streynsham Master, he is chosen to fill that post and to succeed as Agent at the Fort, upon the departure of Sir William Langhorne, upon the terms abovesaid. (1¾ *pp.*)

SIR RICHARD FORD[1] TO SIR JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, SEPTEMBER 12, 1675 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom. Car.* II. 373, no. 115 i).

Enclosing proposals for rendering more useful the royal foundation for the maintenance and education of forty poor children in the mathematical arts and navigation. Those who shall be reported by the Trinity House to be sufficiently ripened to be put into the practice of navigation be thus disposed of: 1. One to be assigned to each of the commanders of the Navy to be his clerk and keep the journal of his navigation, receiving a midshipman's pay. 2. The master and pilot of each ship to be specially commanded to exercise them in the practice of navigation, and making drafts of lands and soundings of ports. 3. If there be more boys than can be thus disposed of, that the Royal African, East India, Turkey, Russia, and Eastland Companies be recommended to entertain them in such manner and with such salary as is proposed for His Majesty's own ships. 4. The boys who have made their first voyage to East India be sent the next voyage in the service of one of the other Companies and so successively, till they have seen the navigation of all parts of the world. . . .

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, SEPTEMBER 15, 1675 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 308).

Mr. Rolt stating that the Surat junks are hindered from coming to Gombroon by the Portuguese denying them passes so that the customs of that port are lost; and it being proposed that in this juncture of affairs it may be convenient to employ two or three two-decked ships upon freight between Surat and Gombroon; the Surat Committee are desired to consider and report how many ships should be entertained for this service, and what fitting rules should be given to the factors

[1] Lord Mayor, 1670–1, one of the Commissioners for the Treaty Marine.

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touching the natives' goods to be laden in the said ships. The Governor to be empowered to accept all bills of exchange drawn on the Company for account of coral and copper ordered to be bought at Leghorn and Hamburg. A report from the Committee for Buying Goods touching several quantities of cloth, lead, tin, and other merchandise to be sent to Bombay, Surat, and the other factories in India, is read, several amendments made in the same and it is then approved. A bill of exchange drawn by Agent Dacres, payable to Thomas Gray, is accepted. The petition of William Chuseman is referred for report. (2½ *pp.*)

WARRANT FROM TREASURER DANBY TO THE CUSTOMS CASHIER, SEPTEMBER 15, 1675 (*Public Record Office: Out Letters* (Customs) III, p. 25).

The sum of 37,100*l.* is to be paid to the East India Company out of the customs of East India goods imported by them after March 16 last as by the privy seal of July 27 last. You are hereby to allow them a discount of six and six months' interest hereon according to their charter.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, SEPTEMBER 17, 1675 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 311).

A report presented by the Shipping Committee is approved, and they are directed to treat and agree for the entertainment of two ships of about 300 tons each to be employed on freight between Surat, Bombay, and Persia for twelve months in India upon the best terms possible. The Treasury Committee to deliver the bulse of diamonds returned in the *Lancaster* and consigned to Hugh Noden to the Captain, Richard Goodlad, he paying permission and giving a receipt. Upon the request of Jeremy Sambrooke the referees nominated to determine matters in dispute between the Company and himself are allowed an extension of time until December 1. Joshua Proctor, late a soldier at Fort St. George, to be paid all wages due to him. The petitions of Thomas Woolters and Ann Wogen are referred for consideration and report; and the account of Captain William Stephens, late commander of the *Flying Eagle*, for report. Upon a report from the Shipping Committee order is given for two different masts to be prepared for the two new ships, and that in future no 'lengthened masts' are to be used in the ships entertained for the Indies. At the desire of Mrs. Munns, guardian of the children of the late Quarles Brown, the Treasury Committee

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are directed to examine what money has been paid by the Company to Dunkin of the estate belonging to the said Quarles Brown. Resolved that the Company's pepper be rated as follows: that from Malabar and Jambi at 8½*d.* per lb., from Biliapatam and Quilon at 8*d.*, 'the pepper out of time' at 8*d.*, and the saltpetre at 55*s.* per cwt. The Husband to deliver the 700 tons of saltpetre sold on March 9, 1675, to the Master of the King's Ordnance at 53*s.* per cwt. to Sir Thomas Chicheley (the Master) or to whom he shall appoint. The several warehousekeepers are ordered to send in from time to time a written account of goods found wanting in the invoices sent from India, that these may be charged to the account of the factory concerned.[1] (*2 pp.*)

SIR JOSEPH WILLIAMSON TO SIR GEORGE DOWNING, WHITEHALL, SEPTEMBER 17, 1675 (*Public Record Office: S.P.* 84, vol. 199, f. 155).

He has formerly spoken to Sir George of the two difficulties raised by M. van Beuninghen upon the interpretation and practice of the late general Treaty Marine; the one as to the point of trade from enemy's port to enemy's port; the other relating to the matter of revision of sentences. The Dutch ambassador still puts off both, so that the King thought fit, upon Sir William Temple taking leave upon his last return to the Hague, to place these two points under his care. The enclosed extract shows what Sir William has done hitherto and the state to which they are now brought. But His Majesty, before concluding anything about either, desires to have the opinion of the late commissioners, Downing's colleagues, and accordingly has commanded Sir Joseph to transmit them to Downing that he and the said commissioners may consider and report their opinions to the King, as soon as possible. Sir Joseph encloses a copy of the act of declaration upon that point of trade from enemy's port to enemy's port 'as we on our part are willing to give it', to which Downing will find what limitations and restrictions the Pensioner insists on putting, and upon which His Majesty particularly desires the opinion and judgement of Downing as to the consequences of such limitations. (1¾ *pp.*)

ACT OF DECLARATION [*undated*] (*Ibid.*, f. 153).

We do declare that the true intent and meaning of the said articles is and ought to be, that the ships and vessels belonging to the subjects of the one party may and might from the conclusion of the said articles

[1] Among the warrants is one for 250*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.* 'made paid in cash'.

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not only pass, trade, and traffic from one neutral port or place to another neutral place, or from one neutral place to a place in enmity with the other party, or from a place in enmity to a neutral place, but likewise from one port or place in enmity to another port or place in enmity with the other party whether such places belong to the same prince or State, or to several princes or states with whom the other party is at war. And this we declare to be the true and genuine sense and meaning of the said articles according to which our intention is and hath ever been, that the said articles should be on all occasions observed and executed on the part of Us and Our subjects. (¾ *p.*)

THE DECLARATION OF THE STATES CONCERNING FREE TRADE FROM PORT TO PORT IN AN ENEMY'S COUNTRY [*undated*] (*Public Record Office: S.P.* 84, vol. 199, f. 186).

'Nous déclarons que le vrai sens et intention des dites articles est et doit estre, que les navires et vaisseaux appartenants aux sujets d'une des parties peuvent et pouvoient dès la conclusion des dites articles, non seulement passer, traffiquer, et négotier d'un port ou place neutre à un autre port ou place neutre, ou d'une place neutre à une place ennemie de l'autre partie, ou d'une place ennemie à une place neutre, mais aussi d'un port ou place ennemie à un autre port ou place ennemie de l'autre partie, soit que telles places appartiennent au mesme prince ou estat, ou à divers princes ou estats avec lesquels l'autre partie est en guerre. Et nous déclarons que ceci est le vrai et naif sens et intention des dites articles selon lequel nous entendons que les dites articles soient observés et exécutés en toutes occasions de notre part et celles de nos sujets. Sans que toutefois l'interpretation de cet article pourra estre alleguée, de part et d'autre pour des affaires qui sont arrivées devant la conclusion de la dernière paix du mois de Février de l'an 1674.' (1¼ *pp.*)

THE COMPANY TO EPHRAIM SKINNER AND COMPANY [AT LEGHORN], SEPTEMBER 17, 1675 (*Letter Book*, vol. v, p. 196).

Acknowledge the receipt of several letters from them, and have accepted the bills drawn on them. Note what coral they have bought, and expect them to comply fully with their former orders. Wonder that they do not mention the names of those from whom they bought the coral nor advise in what ships it is to be laden. Desire them to forward the enclosed packet to Consul Nightingale. (¼ *p.*)

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THE COMPANY TO MESSRS. BANKS [AT HAMBURG], SEPTEMBER 17, 1675 (*Ibid.*, p. 197).

Acknowledge the receipt of several letters from them, and note what copper they have ready, and that it has been laden in the *Neptune*, William Offten. They are now informed that 299 plates have arrived in another ship whose name they do not know as yet. (¼ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO CONSUL NIGHTINGALE [AT ALEPPO], SEPTEMBER 17, 1675 (*Ibid.*, p. 197).

Acknowledge his letter of June 3 from Aleppo, and the two packets enclosed from Persia and India. Thank him for his continued care and desire him to forward the enclosed to their Chief and Factors in Persia by the first opportunity. (¼ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO ROBERT LANG [AT MARSEILLES], SEPTEMBER 20, 1675 (*Ibid.*, p. 197).

Enclose a packet for Consul Nightingale at Aleppo, and desire him to forward it by the first vessel that leaves for that place. (¼ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO CONSUL NIGHTINGALE [AT ALEPPO], SEPTEMBER 20, 1675 (*Ibid.*, p. 197).

Their last letter dated the 17th inst. they sent via Leghorne with a packet enclosed for Persia. If he received and has dispatched it he may keep this and send it by the first opportunity, but not by an express alone. (¼ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, SEPTEMBER 20, 1675 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 314).

Dr. William Aglionby is admitted to the freedom by redemption. A report touching the account of the late John Niclaes is read certifying that he is debited 200*l.* for 500 pagodas for his debt to Sir Thomas Chamber which debt Sir Thomas in the late award assigned to the Company, the bond being in Mr. Jerzey's hands, which the executrix of Niclaes alleges is satisfied by his inventory amounting to 593 pagodas, which sum came to Jerzey's hands. Hereupon order is given for the report to be referred back to the Committees who drew it up, for them

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to confer with Sir Thomas, and with the advice of Moses, report what they think should be done in the matter. Mr. Morden to ascertain and report upon what account Mr. Lambton was allowed to go to Surat and how long he was to reside there. (¾ *p.*)

A GENERAL COURT OF SALES, SEPTEMBER 21, 1675 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 315).

Sale of cotton yarn, Biliapatam, Jambi, and Malabar pepper, light, white pepper, and dust of pepper, Carmania wool, coffee, duppers of tincal, Lahore and Sarkhej indigo, dust, shirts and skins of indigo, benzoin, aloes socatrina, olibanum, sal-ammoniac, sugar candy, green ginger, tamarinds, shell-lac, seed-lac, saltpetre, cowries, red earth, sappon wood, buffalo hides, brown and blue longcloth, brown bettellees, salampores, percallaes, morees, ginghams brown and coloured, diaper, sannoes, humhums, cassaes, adathaies, tapseils, brown and blue pautkaes, sovaguzzees, brawles, niccanees, chintz, Serunge (Sironj) chintz, large and small quilts, Camboja clouts, Guinea stuffs, seriaes, dungarees, derebauds, byrampauts, blue and brown baftas, broad and narrow baftas, taffetas, raw taffetas, Bengal silk, floret and China silk, Tonquin silks, baas, loas flowered, loas blacks, peelongs, chewes, hockniorlua, thea mingwings, luawha, peniascoes, peniascoes striped. With prices and names of purchasers. (27½ *pp.*)

COMMISSIONERS FOR THE TREATY MARINE TO SIR JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, SEPTEMBER 24, 1675 (*Public Record Office: S.P.* 84, vol. 199, f. 161).

In obedience to His Majesty's command signified to them by Sir Joseph's letter of the 17th inst. they humbly offer the following: First, as to the point of trading from enemy's port to enemy's port: this matter was in debate and under consideration amongst them at the penning and framing the late Treaty Marine with the Commissioners of the United Provinces, and they think that the first, fifth, sixth, and seventh articles do fully include and provide for this, and give liberty of trading from one port of an enemy to another port of the same or another enemy, as freely as from the port of an enemy to the port of a friend. As to the declaration concerning it (copy whereof they received with Sir Joseph's letter) they think that it directly and fully agrees with the true sense and meaning of the said articles. But as to the expedient offered by Sir William Temple, they have read and considered it but do not understand it; nor the reason of making different

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periods of time from whence to begin the releases on both sides, nor why the Dutch should have the benefit of a further retrospect than the King's subjects, nor what may be the evil consequences of this. Secondly: As to the revision of sentences, they say that the twelfth article of the said treaty is very full and very advantageous to His Majesty's subjects, and if more is therein agreed to than is according to the usual course of proceedings in the United Provinces, it is not therefore to be left out, but, on the contrary to be the more valued. As to the expedient proposed by Sir William Temple; they think it is not only 'quitting the force and benefitte of the said article', which is ratified by the States-General, and leaving His Majesty's subjects again by consent to the delays and vexations of their ordinary way of revisions, but is an expedient of such a nature that if the King's subjects were to be under such revisions it were better for them to have them without than with this expedient; for what it lessens of the charge of these revisions is only by lessening the number of judges, for with more judges there may probably be more hopes of obtaining a right sentence than from a fewer number. All which they humbly submit to His Majesty's consideration. *Signed*, G. Downing, William Thomson, Richard Ford, John Joliffe, John Buckworth. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, SEPTEMBER 29, 1675 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 343).

Richard Mounteney, Junior, is admitted to the freedom by patrimony. The Shipping Committee to consider and report whether the *Scipio Africanus* offered by Sir John Lethieulier and others, and the new ship tendered by Captain William Moorcock are fit for the Company's employment. Two bills of exchange are accepted by the Governor, one drawn by the Chief and Council in the Bay payable to Nanning Kloeke, the other drawn by Agent Dacres payable to Captain Hopefor Bendal. The Treasury Committee to provide such proportion of gold and silver in town or beyond the seas as they judge meet for the Company's service. Captain Mariner, commander of the *Formosa Frigate*, to be allowed to ship wine and other liquors not exceeding four tons. All commanders and mariners in the Company's ships to be permitted to carry out double the quantity of tonnage they are usually allowed to bring home from the Indies, if they have the Company's order. The accounts of Stephen Perfect, the late John Hill, and the late John Martin to be reported. A report concerning the new ship

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(Mr. Canham's) of 340 tons, to be commanded by John Bowers, is read and approved, and order given for the abilities and fitness of Bowers to be ascertained and reported. Complaints of miscarriages in the officers and porters in the Pepper warehouse to be examined and reported. The request of Mr. Fisher Dilks to be freed of certain goods he bought by mistake at the last sale is granted. (*2 pp.*)

SIR WILLIAM TEMPLE TO SIR JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, THE HAGUE, SEPTEMBER 29, 1675 (*Public Record Office: S.P.* 84, vol. 199, f. 157).

. . . . . .

He expects to hear from Sir Joseph the resolutions of His Majesty either upon the particulars of the Marine Treaty articles or the more general affairs of the mediation. He has, during this session of the States of Holland, so prepared the way that he looks upon himself as already assured of this province passing the declaration upon liberty of traffic from enemy's to enemy's ports in the words Sir Joseph was pleased to put into his hands, and likewise in consenting that matters of revision shall pass by seven judges instead of fifteen, of which three of the first instance and four revisors, and that of the three there shall be two who were for the sentence and one who was against it, in case there was a difference amongst them. Which is as far as he can think of providing for the ease and justice of those interested. But in all this he takes no steps with the States till he receives from Sir Joseph the commands of the King upon the several heads. (*1½ pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 1, 1675 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 345).

Mr. Otgher complaining that two bales of silk he bought are rotten, these are to be examined and such allowance made to him as is thought just. A bill of exchange drawn by the President and Council at Bombay, payable to Captain John Stafford, is accepted. Moses to be paid 100*l.* upon account of disbursements for law charges. Calicoes which have been paid for to be delivered to Richard Edmondson, or to whom he shall appoint without payment of the money mentioned in the contract for the ten per cent. Moses to move in Chancery for some amendments to be made in the Company's answer to Mrs. Munn's bill of complaint, the Treasury Committee to examine the said answer and make what amendments in it they think fit. The Shipping Committee to consider the desires of the owners of ships lately made to the Court touching

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the number of guns they carried in the last voyage, and report whether fewer may be taken and what their dimensions should be. The relations of Mr. Sterling to be informed what effects of his came into the Company's hands and to whom they were paid. The report of the Shipping Committee touching alterations made in charterparties for this year's ships is read and approved, and order given for it to be printed. The Committee propose that the Agent, Council, and factors at the Fort and at Masulipatam may in the next general letter be enjoined not to accept of any commissions of gold, silver, or bullion, but what goes in register, nor permit any gold to be coined but what also goes in the like register. A report from the Treasury Committee touching an over-payment of 52*l.* made by John Langham and claimed by Mr. Richardson is also read and approved. Mr. Ogilby to be given 5*l.* in gold for his first volume of 'Brittania'[1] presented to the Court. (*2 pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 1, 1675 [AFTERNOON] (*Ibid.*, p. 347).

The Bantam Committee to hear the proposals of Mr. Lucas touching the *Zante Frigate*, and tell him of the advices the Company have received concerning her. A clause in a report from the Coast and Bay Committee with reference to the factors at Bantam and the South Seas is read, advising that an able person should be sent as Agent to Bantam in the room of Mr. Dacres. The Court, after long debate, puts it to the vote as to whether any such person should be sent by this year's shipping, and the answer is in the negative. (¾ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO MESSRS. BANKS [AT HAMBURG], OCTOBER 1, 1675 (*Letter Book*, vol. v, p. 197).

Have received their letter of the 21st inst. with the bill of lading and invoice of copper, also their account. Observe they charge 2 per cent provision in the invoice, which the Company think is too much, as the commission was for a large parcel, so expect them to credit ½ per cent. Their bills shall be duly honoured. Offlen and Rump have arrived at Harwich. 'God send them, Jansen and Atkinson safe to us.' If copper falls they are to advise. (¼ *p.*)

SIR WILLIAM TEMPLE TO SIR JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, THE HAGUE, OCTOBER 4, 1675 (*Public Record Office: S.P.* 84, vol. 199, f. 162).

Acknowledges Sir Joseph's letter of the 17th ult. He does not know

[1] Britannia Depicta.

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what speculations may be raised upon the unnecessary caution of the Pensioner in desiring the limitation mentioned, but when he proposed it Sir William could only imagine that the fear of being engaged in any disputes with the King, which they could not as yet foresee, was the cause of it, as of our caution, because of the fear of something covered, and of disadvantage designed by it to us, which yet cannot be seen. For his own part he would have been satisfied with the knowledge that no case could happen before the late war and while we were both at peace with all our neighbours to make any difficulty about this article. The delay does not touch them so much as us, because some of our merchants want redress for what they have suffered, and others are in danger while it lies undetermined, neither of which can apply to any of theirs. This he supposes was well known to Van Beuninghen when he so contentedly let it lie so long upon his hands. The other point, of the revision, has the same difference to us and to them, which may be a motive to see this whole matter dispatched as soon as His Majesty's satisfaction with it can be obtained. (2¼ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 6, 1675 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 348).

At the request of the guardians of the children of Mr. Cranmer the Treasury Committee are directed to state the account of the late Robert Cranmer, senior merchant, and of his son as to the adventure they had in the General Joint Stock, what dividends have been paid upon the same and to whom. On hearing that the *Hope* of Hamburg, Andrew Rump, master, in which was laden a parcel of copper plates for the Company has been seized by a pretended caper off Orford Ness, but having cleared herself is now at Harwich, the Court order the Committee for Buying Goods to direct the unlading of the said copper at Harwich and give order for it to be brought to London. Mrs. Friswith Field to be paid 30*l.* upon account of the salary due to her husband. Allowance to be made to Messrs. Blackmore, Alford, and Edmondson for short measure in taffetas bought at the last sale. Mr. Brerewood to be let off his contract for baftas he bought by mistake. Justus Otgher to be allowed 20*s.* for damage done to a bale of raw silk bought by Mr. Woolley for his account. Mrs. Jane Cole with her three children and maid-servant to be permitted to take passages in one of the Company's ships for the Bay to join her husband, who is the Company's dyer, she to pay for her children, but the Company for herself and maid.

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Ordered that all allowances on damaged calicoes under 40*s.* value hitherto made by Sambrooke are in future to be given by direction of the Committees for the warehouse. Captain James Mariner to be paid primage and average at the rate of 160 tons burden for the *Formosa Frigate*, and 20*l.* for fresh provisions, and 100 pieces of eight to be laden in her. The Shipping Committee to report what permission should be granted to the officers and sailors in the *Formosa* for carrying out provisions after the Company's goods are put aboard; they are also desired to examine the petition of Mary Coniers, whose husband served in the *President*, was taken prisoner by the Dutch, and in his return for England in the *Lancaster* died by the way, and make her the same allowance as has been given to others in a like case. The Governor to write to Messrs. Skinner and Company at Leghorn and direct them to send what coral they have bought by the first English ship or ships available. The several augmentations to salaries made by the Court on August 13 last to the officers in the Accountant's and Auditor's Office to begin from last midsummer, and warrants to be made out accordingly. The Governor is desired to wait on the King and acquaint him with the present sent from the King of Bantam in the *Johanna* and ascertain whether His Majesty would like to receive it in specie, or the value in money. (2 *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 6, 1675 [AFTERNOON] (*Ibid.*, p. 350).

After consideration of the state of affairs at Bantam and in the South Seas, and of the Company's great concerns in that agency, the Court resolves to send a very able person in this year's shipping to be agent at Bantam in the room of Mr. Dacres, and Consul Benjamin Lannoy being nominated as fit and duly qualified both as to ability and faithfulness, the Court being satisfied, he is elected for that post at an annual salary of 300*l.* and 200*l.* a year gratuity. Captain William Limbery is appointed Second at Bantam at an annual salary of 100*l.* and 50*l.* a year gratuity for his encouragement. The Bantam Committee to consider and report on the present state of the Company's affairs in the several factories in the South Seas as to what is fit to be done for their regulating, also what is necessary to be written for managing them in that Agency to the best advantage. After consideration of the several charges against Matthias Vincent,[1] Chief at Cassimbuzar, touching the

[1] See *The Diaries of Streynsham Master*, 1675–1680, vol. 1, pp. 143–55 (The Indian Records Series).

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death of Rugo Podar, concerning which 13,000 rupees have already been spent, and of the several letters and papers from Balasore, the Court order, that in the next general letters directions be given for an impartial examination to be had of that business. (¾ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 8, 1675 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 351).

The Court resolve that all those employed by the Company as President, Agent, or Chief of any factory or any who shall hereafter be elected to serve them in India shall be enjoined to take the oath administered to those admitted to the freedom. Mrs. Limbery to be allowed to ship in the *Formosa Frigate* for Bantam the several provisions mentioned in the note now read, free of freight. A purser to be entertained for the said ship, and certain Committees are desired to ascertain and report as to the qualifications of William Hodges and Benjamin Crockford, who petition for a purser's employment. The petitions of John Evans, Jane Cole, Margaret Brown, and John Peachman are referred for examination and report. Henry Nelthorp is admitted to the freedom by redemption. The account of Robert Hallywell to be examined and reported. Captain Goldsbrough presenting the dimensions of the new three-decked ship, which the owners of the *Antelope* propose to build for the Company, the Court approve. At the request of the Accountant-General for further assistance in his office, order is given for another clerk to be entertained, and for the abilities of several who have petitioned for employment, and of those now nominated, to be ascertained and reported. Examination and report to be made of the saltpetre bought by Mr. Dewy which he complains is in a bad condition and mixed with trash and stones. Captain Hide states that the late owners of the *President* hoping to buy that ship, which was taken in the fight off Pettapollee and carried into Holland, and asking that on her coming into the Thames she may be employed instead of the new three-decked vessel they had been encouraged to build for the Company's service, he is told that if she arrives seasonably and there is occasion for her she shall be entertained. The Committees for the Treasury are directed to take their seats at the end of the table, the place appointed for those having the management of the Treasury, and are told that a fine of 12*d.* a time, to be paid to the poor-box, is to be levied on any of them found sitting in any other part of the room. (¾ *p.*)

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A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 13, 1675 (*Ibid.*, p. 353).

The Governor states that he has written to Mr. Prescot not to bring the copper till further order and the Court approve. Mr. Papillon reports that after examination of those petitioning for employment in the Accountant's Office and putting them to the ballot, the votes for Benjamin Howe and Robert Woodward were equal, both being found fit for the service; whereupon the Court elect Woodward to be clerk assistant in the said Office at an annual salary of 50*l.* to begin from last Michaelmas. Benjamin De Lannoy is informed by the Governor that because of his great abilities and experience in merchants' affairs he has been elected Agent for the Company at Bantam at an annual salary of 300*l.* with 200*l.* a year gratuity. Lannoy thankfully accepts the post and declares he will do his best to serve the Company with diligence and faithfulness. He asks to be admitted to the freedom, which is consented to, gratis, and accordingly he takes the oath. Robert Bodington is admitted by redemption. Streynsham Master coming into Court is told that because of his long and faithful service in India he has been elected Second at Fort St. George, and to succeed as Agent at the departure of Sir William Langhorne, at an annual salary of 300*l.* to begin at his arrival on the Coast. He accepts the post thankfully, says he will endeavour to discharge the trust committed to him with diligence and faithfulness, and desires to be made free of the Company, but offers some objections to the oath, these, however, are over-ruled and he is admitted to the freedom gratis. William Hodges, of whose abilities a satisfactory account has been received, is chosen purser of the *Formosa Frigate*. Allowance to be made to Thomas Winter for damaged coffee; and examination and report to be made of some damaged pepper returned in the *Expectation*. The account of Richard Smithson to be reported. Mrs. Gaich to be permitted to ship in the *Formosa Frigate* a case of wine free of freight, and the officers and seamen in that vessel to have licence to carry out such goods and necessaries as the Shipping Committee think fit. Edward Adams to be allowed for some broad baftas wanting in a lot he bought at the last sale; and Mr. Day complaining that in a case of white silks he bought at the last sale two-thirds were another sort of goods and much worse than the sample, certain Committees are desired to examine the said silks and report what they think should be done. The petition of William Hutchinson to be reported. Richard Haynes to be paid two months' wages and given a gratuity of 5*l.* A report is read from the Shipping Committee touching

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four persons who went out in the *Lancaster* and were left in India by Captain Goodlad, and the Court order that in the next general letters to the Coast and Bay directions be given for them to be sent home; and that the said Committee ascertain the carriage and demeanour of Goodlad in his last voyage, and of the rest of the commanders, and report whether there are any unfit to be continued in the service. (*2½ pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 15, 1675 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix p. 355).

The Treasury Committee to examine the demands of Alderman Backwell and other late Farmers of the Customs mentioned in an account now delivered in Court and report. Agent de Lannoy and Streynsham Master, lately chosen to serve the Company, are desired to attend the meetings of the Court to hear their sense and debates in the Company's affairs, until their departure for India. The Shipping Committee report that Mr. Bovery and other owners of the *Scipio Africanus* are willing to let her to the Company on the same terms as other vessels on her return to England; to this the Court agree, if she is found fit and a master presented to the Company's liking. Certain Committees to consider the desires of William Walker touching part of the salary of Samuel Griffith assigned to be paid to his mother, and report their opinion. Mrs. Ann Litleton to be permitted to take passage with her maid-servant in one of the Company's ships for the Bay, she to pay for their passage. Directions to be given in the next general letters to the Fort for allowance of the salary of warehousekeeper to John Bridger during the time he officiated in that capacity, viz. from the departure of Agent Foxcroft from India until the arrival of the Company's letter, dated September 13, 1672. A report from the Committee for Buying Goods touching a cargo to be sent by the next ships for Persia is read and approved, and order given for the goods to be provided. The owners of the *Berkeley Castle* to be paid in full for her freight. A parcel of musk returned in the *Lancaster* for the Company's account to be delivered to George Papillon, Keeper of the Blue Warehouse. An abatement of the stated damage is ordered to be made on several quantities of prohibited goods returned this year in the Company's shipping as private trade. A report is read of several informations against Samuel Sambrooke, Junior, and the Court, after serious consideration of this and of their order of July 14 last discharging him of his employment, order Samuel Sambrooke, Senior, to forbear em-

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ploying his said son in any of the Company's affairs. The Court on consideration of the weight of business that lies on the Keeper of the Calico Warehouse by the increase of goods coming yearly from Surat, the Coast and Bay, and the difficulty in keeping the accounts and taking a balance as it is now managed, order the Committee for Sambrooke's accounts to meet and consider of a way to manage the business of that warehouse with most advantage to the Company and satisfaction to the buyers, and report, without naming any one to officiate in the matter. The Lawsuits Committee to direct Moses to draw up an answer to Dunkin's bill of complaint exhibited in Chancery against the Company. The Court, being told that Captain Goodlad and his purser, Arnold Brown, keep from Lawrence Sawcer, steward's mate in the *Lancaster*, all his writings and papers in which are noted several of their actions to the Company's prejudice, and have also stopped his wages, give order for the matter to be referred to the Committee for Private Trade who are to send for the said parties and after examination report to the Court. The complaints of Mr. Jenks, that some sovaguzzees he bought are narrower and shorter than the sample, are referred for examination and report, also the desires of Mr. Heap about some bettellees he bought at the last sale. (2¾ *pp.*)

THE COMPANY TO EPHRAIM SKINNER AND COMPANY [AT LEGHORN], OCTOBER 15, 1675 (*Letter Book*, vol. v, p. 197).

Acknowledge the receipt of several letters from them and desire them to lade the coral at the first opportunity in some good English-built ship bound for London, or in two or three, and so divide the coral. Will continue to honour their bills as they become due. (¼ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 20, 1675 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 358).

Captain James Mariner, commander of the *Formosa Frigate*, taking exception to a clause in the bond he is to give the Company concerning the stowage of goods in certain parts of his ship, he is told that if the goods are laden by order of the Committees, or in any port in the Indies by direction of the Company's Agent or chief factors, no advantage shall be taken against him upon that clause. James Burkin is accepted as security in 1,000*l.* for William Hodges, purser in the *Formosa Frigate*. The sum of 26*l.* to be given to Richard Ward, one of the

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King's Searchers at Gravesend, for distribution amongst the rest of the Customhouse officers there for their trouble in clearing the ships that went for India last year. Order is given for all three-decked ships in the Company's service to carry thirty-six guns each, and all two-decked ships thirty guns each; all to be of the size formerly appointed. The owners of the *Scipio Africanus* having presented Edward Cook to go as commander in that vessel, and he being found duly qualified, the Court approve. The Treasury Committee to consider the account brought into Court concerning Mr. Cranmer and his son's adventure and dividends, and whether it is fit to deliver these to the guardians of Cranmer's children as is desired. Black and white pepper very much damaged returned in the *Expectation* to be delivered to her owners. The petition of Captain Robert Martin is referred to the Committee for Private Trade to do as is usual in the like case. Robert Woodward, clerk assistant in the Accountant's Office, takes his oath for faithful discharge of his duties. A letter from Michael Prescot is read, advising that the copper brought in the *Hope* of Hamburg is landed at Harwich, put into a warehouse and the duty paid; the Governor is desired to ask Mr. Secretary Williamson whether the Company may have it brought to London, and give order accordingly. (*2 pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 22, 1675 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 360).

Certain Committees to ascertain and report concerning the security proposed by William Hodges, purser in the *Formosa Frigate*, viz. Thomas Hodges, joiner, and William Tyndal, a London draper. The owners of the *Expectation* to be paid 2,000*l.* in part of her freight. Richard Hutchinson to be added to the Committees appointed to consider and report on the bill of exchange drawn by the Chief and Council in the Bay payable to William Warren. The account for allowance on damaged goods from Benjamin Shute is referred for examination; also the demands of Mr. Depremont, Mr. Heap, and William Broughton for allowance on piece-goods. The sum of 612*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.* to be paid to William Chiffinch[1] for the King's use, being the proceed of 100 bahars of black pepper sent to His Majesty as a present from the King of Bantam. George Day to be allowed 29*l.* on 160 pieces of taffetas found to be of an inferior sort to the sample. The accounts of Robert Llewellin, late factor at Bantam, and of Henry Chowne to be examined and reported.

[1] Page to Charles II in 1661. See note in 1660–3 volume, p. 114.

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The owners of the *Expectation* offering her for further service, Captain Prowd is directed to take a survey of her. The petitions of John Richardson and Morgan Harris are referred for report. Mrs. Griffith, mother of Samuel Griffith, factor at Tywan, to be given 10*l.* from her son's salary. Edward Adams to be allowed for baftas wanting in a lot he bought at the last sale, and also to be allowed 5*l.* for profit on them, or be given his freedom instead. The owners of the *Persia Merchant* and of the *Scipio Africanus* to be permitted to send out by the next years' ships beef or pork for their said vessels free of freight. The examination of Captain Richard Goodlad taken by the Shipping Committee is read, and referred for consideration to next Wednesday. (1½ *pp.*)

THE COMPANY TO EPHRAIM SKINNER AND COMPANY AT HAMBURG, OCTOBER 22, 1675 (*Letter Book*, vol. v, p. 198).

The time of the Company's shipping drawing near they desire that the coral may be dispatched as soon as possible in some good English-built ship or ships as already advised. (¼ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 27, 1675 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 362).

The petition of Matthew Allison is referred for report. Cochineal to be provided and sent in the *Formosa Frigate* to Tonquin. The following are admitted to the freedom: George Baron and Edward Adams by redemption and Sir Joseph Sheldon, Lord Mayor elect, to whom it is to be given gratis, and in case he cannot attend the Court this afternoon, then five or six of the Committees are to go to His Lordship's house to administer the oath to him. The sum of 8*l.* 12*s.* to be paid to Cornelius Morphey. William Tyndal and Thomas Hodges are approved of as security in 1,000*l.* for William Hodges, purser in the *Formosa Frigate*. It appearing from the examination of Captain Richard Goodlad, commander of the *Lancaster*, that besides several misdemeanours by him confessed in leaving four men in India and speaking opprobriously and disgracefully during the last voyage of the Committees, he had taken ashore two bales of raw silk without paying duty, and engaged two blacks under English names, and two passengers in lieu of his ship's company at his departure from Fort St. George, contrary to his covenants, order is given for the said captain to be discharged from the Company's employment for the ensuing year. Bridget Tutchin, widow

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of the late Samuel Tutchin, chaplain at the Fort, petitioning for relief, she having gone out to her husband and found him dead, so returned and is in great poverty, is given a gratuity of 15*l.* Payment to be made to John Hawkins. Directions to be given for bringing over the gold bought at Amsterdam by the best and safest conveyance possible. The treasurer of Christ's Hospital reporting that Captain Mariner has been treated with to take Benjamin Waters and John Harrison, two youths brought up at the King's charge 'in learning the mathematicks', for whom the captain is to be paid 30*l.* each and 5*l.* each to buy instruments and books, the Court direct that Captain Mariner be told to take special care in teaching the said youths the art of navigation so that His Majesty and this Court may receive an account of their proficiency in the same. (1½ *pp.*)

REASONS AGAINST THE EXPORTATION OF ANY ENGLISH OR IRISH WOOL, WITH A PROPOSAL FOR OTHER WAYS OF ADVANCING ITS PRICE OFFERED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, OCTOBER [22], 1675 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car.* II. 374, no. 153).

. . . Multitudes of poor in this kingdom are ready to starve for want of employment, and there are enough people in England to manufacture the wool of both kingdoms, therefore its great cheapness does not arise from its being more than can be manufactured here, but from want of a sufficient vent for it when manufactured. This arises from the great restraint on trade by the East India and Guinea Companies, they having monopolized the sole trade of above half the world, and utterly excluding all other subjects from trading to any places within their charters, though they neither do nor can export near so much of our woollen manufactures as would be, were there no such monopolies, and also from the intolerable impositions laid on English manufactures by the French king and others, and at home by the East India Company, who have laid 10*l.* on every piece of woollen cloth, 5*l.* on every cloth rash, 3*l.* on every woollen or worsted stuff, and 5*l.* on every piece of bayes sent by any but themselves to any part within their charter. If therefore the House would take care that all impositions laid on our woollen manufactures by any foreign power since 1660 be speedily taken off, and that the joint stocks of the East India and Guinea Companies be dissolved, and those trades put under the government of regulated companies, into which any subjects might be freely admitted and might send out as much of our woollen manufactures and to as

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many places as they should see fit, it is conceived that the price of wool would speedily rise, the poor be employed and maintained, the clothier grow rich, trade be much bettered, navigation increased, and the riches and stock of the whole kingdom much advanced. . . . (*Printed.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 3, 1675 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 364).

Consideration and report to be made of the following accounts: two depending between the Company, Mr. Woolly and Mr. Shute; John Langham's, and John White's. The desires of Mrs. Le Griel are referred for consideration, also a report touching the Calico Warehouse. The Coast and Bay Committee to consider whether it is necessary to send a chyrurgeon to the Fort, and if so to propose some one suitable for that post. Streynsham Master to be permitted to take out with him Nathaniel Whetham, who is to be entertained as a writer at 10*l.* a year and take his place after the writers already in India, he is also to attend the particular directions of Mr. Master; and order is given for a letter to be sent to the Agent and Council at the Fort to tell them that Mr. Master has leave to choose any one of the soldiers to wait upon him as a 'serving man'. The account of Mr. Cranmer and his son, drawn up by the Accountant-General, to be delivered to the guardians of Mr. Cranmer's children. The Governor and Sir John Banks to wait on the King, or the Duke of Monmouth, or the Lord Keeper about the affair now debated in Court. Edward Whiting is admitted to the freedom by service. A report from the Treasury Committee touching the account of the late Farmers of the Customs is referred back for further consideration. Payments to be made to Stephen Irish, Anthony Depremont, Mr. Richardson and Mr. Heape, in accordance with reports now read and approved. (1¼ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 4, 1675 (*Ibid.*, p. 365).

A report from the Committee for Accounts about the warehouses is read, and the following orders are given, viz. that all calicoes, wrought and raw silks are to be under the custody of the two head warehouse-keepers in Leadenhall, Gresham College, and the African House. Each keeper to have an assistant, but neither he nor his assistant to trade in any of the goods in their custody. [*Here follow rules to be observed by the warehousekeepers with regard to the entering of goods in a day or 'wast-book' upon their receipt or delivery, as to the keeping of a journal*

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and ledger, and comparing the goods received with the invoices of the different ships in which they are laden, etc. etc.] Resolved that the salary of the warehousekeeper at Leadenhall be referred for consideration to next Wednesday. Henry Rouse is elected chief warehousekeeper at Gresham College and the African House at an annual salary of 120*l.*, and John Richards to be his assistant at an annual salary of 70*l.* John Beard is elected to be assistant to the warehousekeeper at Leadenhall at an annual salary of 80*l.* A clerk-assistant to the Auditor to be elected at the next Court. Sir Joseph Sheldon[1] is admitted to the freedom gratis, and Samuel Lethieulier by redemption. A bill of exchange drawn by the Agent of Bantam payable to Ralph Cooke, Senior, is accepted by the Governor. A report of the account of William Moses is read, and order given for it to be paid in full, the several sums mentioned to be carried to the accounts of the persons with whom the suits are depending, and the remainder to profit and loss. A report from the Committee for Bantam and the South Sea factories is read and approved, it is to the following effect: that the Council of Bantam be composed of the Agent, Benjamin Delanoy, Captain William Limbrey, Second, with Hammond Gibbon, Albinus Willoughby, Abel Payne, Francis Bowyer, and Robert Marshal. In the Council of Tywan (Taiwan), Simon Delboe is to be Chief, Joseph Ward, Second, with William Ramsden, Edward Barwell, and Samuel Griffith, three to be a quorum. The following to be writers: Robert Meadows, Charles Sweeting, John Chappel, and John Robinson. At Tonquin Factory, Benjamin Sangar is to be Chief, and Thomas James, Second. Those at Bantam to be informed that the *Formosa*, commanded by Captain James Marriner, is to remain there and be employed for Tywan, 'the port of Piscadores being a barr'd place', and that, if she is found suitable for the place and trade, the Company will build another vessel if wanted. That goods to the value of 8,103*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* are laden in the *Formosa* and upon her arrival at Bantam she is to be speedily sent to the Island Formosa with goods proper for that place, the *Flying Eagle* or the *Advice* to accompany her. That strict orders be given to the factors at Tywan to endeavour to dispose of the Company's goods and especially to promote the sale of cloth, and direct those going to Japan to do so there, and endeavour to encourage people to come from Manilla to Tywan, and tell them they can obtain cloth, &c., cheaper from the Company than from others coming from Mexico. 'Memorys' for goods, with patterns of several

[1] See 1660–3 volume, p. 336.

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sorts to be sent home every year. That they endeavour to load one of the two ships with copper and what gold can be obtained, and send her direct to Surat through the Straits of Malacca. Care to be taken that the two ships are not 'stuffed up with private trade as hath been too much accustomed from your parts, which was the loss of our ship *Experiment*'. They find that the Agent, Mr. Gifford, and Mr. James 'have drove a greater trade with calicoes for Tonquin then the Company', therefore Gifford is to be sent home, and Benjamin Sangar is to be chief of Tonquin. The *Flying Eagle* and the *Advice* to be sent from Bantam to Tonquin, upon the arrival of the *Formosa*, with goods proper for that place. That as the Chinese are 'like to regain their country', those at Tywan to be instructed to try to obtain by the favour of Coxam,[1] King of that place, a free trade with China upon good terms. Benjamin Delanoy, Agent for Bantam, will embark in one of the next ships. It is intended to send this year about 2,500 tons of shipping to load at Bantam in which will be sent about 32,000*l.* in treasure; the *Mary* will also be sent with a cargo from the Coast. If Mr. Carpenter is still in the country decision about him will be given in their next. Upon examination of the crimes of Mr. English, it is found that his stay of the *Hannibal* at Jambi caused her loss, so think that he should be sent home. Complaints have been received from those at Surat and the Coast and from the Committees at home of very imperfect advices being sent from Bantam. Direct them to dispose of the cargo of the *Return*, intended for Japan, and yearly to dispatch ample advices concerning trade at Taiwan, the Company having been kept in ignorance of this ever since John Dacres has been Chief there, so they think he had better be sent home. Every year they are to remit books of the Company's shipping in those parts, also lists of factors and others there, and of those who have died, with their wills, and accounts of how their effects have been disposed of, and in particular to send news of the *Flying Eagle*. As it is intended to dispatch early next year a ship carrying goods for Taiwan and Tonquin, they are to get the *Formosa*, *Flying Eagle*, and *Advice* ready about April to accompany her. Advice is desired concerning a bale of extraordinary fine cloth which was sent out. Two writers to be sent to Tonquin; and Henry Baker, formerly belonging to the *Zante*, to be sent home. An award made by the arbitrators in the matter depending between the Company and Jeremy Sambrooke is read. (4¾ *pp.*)

[1] Koxinga. See 1664–7 volume, p. 63 n.

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A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 6, 1675 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 370).

The Treasury Committee to take up on loan such sums of money as the Company shall need at three or six months time. A report from the Committee to whom it was referred to consider the bill of exchange drawn by the Chief and Council at the Bay, payable to William Warren, is read, in it the Committee state they have read the award made by the arbitrators last December between the Company and the administratrix of the late John March (or Warren appearing on her behalf) and considered what has been offered by the Auditor on behalf of the Company, and they are of opinion that 900*l.* principal with interest since the time it was due should be paid to Warren (to whom the bill of exchange for 1,343*l.* os. 3*d.* is payable) upon account, deducting 14*l.* 5*s.* o*d.* for the stated damage formerly omitted, the remainder, 443*l.* os. 3*d.*, to remain in the Company's hands until the return of Major William Puckle his commission [*sic*] from the Bay, or of the Company's shipping, which may be in or about September, 1677. Upon receipt of this money Warren is to undertake that if it appears March is indebted to the Company by any new charge not discovered in the arbitration, he will repay it with interest at five per cent to the Company from the time it appeared to be due, but if no new charge appears, but a further part of the estate of the said March is paid into the Company's cash, then the latter are to pay Warren not only the said 443*l.* os. 3*d.* the remainder of the bill in their hands with interest at five per cent, but also all such sums as they shall have further received into their cash of the estate of the said March. The Court approve of the report and order a warrant to be made out to Warren accordingly. Payment to be made to the accounts of John Nayler and Robert Lewellin. The Committee for Accounts to instruct the warehousekeepers how to proceed in the management of their business, pursuant to the orders of this Court, also to consider and report what security should be given by them and their assistants for the faithful discharge of their trust. (1½ *pp.*)

THE COMPANY TO CAPTAIN JAMES MARINER, NOVEMBER 6, 1675 (*Letter Book*, vol. v, p. 206).

They have prepared and fitted the *Formosa* for a voyage to Bantam and appointed him her commander, and now direct that after receiving their letters to the Agent and Council at Bantam he is to take the first opportunity of sailing from the Downs and plying his voyage. On

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arriving at Bantam he is to deliver the said letters, and such goods as are laden aboard his ship for that place, and then follow the orders given to him by the Agent and Council for going to the Island of Formosa and elsewhere. Give the usual directions for the maintenance of religious observances and good order in his ship. He is to endeavour to get a quick dispatch from Bantam and any other place he shall go to and in his outward voyage to take special care to steer at least twenty leagues to the westward of the Madeiras so as to avoid any danger that may befall from Turkish pirates. (½ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 10, 1675 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 371).

A bill of exchange drawn by Michael Prescot on the Company, payable to Samuel Newton, is accepted by the Governor. Nicholas Charleton is admitted to the freedom by redemption. Complaints made by Mr. Jenks regarding certain piece-goods are referred for examination. The order given by the Governor to Captain Smith, commander of the *Navy Yacht*, to bring from Holland the gold bought at Amsterdam is approved. Money due to the accounts of Richard Smith, and Henry Chowne, deceased, to be paid; and Matthew Allison, a soldier who served in the *Sampson*, to be paid his wages and given a gratuity in consideration of his imprisonment at Colombo and present needs. Sixty soldiers to be entertained to serve in India, fifteen at the Fort and forty-five at Bombay, the Shipping Committee to provide them, and speak with Colonel Bake, or whomsoever they think fit, about procuring as many sober and industrious English or foreign artificers as can be obtained. The Committee for Private Trade in making up the accounts of the *Mary* and *Falcon* to give some allowance of freight for the extraordinary length and breadth of the calicoes returned in those ships, as was done with the last year's shipping; they are also desired to ascertain the present allowance of tonnage for calicoes, and consider what alteration should be made, as the owners of ships request a larger allowance, the length and breadth of calicoes having increased beyond what they used to be. The owners of the *Johanna* to be paid 2,000*l.* in part of her freight and demurrage. The petition of Augustine Cope is referred for report. A report touching the account of the late John Niclaes is read and approved, and order given for the sum of 194*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* due on the said account to be paid to those authorized to receive it. (1¾ *pp.*)

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PETITION OF DIVERS CLOTHIERS, MERCHANTS, SEAMEN AND SHOPKEEPERS ON BEHALF OF THEMSELVES AND MANY OTHERS TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, NOVEMBER 10, 1675[1] (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. cccxcii, p. 295).

Humbly sheweth, that the present East India Company have engrossed unto themselves the sole trade of the East Indies, China, Persia, Japan, the South Seas and all parts of Asia, Africa and America, from the Cape of Good Hope to the Straits of Magellan, which by computation is one-third part of the whole world, which trade they manage with one Joint Stock, utterly excluding all other His Majesty's subjects from trading into any of those many great, rich and populous kingdoms within their charter, though they themselves trade to a very small part of them. By reason of which restraint of trade and Joint Stock they prevent all new discoveries of trade in those parts, and so much hinder the vending and pull down the prices of our English manufactures, and put such high prices upon the commodities of East India and impose such unreasonable conditions upon all that are enforced to buy of them, and do deal so exceeding arbitrary with all seamen and others whom they employ, as well as all they buy of or sell to, and do send unto East India so much more silver and gold than they ought, as doth very much tend to the scarcity of coin, the decay of the navigation, the ruin of the trade, the debasing of the prices of the wool, and all the woollen manufacture, the impoverishing of all the makers thereof, and to the great poverty and decay not only of all cities, towns and boroughs of this kingdom, but of the whole kingdom itself. All which inconveniences, mischiefs and oppressions might be avoided and a trade far greater and more advantageous to the nation be driven, if the said Joint Stock were dissolved and the said restraint of trade taken off, and the trade to East India put under the government of a regulated company (such as the Turkey Company now is), as your petitioners are ready more at large to make appear.

Wherefore your petitioners do most humbly pray this Honorable House that the said Joint Stock may be dissolved and the said restraint of trade taken off, and that the trade to the East Indies may be put under the government of a regulated company (such as the Turkey Company now is), or such other as to the great wisdom of this Honorable House shall seem meet. And your petitioners shall pray, etc.

[1] *Ut supra*, p. 232.

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Annexed to the above petition is an order from the Committee, to whom it was referred, for the petitioners and the East India Company to attend them on November 17 at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and to notify the Company of this by delivering to them a true copy of the petition and of the order of the Committee. Also a list of questions concerning their trade to be put to the East India Company, with the Company's answers to the same, and a list of places to which the said Company trade. (29 *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 12, 1675 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 373).

Mr. Read's daughter to be permitted to go in one of the Company's ships to Balasore, she paying her passage. On hearing that there are some devices on foot to elude the order of August 13 last restraining the exportation of bullion to the Coast and Bay except by those who are freemen and adventurers in the Joint Stock, the Court desire the Committee of Accounts to read the affirmation to be made upon entry of any bullion for those parts, and consider what alterations and additions are necessary to be inserted to prevent such practices. The Shipping Committee to send for the commanders of vessels designed for the Coast and Bay, speak to them about their sailing up the Ganges, and, on reading the journal and advices of Captains Mariner and Gaich, report what instructions should be given about that navigation and how pilots may be provided to serve the Company. Information to be obtained as to the behaviour of Joseph Arnold during his employment in the Company's service in India and since his return home. Payment to be made to the account of the late Stephen Perfect. The sum of 1,000*l.* to be imprested to the owners of the *Falcon* and to the owners of the *Surat Merchant* in part of the freight and demurrage of those ships. The owners of the *Expectation* presenting Nathaniel Owen to be commander of that ship in the room of the late Captain Whittey, he is approved by the Court. John Collins and Nathaniel Whetham are accepted as security in 500*l.* for Nathaniel Whetham, writer. John Temple requesting that the difference between the Company and himself may be referred to arbitration, and naming two referees, the Court name two, and to these four, or to any three of them, the matter in dispute is to be submitted, and determined by the 1st of January next. Payment of imprest to be made to those owners of ships who have signed their charterparty. (1¼ *pp.*)

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ORDER OF COUNCIL, NOVEMBER 12, 1675 (*Public Record Office: Privy Council Register*, vol. 65, p. 35).

Upon reading this day at the Board the ensuing proposition for the better support of the children of His Majesty's new Royal Foundation in Christ's Hospital, established by his letters patents under the Great Seal of England, dated August 19, 1673, who now are and hereafter shall (by certificate from the Trinity House) be found qualified for the being initiated into the practice of the art of navigation, and bound out as apprentices for the same, viz.: That besides His Majesty's Royal letters of recommendation on behalf of the said children to the several principal companies and societies of merchants, by whose mediation with the masters of ships by them respectively employed a sufficient number of able masters may be provided for entertaining the said children as apprentices for seven years, His Majesty out of his further grace and bounty to his said foundation and for the better encouragement of the said masters who shall so take the children thereof as apprentices will allow to each of them the pay usually given by His Majesty to an ordinary seaman in his own service, being nineteen shillings per month, the same to continue for the first three years of the said children's apprenticeships, and to be paid by an advance of the first year's wages in hand, and the remainder at the end of each subsequent year, with condition that His Majesty shall have the refusal of the last year's service of each apprentice allowing wages for the same equal to the profit in wages which the said master could otherwise make of him in his own employment. That the number of children thus intended to be provided for by His Majesty (after the present year, wherein there are fifteen) is ten yearly and no more, the same being as many (as upon advising with Mr. Leake their present schoolmaster) each year will probably produce capable thereof. That the monies so to be allowed by His Majesty to the children upon their being put out as apprentices be, by the letters patents to be granted for the same, made payable every Christmas to the Treasurer of Christ's Hospital (the first payment to be made at Christmas next) and issued by warrants from the President and Governors of the said Hospital to the uses aforedirected. That as well the said monies as the sum already granted by His Majesty for the maintainance of the said children while they remain in the said Hospital may be paid to the Treasurer thereof in such manner as that the children may have the full benefit of these

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His Majesty's bounties without any diminution by fees or other charges. That the adjusting of all other circumstances requisite for the ascertaining this matter and putting the same in practice, to the answering His Majesty's gracious purpose of an effectual support to the well educating of the said children be referred to the Right Honourable the Lords of the Admiralty upon conference with the Officers of the Navy and Governors of the said Hospital. His Majesty in Council was graciously pleased to approve of the said proposals and ordered as well that the Right Honourable the Lord High Treasurer of England as the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty respectively do take care that the execution of the said proposals be forthwith effectually provided for, and from time to time duly observed, and that the principal officers and commissioners of the Navy, the Master Wardens and Assistants of the Trinity House, and the President, Treasurer, and Governors of Christ's Hospital do also in their respective places give strict compliance thereunto.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 15, 1675 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 375).

The petition [*ut supra*, p. 238] of several clothiers, merchants, seamen, and shopkeepers on behalf of themselves and others presented to the House of Commons complaining of the Company with an order of the House, dated November 10 [*sic* 9] is read, and the Court desire the Governor and as many of the Committees as conveniently can to attend the said Committee next Wednesday at 3 in the afternoon, and direct Moses to retain Counsel to appear on behalf of the Company. The King's letters patents granted to the Duke of Monmouth, and an information exhibited in the Exchequer against the Governor and Company touching the moiety of fines and forfeitures are also read, with the draft of an answer to the said information prepared by Moses, and the latter is told to advise with Counsel about it. Order is given that for all damaged cotton yarn returned to owners of ships that came from the Indies this year the Company is to be allowed the same price as was given at the last sale for yarn of a like quality undamaged, freight and charges being deducted. (¾ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 17, 1675 (*Ibid.*, p. 375).

The Committee for Bantam to hear from Mr. Lucas his proposals

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touching the *Zante Frigate*, and tell him of the advices the Company have received concerning that ship. George Cooke is admitted to the freedom by service, and Edward Ash and John Pettiward by patrimony. The Governor reports that he and Sir John Banks waited on the Duke of Monmouth about the letters patents granted by the King for the moiety of the fines and forfeitures taken by the Company, and what passed in discourse on that subject; and the Court direct that the matter be left to the Governor and Sir John Banks, with Moses and such other Counsel as they think fit, to confer with the Duke's Counsel on the subject, report their proceedings to the Court, and give directions for the Company's answer to the Attorney-General's information to be put in next Saturday. John Hickman's bill to be examined. Augustine Cope, whose son died in the Company's service, to be allowed 40*s*. The Company's seal to be affixed to their answer to Michael Dunkin's bill in Chancery. The petition of Martha Simpson, to be given passage with her son in one of the Company's ships to Fort St. George where her husband is a soldier, is referred, also the petition of Thomas Woolters. Money due to the account of John Martin to be paid. (1 *p*.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 19, 1675 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 376).

Daniel Coles is elected a clerk in the Auditor's office at an annual salary of 30*l*. The accounts of Thomas and Edmund Harris, deceased, who served at Bantam to be stated, and the account of Richard Mohun to be examined to ascertain how much of it may be paid to his wife for her subsistence. Upon a verbal report of Joseph Arnold's behaviour in India and since his return, order is given for him to remain in the service in the same quality and degree he was in before he came back to England. Richard Portman, who is elected to serve as a chaplain in India, to be given 20*l*. to supply him with fresh provisions and other necessaries. A representation from the owners of the *Berkeley Castle* is read, and referred to next Wednesday for consideration. ($\frac{3}{4}$ *p*.)

DECLARATION OF THE ENGLISH COMMISSIONERS UPON AN ARTICLE IN THE TREATY MARINE PROPOSED BY THE DEPUTIES OF THE STATES-GENERAL, NOVEMBER 23, 1675 (*Public Record Office: S.P.* 84, vol. 199, f. 240).

They acknowledge a letter received from Sir Joseph Williamson dated October 24 last enclosing a paper sent from Sir William Temple relating

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to trade from one enemy's port to another. With regard to the said paper they have but one objection, which is to the latter part of the last clause from the words 'l'interpretation de', these they think should be left out, for there were no words of retrospect in the last Treaty Marine [*ut supra*, p. 218]. But as they understand that the States-General dispute whether the former Treaty Marine warranted trading from one enemy's port to another, it would be of advantage to any one concerned in any case that may have happened before the conclusion of the late peace in February, 1674, if they could use this argument yielded by the States, that by virtue of the last Treaty Marine it is lawful to trade from one enemy's port to another. But if the States-General cannot be prevailed upon to omit this part of the last clause, the Commissioners do not think them of so much consequence as to stop the conclusion of this matter, for any parties concerned will only be debarred the pleading this interpretation and not from any right or equity they have upon the former Treaty Marine. *Signed* Tho. Culpeper, G. Downing, Will. Thomson, John Jollife, John Buckworth, Richard Ford. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 24, 1675 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 377).

At the request of Mary Wheak that the business depending between the Company and herself touching her brother the late Joseph Farley, may be settled by arbitration, four referees are named to determine the matter by February 21 next. Certain Committees to report whether the covenants and bonds of Jeremy Sambrooke may be given up as is desired. Bezaliel Sherman to be entertained as one of the Company's surgeons at Fort St. George, and be permitted to take passage for his wife and a maid-servant in the Company's shipping, on paying the cost. A survey of work to be done in the *Expectation* is approved. The petitions of Eliza Moore and Mary Serjeant are referred for examination. John Peachman, late gunner's mate at St. Helena, to be allowed 7*s.* a month for eleven months and twenty days, over and above what he has already received. A report from the Committee for Accounts touching the affirmation to be made upon entries of any bullion for the Coast and Bay is read and approved. The Court resolve that all freemen and adventurers shall be permitted to export to the Coast and Bay to the value of what their principal stock paid in amounts to and no more, provided it does not exceed 1,000*l.*, no adventurer to be allowed

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to export beyond this sum. No entry to be taken by South or the Cashier-General for export of any bullion by Mr. Da Costa without special leave. The account of Washborn Holland to be examined. The Lawsuits Committee to ascertain who are indebted to the Company on bonds, contracts, or otherwise, and take some effectual course to recover the same by actions or other means. The desires of several persons for leave to lade goods in the Company's ships for the Coast and Bay are referred to the Shipping Committee to consider, and report what they think should be granted. (*2¼ pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 24, 1675 [AFTERNOON] (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 379).

Payment of *4l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* to be made to the assignee of Thomas Harris. Sir William Hickman requests that his son may be employed in the Company's service in India and is told that no one is to be entertained this year, but if the said son is qualified to serve by next year he shall be considered. The petition of Margaret Brown is referred for report. Captain Smith, commander of the *Navy Yacht*, to be given a gratuity of *25l.* for bringing the Company's treasure from Amsterdam. The Company learning that the owners of some vessels have carried out less iron kentledge than the Company contracted for, the Coast and Bay Committee are desired to send for Mr. Bradley and others, ask to see their books in order to ascertain what kentledge has actually been received, and, if full satisfaction is not given, to appeal to a magistrate, or cause a bill to be preferred in Chancery to discover the amount; the Committee are also to consider how the Company may provide kentledge themselves for ships bound for Surat and Bantam, how this may be procured, and report. Captain Prowd and Mr. Faircliff are to ascertain where the kentledge is that came out of the *Johanna*, or any other of the ships lately come from India, take an exact weight of the same, and deliver an account of it to the Coast and Bay Committee. John Langham to be given an account of his debt to the Company and Moses to be directed to exhibit a bill in Chancery against Deliveer for money due on pepper bought for him by Mr. Plowman. The Treasury Committee to examine what stock was sent out last year to the Coast and Bay, what goods were advised for and their value; and consider and report what stock it is necessary to provide, both in goods and bullion, for this year's shipping for those parts, how to proportion it to each factory, and what has already been provided. (*2 pp.*)

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A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 26, 1675 (*Ibid.*, p. 382).

John Sewel is admitted to the freedom by service. The Treasury Committee report the want of about 40,000*l.* in silver to complete the quantity designed for the Coast and Bay ships, and are told to take care to provide this sum. Captain Robert Fisher, late commander of the *Berkeley Castle*, having made his submission to the Court, acknowledged his miscarriage in the breach of their orders, and informed them of some passages that may be to the Company's advantage, he is re-admitted to the service and to the command of the said ship. A report touching the navigation by the Company's ships of the Ganges, and providing pilots, is read and referred for further consideration. Consideration and report to be made concerning the demands of Mr. Ongley. Sir Nathaniel Herne and Company to be paid for damaged coffee. Sir James Oxinden and Dr. Edward Masters are accepted as security in 2,000*l.* for Streynsham Masters. The Court take into consideration the state of affairs at Bantam and the South Sea factories, and give order for an able person to be entertained and sent in this year's shipping for Bantam, in the place of Mr. Dacres, and allowed an annual salary of 200*l.* and 100*l.* gratuity. No question to be put touching any business depending in this Court after 12 o'clock. (¾ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, DECEMBER 1, 1675 (*Ibid.*, p. 383).

William Thomson is admitted to the freedom by patrimony and Thomas Langham by redemption. The owners of the *Mary* to be paid 1,645*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* in full of her freight. The covenants, securities, and bonds of Jeremy Sambrooke to be given up. All commanders of the Company's ships going this year to India to take out seabriefs from the Commissioners of the Customs, pursuant to the Treaty Marine, and show them to the Secretary before going to sea. Certain Committees to read the charge drawn up by the Auditor against Agent Foxcroft, and direct that a copy be given to him. The account of the *Phoenix* to be discharged of stated damages for piece-goods brought home for Thomas Woolters, chief mate in that ship, these to be charged to John Davies, a factor at the Fort, of whom they were bought, the Agent and Council there to see that this is done. Messrs. Earning, Cholmley, and others asking to be allowed to export a considerable amount of gold to Sir William Langhorne, the proceeds of certain diamonds sent to them by this year's ships, order is given for the said diamonds to be examined

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and their value ascertained, that the amount may be returned to Sir William; the Court at the same time order that consideration be had and report made as to what limitation is to be put to the trading by factors in diamonds for England. Ruth Harlow to be allowed to go in one of the Company's ships to the Fort, she paying for her passage. Morgan Lodge to be paid 7*l.*, drawn on the Company by Captain James Mariner, commander of the *Formosa*, the said sum to be placed to the Captain's account. Upon the petition of the owners of the *Lancaster*, and Captain Richard Goodlad acknowledging the offences for which he was dismissed, the Court readmit Goodlad into their service to command the *Lancaster* again. Captain Thomas Hall is approved of as commander of the *Loyal Merchant*. John Richardson's bill to be examined. At the request of William Bird the Court grant a certificate as to the usual time of their shipping going to and returning from the Coast of Coromandel, for satisfaction of the Court of Justice at Chester in a lawsuit depending there, the Treasury Committee to set the Company's seal to the said certificate. (1½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, DECEMBER 3, 1675 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 384).

Thomas Abney's complaint concerning the small allowance on damaged goods made to him is referred to the Committee for the Calico warehouse to settle as they think just; they are also to examine the complaint of Alderman Bathurst concerning goods he bought at the last sale, the right quantities not having been delivered. Anthony Earning and John Cholmley to be permitted to export 686 oz. and Sir Goddard Nelthorp 200 oz. of foreign gold for account of Sir William Langhorne on payment of one per cent for freight and permission. Arnold White, of whom a satisfactory character has been received, is elected Agent for Bantam at an annual salary of 200*l.* and 100*l.* gratuity. The Coast and Bay Committee stating that Sir Goddard Nelthorp paid four per cent permission for diamonds returned in the *Lancaster* for account of Sir William Langhorne, and that a request has been made for half this amount to be repaid to Sir Goddard, he being an adventurer, the said Committee are told to adjust and make report as to the sum to be paid. Mr. Jenks to be allowed for some goods bought by Mr. Heap. (1 *p.*)

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A COURT OF COMMITTEES, DECEMBER 3, 1675 [AFTERNOON] (*Ibid.*, p. 385).

Payment to be made to John White and Anthony Sargeant, in accordance with reports now read. The petition of Mark Mortimer and Mr. Matthews to be examined. Allowance to be made to Benjamin Throgood for goods damaged and found wanting in those he bought of the Company, and the goods missing to be put to the account of the warehousekeepers. A report from the Shipping Committee as to what wine and other necessaries may be exported in the Company's ships as private trade is read, and the Committee are told that a much greater quantity than what is mentioned may be exported, provided the vessels 'be preserved jocund for their going through the seas', and no goods taken out by private persons that may be a discouragement to the ships' officers and men. Arnold White is admitted to the freedom gratis, and Humphrey Edwin by service. James Houblon stating that Thomas Reade, a silk dyer well versed in dying all sorts of colours, wishes to serve the Company in the Bay, Houblon is told to ascertain his capabilities, and report to the Coast and Bay Committee who are empowered to entertain him. The said Committee are also desired to draw up instructions for Streynsham Master. Proposals presented by Master are read, and the Court resolve: That in the Company's books the pagoda shall be valued at 9*s.*, and the rupee at 2*s.* 3*d.*, the soldiers to be paid in fanams as usual. That if on Master's going to Masulipatam and the Bay he shall find the accounts obscure and not kept regularly, he shall enjoin the book-keepers to follow the methods used at Surat; and if he sees cause recommend those methods to the Agent and Council at the Fort. The books to be balanced yearly in March or April. That if any one of the Council by unfaithfulness or any other great misdemeanour becomes 'so obnoxious as that it is neither safe nor honourable for the Company's interest' for him to continue in their employment, the Agent and Council to be empowered to suspend him and send him home with an account of the crimes with which he is charged by the first opportunity. That the Agent and Council endeavour to obtain liberty from the King of Golconda to coin silver rupees and copper pice at the Fort for the better accommodation of trade there, and, if they consider this will be advantageous, then to endeavour to obtain the said liberty with as little charge as possible. As a distinction of titles to those employed in the Company's service is necessary, the following rules are to be

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observed: when apprentices have served their time they shall be styled writers, and writers having served their time shall be called factors, and factors having served their time shall be styled merchants, who when they have served their time shall be styled senior merchants. For the encouragement of apprentices, after serving five years they are to be given 10*l.* per annum for the last two years and then be entertained as writers for another year at a writer's salary, and, having served that year to be ranked as factors. All factors whether married or single serving the Company in the subordinate factories to be obliged to live together in one house, the married persons to be allowed for diet according to former rules, and if the Company's houses cannot conveniently take them all in, the Agent and Council are to give directions for their enlargement, which is to be done 'with all frugality'. The Chiefs and Councils at the Bay, and Masulipatam (when the last named factory is settled) to send particular advices of all the Company's affairs at their respective factories to this Court and to the Fort, that those at the latter place may return both to them and to the Court their opinions as to how far what they offer may be to the Company's advantage. Mr. Master on going to Masulipatam and the Bay to be allowed to take with him one or two of the factors (not those of Council), and a file of 'Musquetiers'. (2 *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, DECEMBER 8, 1675 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 389).

Christopher Letheulier, and Robert Bretton are admitted to the freedom by redemption, and Joseph Arnold by service. Mr. Letton to be permitted to export 50 oz. of gold, paying freight; he affirming on his oath as a freeman that it is for the account of Vincent Sayon, a writer at the Fort. John Jollife is granted like permission to export 100 oz. of foreign gold to the Coast for the account of Lady Dethick, an adventurer in this Stock, and John Cooke is given the like permission to export 350 oz. of gold for account of Sir William Langhorn, and 20 oz. for account of John Nicks. The complaint of Robert Woolley, that 100 pieces of longcloth are wanting in the number he bought at the last sale, is referred for examination to the Committee for the Coast and Bay, who finding this to be true give directions for delivery to him of the number wanting. A like complaint is made by the Governor; this is also referred to the said Committee, also similar complaints made by Mr. Preston and Mr. Wagstaff. Demands made by

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Mr. Ongley are referred for examination. The Shipping Committee to consider and report what alteration is fit to be made in the tares of goods. The petition of Martha Whistler whose husband is armourer at Bombay is read, in it she desires to take her passage in one of the Company's vessels, and the Court direct that it be ascertained if by any former order the wives of soldiers were transported at the Company's charge. Order is given for 10*l.* to be spent in buying books mentioned in a list given by Richard Portman, chaplain, now going to the Coast; these to be approved by the Deputy-Governor, and added to the Company's library at the Fort. Payment to be made to a bricklayer and to John Richardson, printer. The accounts of Thomas Godwin and Francis Manberry, lately belonging to the *Advice Pink*, to be reported, also those of Henry Twyne, late master of the *Diligence*, and of John Edwards, silk-dyer. Captain James Bonnel to be allowed to ship in the *Eagle* for himself and the ship's company 18 barrels of mum and 12 chests of wine, over and above his five per cent, he paying freight at the rate of 3*l.* per ton. Mary Barker to be allowed to go in one of the Company's ships to the Bay paying her own passage; and Mrs. Jones and a maid-servant to go to Bantam in the *Phoenix*, the former paying for both passages. The request of Sir James Oxinden for the Company's certificate touching 100*l.* paid to Bengee Parrack for brokerage of the *Vine*, which was not allowed in the account of Sir George Oxinden, the matter is referred to certain Committees to ascertain the facts and give the certificate if these are found to be correct. (2 *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, DECEMBER 8, 1675 [AFTERNOON] (*Ibid.*, p. 391).

The full amount of treasure designed for export in the *Eagle*, *Johanna*, *Falcon*, and *Surat Merchant* to be sent to Gravesend where these vessels are now; the remainder of what is ready to be laden in the *Mary*, which ship is to proceed from the Coast to Bantam; efforts to be made for all these vessels to be dispatched together. A paper from Streynsham Master is read, and, after debate the Court resolve that he shall be allowed to ship in the *Eagle* ten or twelve tons of liquors, or other unprohibited goods, and yearly during the Company's pleasure to lade in their ships from the Fort to Masulipatam and the Bay, and from thence to the Fort fifteen tons of unprohibited goods freight free, provided the ships can take them without prejudice to the Company's interest or hinderance to their going and returning; the said goods to

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be registered according to the directions of the Company. He is also to be permitted to send yearly in the Company's ships for England two tons of unprohibited goods, paying the usual freight, and consigning them to the Company, the owners and commanders of these vessels not to be charged with the freight. The Court likewise resolve that 30*s.* per ton shall be paid for all goods laden in the Company's ships at the Fort for the Bay by factors or any other persons and for all goods from the Bay to the Coast 3*l.* per ton. Master requesting that the factors at the Fort may enjoy the same privilege of trading to all parts north of the equator as is permitted to the freemen at Bombay, the matter is referred for consideration and report to the Coast and Bay Committee. Nathaniel Whetham to be allowed to export in the *Eagle* to the value of 22*l.* in Spanish gold, free of freight and permission. Samuel Ongley to be paid 67*l.* for goods he bought of the Company found to be damaged and wanting, this sum to be charged to the warehousekeepers. The Court having received a satisfactory report of the capabilities of Thomas Reade, silk-dyer, he is elected to serve in the Bay at an annual salary of 30*l.*, and if he succeeds in bringing the dying of silk to perfection, then he is to have a gratuity of 20*l.* per annum; meanwhile he is to be advanced 20*l.* from his salary, on giving security to proceed in the voyage, and be allowed 5*l.* for fresh provisions. (1½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, DECEMBER 10, 1675 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 392).

An annual gratuity of 50*l.* to be allowed to Joshua Darley, minister at the Bay, and paid to him by the Chief and Council there. The Deputy is desired to provide the second part of Dr. Hamond's works, and the fourth book of Mr. Poole's 'Criticks', to be sent to the Bay as an addition to the Company's library at Balasore. Richard Portman, elected to serve as a chaplain in India, to be allowed an annual gratuity of 50*l.* to be paid him there. The Court resolve that henceforth no one shall be employed in any factory in India by the Company who has relations living in that factory. Bezaliel Sherman to be permitted to take with him to India a youth named John Hill, on paying his passage and giving security by bond to educate him in the art of surgery, and have him to live with him at the Fort at his own charge. Sherman's wife is also to be allowed to go with her husband, the Company paying her passage. The account of Consul Nightingale to be examined and reported. The damage caused the Company by the sinking of the

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wharfinger's lighter, amounting to 94*l.* 1s., to be charged to the account of Mark Mortimer and John Matthews. The abilities and qualifications of John Wynn, recommended to serve the Company as a chaplain at St. Helena, to be ascertained and reported; also the petitions of James Burnley and Edward Ramage, chyrurgeons in the *Loyal Merchant* and the *Phoenix*. Edward Palmer, of whom a satisfactory report has been received, is elected to serve as a writer at Bantam at an annual salary of 10*l.*, to be under the particular direction of Agent White, and take place next after the writers already there. The owners of the *Eagle* to be allowed to export two thousand pounds in foreign gold, permission and freight free, they having declared that 1,600*l.* of the said sum is for their Joint Stock, and the remainder for supply of the ship's necessary occasions. (1½ *pp.*)

MORGAN LODGE TO SIR JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, DECEMBER 14, 1675 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car.* II. 376, no. 5).

The wind continues at SW. and keeps the Dutch East India ships still here, with about 200 more English merchantmen outward-bound, and many ships come in from the westward, among them the *Mary Rose.*

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, DECEMBER 15, 1675 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 394).

Permission is given to the Commander of the *Falcon* to ship 100 oz. of foreign gold, and to her owners to ship 232 oz. of Spanish gold and 272 oz. of Spanish silver, free of freight and permission, they affirming this to be for their joint stock; the purser is also allowed to ship 96 oz. of foreign gold and 520 oz. of foreign silver, free of freight and permission. The owners of the *Johanna* are allowed to ship 2,000*l.* in foreign gold and silver, free of freight and permission, they making a like affirmation. The owners and Commander of the *Surat Merchant* are given liberty to ship 200 oz. of foreign gold, free of freight and permission, on a like affirmation. Alvaro de Costa is given leave to ship for the Coast and Bay 250 oz. of foreign gold, paying one per cent for freight and permission, on affirming that it is for his own proper account; and Messrs. Gomes Rodrigues and De Porta are allowed to ship 62 oz. of foreign gold for account of Sir William Langhorn, paying one per cent for freight and permission. The petitions of Mark Mortimer and John Mathews, Elizabeth Vickers, and John Stafford are referred for examination and report. A report from the Shipping Committee touching the

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provision of pilots for the Ganges, and the kentledge to be carried by the Surat and Bantam ships is read and approved; also a report from the Coast and Bay Committee touching liberty of trade in India to be granted to the factors, etc., at Fort St. George to the north of the equator, like that given to those at Bombay, is also read and approved; in this latter report the Committee are of opinion that the same liberty should be given to all the Company's factors and servants at the Fort, and to all under that Agency, to trade in any commodities to or from the Fort or to any port or place in the East Indies to the northward of the equator, except Tonquin or Formosa, on conforming in all other respects to the rules and directions appointed by the Company's indulgence of November 16, 1674 [*ut supra*, p. 109], and registering their goods from time to time accordingly. The said Committee, having read the draft of a commission for Streynsham Master to be passed under the common seal of the Company, are of opinion that it may be engrossed and sealed. They likewise approve of another commission and instructions for Streynsham Master and opine that it should be fairly written, signed by the Governor and Committees, and delivered to Master. Some debate ensues concerning the factors all living together in the Company's houses, and as to whether it might not be convenient and to the Company's interest to farm or rent towns of the King of Golcondah or the Great Mogul, and so have greater power and influence on the people, as well as to raise a profit for the Company, which some argue the Dutch do, but this is referred for the consideration of the Court. The Secretary offering the covenants drawn up for George Foxcroft as a precedent for those to be given to Streynsham Master, these are read, and the Court opine that similar indentures should be drawn up for Master stating his quality in accordance with his commission, and that his appointed time is for five years from his arrival in India. The proposal of Mr. Wise to sell the Company 6 cwt. of copper plates to be considered, the said copper to be tried, and if found fit, to be bought at the best possible price, also one ton of Barbary copper, to be sent to Bombay as an experiment. Money due on the account of John Steward to be paid; and the sum of 2,323*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.* to be paid to the owners of *Johanna* in full of her freight. Spice to be provided by George Papillon and presented to the Commissioners of the Customs, to those officers who have usually received it, and to the Company's servants. The Bantam Committee to consider what further supply of goods should be sent to that Agency by the ships now going thither,

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also what is requisite to present to the Sultan on arrival of the Agent, and whether an address should be made to the King touching some return to be given to the Sultan for the 100 bahars[1] of pepper he sent to His Majesty. They are also to draw up a commission and instructions for Agent White. Peter Vandeput is admitted to the freedom by patrimony, John Buckworth by service, and Thomas Boteler by redemption. (3 *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, DECEMBER 15, 1675 [AFTERNOON] (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 397).

Payment to be made to Joseph Arnold. The draft of a commission appointing Streynsham Master Agent on the Coast of Coromandel and in the Bay of Bengal, and Governor of Fort St. George and Madraspatam is read, and, after some amendments, approved and order given for it to be engrossed (*ut infra*, p. 254]. The commander and owners of the *Mary* to be permitted to lade in her 1,000*l.* in foreign coin in bullion, free of freight and permission, Mr. Jollife affirming that 700*l.* of this sum is for account of the owners' joint stock. The draft of a letter to the Agent and Council at the Fort is read and approved. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, DECEMBER 16, 1675 (*Ibid.*, p. 398).

Allowance to be made to William Broughton for short measure in taffetas he bought at the last sale. Nathaniel Skottow to be allowed to ship in the *Eagle* ten pieces of Norwich stuffs on paying freight and giving the Company samples and prices at which they are to be sold. Payment to be made to Paul Rast. The *Expectation* formerly designed for Surat and Bantam, is now ordered to go direct to Bantam in company with the other ships going there, her owners to be advised of this and a charterparty to be drawn up accordingly. Mrs. Barker to be allowed to take a maid-servant with her in one of the Company's ships to the Bay on paying her passage. A report from the Bantam Committee touching a further supply of goods for that place, and giving a list of those thought necessary, is read, and the Court order these to be provided, and that an address be made to the King concerning what return His Majesty will order to be made to the Sultan of Bantam for his present of pepper. John Hickman to be paid 73*l.* 13*s.*, of which 66*l.* is to be charged to the wharfingers account, the remainder to be put to the account of profit and loss. (1½ *pp.*)

[1] One bahar is equal to about 360 lb.

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A COURT OF COMMITTEES, DECEMBER 16, 1675 [AFTERNOON] (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 400).

The draft of a commission and instructions for Streynsham Master, elected to succeed Sir William Langhorne in the agency of Fort St. George, is read, and after a long debate and several amendments made, it is approved and order given for it to be engrossed.[1] On request, Master having been chosen to succeed in the Agency at the Fort in January, 1678, and meanwhile to go to Masulipatam and the Bay of Bengal to superintend the Company's affairs in the several factories, is allowed 100*l.* for fresh provisions in his voyage and for necessary accommodation. He is also to be permitted to ship 182½ oz. of foreign gold, and 162 pieces of eight, paying one per cent freight and permission, he affirming this to be for account of Lady Dawes, Christopher Oxinden, and Henry Carpenter; and for his own account he is to be permitted to ship out 300 oz. of foreign gold, and 1,000 pieces of eight, free of freight and permission. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, DECEMBER 17, 1675 (*Ibid.*, p. 401).

Edward Smith is admitted to the freedom by redemption, and Bezaliel Sherman, surgeon, now going to Fort St. George, is admitted gratis. The *Expectation* to sail direct to Bantam and be obliged by charterparty to carry half kentledge. Joseph Arnold, factor for Masulipatam, to be given 5*l.* for fresh provisions in the voyage and permitted to ship in the *Falcon* several goods mentioned in a list now read. The request of James Houblon to be allowed overtonnage freight of two cabinets returned in the *Eagle* is referred for report, also the petition of Dorothy Minchin. A list of goods to be provided at the Fort, Masulipatam, and the Bay, and sent home in the year 1677, is read and approved. The owners of the *Lancaster* to be paid 1,000*l.* in part of her freight. The Court resolve that in future no woman married or single shall be allowed to go in the Company's ships to the Coast, the Bay, or Bantam unless she pays her passage; wives of soldiers excepted. The Court, according to annual custom, direct that 20*l.* be distributed to the poor of Poplar by Mr. Aston, with the advice of Captains Prowd and Broockhoven; and 5*l.* given to the poor of this parish, over and above the parish allowance. (1 *p.*)

[1] See *Letter Book*, vol. v, pp. 285–96. The Commission is printed in *The Diaries of Streynsham Master, 1675–1680*, vol. i, p. 198.

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A COURT OF COMMITTEES, DECEMBER 22, 1675 (*Ibid.*, p. 402).

Richard Sterne and Richard Paget are admitted to the freedom by redemption, and William Goulston by service. Captain Hopefor Bendal to be allowed to ship in the *Johanna* for his own account 100 oz. of gold, free of freight and permission. Captain John Hervey is permitted to lade in the *Surat Merchant* two chests of wine for account of his brother, a factor in the Bay, on payment of freight; and Streynsham Master is permitted to ship several goods, mentioned in a list now read, free of freight. Sir Samuel and Arthur Barnardiston, John Morden, and Thomas Deth, merchants, are accepted as security in 2,000*l.* for Agent White. Robert Bretton, merchant, and Nathaniel Ragdale, armorer of London, are accepted as security in 1,000*l.* for Joseph Arnold, factor. The request of Samuel Sambrooke for his eldest son to be allowed to help him in taking an inventory of the goods in the warehouses under his charge is granted, provided Mr. Beard is always present when the said account is taken, that the Surat goods are removed to the African House and Gresham College, and all the Coast and Bay goods brought together and kept at Leadenhall. Sambrooke is desired to hasten the perfecting of his account and take the opportunity of 'these leisure festival dayes to doe it in'. A report from the Treasury Committee touching gratuities to be given to the officers of His Majesty's Customhouse in London is read and approved; in this the Committee state that they have consulted with Mr. Sprigg, examined the former practices in this respect and opine that the following gratuities may be given, viz.: To the King's waiters, surveyors and other officers 151*l.*, to the commissioners' waiters 43*l.*, in all a total of 194*l.* At the desire of Streynsham Master, who was formerly employed as a factor at Surat, the Court declare they have received 'good satisfaction of his just and upright dealing in the management of their affairs during his continuance in the Company's service', and having adjusted his accounts they have given orders for his covenants and bonds to be delivered up. The Treasury Committee to affix the Company's large seal to the engrossed commission appointing Streynsham Master Agent and Governor at Fort St. George. Twenty German artificers to be entertained to serve the Company as soldiers at Bombay if they arrive there by February 20, if not they are to be at their own charge, of which Colonel Bake is to be notified. At the request of Sir Edward Winter, the Court order that his servants or assigns be permitted to ship some of his household

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goods, as cabinets, etc., not exceeding five tons, to be returned in the ships now going out, the Agent and Council to see that no prohibited commodities are amongst them. The Treasury Committee to cause a present of East India goods, not exceeding in value 20*l.*, to be made to Mr. Slingsby for his service to the Company, and of calicoes to the value of 5*l.* to Mr. Brattle. The petitions of Elizabeth Wells and Ann Oden are referred for consideration. Thomas Winter to be permitted to give his brother 25 oz. of gold which he has shipped in the *Eagle* for his own account. (2½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, DECEMBER 22, 1675 [AFTERNOON] (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 405).

The Committee for Private Trade to consider the freight paid by Joseph Arnold to the commander of the *Lancaster* for necessaries for his voyage, and report. The Treasury Committee are desired to send down the treasure they have in readiness for the Coast and Bay, ship it aboard the *Mary*, provide the remainder of the stock designed for those parts, and, if this cannot be done in time, supply it from some of the money provided for Bantam. The owners of the *Expectation* to be obliged by charterparty to dispatch that ship from Gravesend by January 20 next. Edward Wynn to be allowed to ship a saddle and furniture in the *Eagle* free of freight. (¾ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, DECEMBER 24, 1675 (*Ibid.*, p. 405).

A report touching freight paid by Joseph Arnold is read and approved. Messrs. Moyer and Davison are thanked for their care in visiting the ships designed for the Coast and Bay, and clearing them from Gravesend. Mr. Hallyed[1] to be paid for providing medicine for Matthias Harrison, the Company's servant, and Sir John Lawrence is desired to procure his admission to the hospital. A report from the Shipping Committee touching freight to be paid for all goods carried in the Company's vessels from port to port in the Indies is read and approved. (2 *pp.*)

THE COMPANY TO CAPTAIN MATTHEW CROVER, DECEMBER 24, 1675 (*Letter Book*, vol. v, p. 240).

They have freighted his ship the *Mary* designed for the Coast and Bantam, the *Eagle* Captain Boneele, the *Falcon* Captain Stafford, *Surat*

[1] Hollier, in the margin.

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Merchant Captain Johnson, and the *Johanna* Captain Bendall, for the Coast and Bay, and order Crover to use his utmost endeavours to get his vessel into the Downs and sail at the first opportunity with the other ships as far as St. Iago, steering at least 30 leagues to the westward of the Madeiras to avoid Turks and other pirates who usually lie about those islands and nearly surprised one of the Company's ships last year. If they get a quick passage to St. Iago and think they can reach the Coast in good time, then they are to keep together, and, if considered safe, go within Madagascar and through the eight degree channel, but if detained by contrary winds on the coast of England, and Crover judges that waiting for the others may retard his voyage, then he is to proceed alone, and if when beyond the Cape it is too late to go within St. Lawrence then to sail without, which is the shortest passage in such a case. On arriving at the Coast he is to deliver the packet, and follow such orders and directions for his dispatch to Bantam as the Agent and Council shall give. As Streynsham Master, who has been entertained by them in 'a considerable imployment and intended to be their Agent', has embarked in the *Eagle*, that ship is to wear the Flag, Captain John Stafford to be Vice-Admiral, and Crover Rear-Admiral, being the senior commander. But if by any chance Master shall change his ship the one he goes in is to wear the Flag and Master is to preside at all consultations. Give the usual directions for keeping company with the other ships, and direct that if he shall find it better for the safety of his ship and goods, and the health of his men in the voyage to Bantam to go through the Straits of Malacca he may do so, but they expressly forbid him to touch at Jambi, Palimban, or any other port between the Fort and Bantam. He is to keep up the worship of God in his ship, maintain good order among his men, and observe all the Company's rules. From St. Helena he is to keep with the other vessels and only stay there ten days, agree with the other commanders how to act in the event of meeting with an enemy, ranking themselves in squadrons according to seniority. (1½ *pp.*) *Letters to the like effect were sent to the other five commanders, except what relates to Bantam.*

RICHARD WATTS AT DEAL TO SIR JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, DECEMBER 26, 1675 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car.* II. 376, no. 60).

. . . The East India English ships now here ride in or near Margate Road, and have smooth water there, and several other merchantmen are with them. . . .

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PETITION OF SIR ROBERT ROBINSON TO THE KING, 1675 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car.* II. 376, no. 166).

Desiring some additional mode of supporting the honour of knighthood conferred as a reward for his fourteen years' services, especially in taking prizes from the Dutch in 1665 and 1666, in a late desperate engagement with the Dutch under De Ruyter, and in the safe convoy of the East India fleet from the westward to the Buoy of the Nore.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, DECEMBER 29, 1675 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 407).

The petition of William Avery is referred for report. Order is given for a general court of sales to be held on Tuesday, March 14 next, and for all warehousekeepers to deliver to Mr. Beyer, on or before January 1 next, a true account of all goods in their custody, sold and not cleared, or unsold, with an inventory of all the Company's beams, weights, scales, etc., in their possession; and for the Committees for the respective warehouses to draw up a list of all goods to be exposed for sale, that this may be published for the information of intending buyers. The salary of the Company's chaplain at St. Helena to be 50*l.* per annum with an annual gratuity of 50*l.* On the recommendation of Josiah Child, Thomas Copping, curate at Wanstead, is elected to be chaplain at Bantam, and Mr. Wynn to be chaplain at St. Helena, both at the usual salary of 50*l.* per annum, with an annual gratuity of 50*l.* John Beard and Daniel Coles to be allowed half a quarter's salary for the time they have been in the Company's employ; and Henry Rouse and John Richards to have their quarter's salary, half according to the old establishment, the other half according to the new. In future the salaries of all the Company's officers are to be made out quarterly as they become due, in one warrant, which is to be examined and attested by the Treasury Committee before being presented to the Court. All bills for provisions for the Company's ships under ten pounds to be added together and made out in one warrant, to be examined and attested by the Shipping Committee before presentation to the Court. (1¼ *pp.*)

SHIPS AND CARGOES DESIGNED FOR THE INDIES IN 1676 (*Ibid.*, vol. xxvA, p. 140).

For Surat: the *Berkeley Castle, Society, Nathaniel, Scipio African*, and *Persia Merchant*; for the Fort and Bay: the *Eagle, Falcon, Johanna, Surat Merchant*, and *Mary*; for Bantam: the *Formosa, Phoenix, Loyal*

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Merchant, Expectation, Lancaster, and *President.* Giving the tonnage of each vessel, the value of her cargo, and the name of her commander. The total tonnage of the above sixteen ships amounts to 7,140 tons, and the total value of the cargoes to 448,191*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* (½ *p.*)

SHIPS AND CARGOES ARRIVED FROM THE INDIES IN 1676 (*Ibid.* p. 142).

From Bantam: the *London, Barnardiston, Caesar,* and *Bombay Merchant*; from Surat: the *Golden Fleece, Rainbow, East India Merchant, Anne,* and *New London*; from the Coast and Bay: the *Loyal Subject, Anne, Unity, Samuel and Henry,* and *Success.* The total value of the cargoes given amounts to 355,988*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.* (1¼ *pp.*)

RICHARD WATTS AT DEAL TO SIR JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, JANUARY 1, 1676 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car.* II. 378, no. 2).

. . . The English East India ships are not yet come into the Downs, 'tis reported they are at the Gunfleet. . . .

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 5, 1676 (*Court Book,* vol. xxix, p. 409).

The Surat Committee to be desired to read the letters, advices, and consultation books lately received from Persia, Bombay, and Surat, and the proposals made by Colonel Bake, also to consider the copy of the letter now read sent to His Majesty from the Emperor of Persia, and what answer is necessary to be obtained from His Majesty or what else should be done to secure the Company's customs at Gombroon, and report their opinion in writing. John Copping, elected chaplain for Bantam, to be allowed 20*l.* for fresh provisions, etc., for his voyage, Mr. Child engaging to see that he goes, or if not repays the money. The Bantam Committee to consider the state of the Company's affairs at that agency, and at Tonquin, Tywan, and other places in the South Seas and what means may be used with the most advantage to the Company for those parts and for procuring a trade at Japan, and send in a written report. The Committee for Private Trade to give directions for taking the weight of all iron kentledge to be carried out this voyage by the ships going to Surat and Bantam. A satisfactory account having been received of the sobriety and diligence of Thomas Clark, he is elected a clerk to attend the Lawsuits and Debts Committee, at a salary of 30*l.* a year, he is also to help in the Auditor's office when he is not otherwise employed, his salary to begin from December 25 last. An

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abstract to be drawn up by the Auditor of the services of the *Zante Frigate* (lately employed by the Company) from advices received from Bantam, and if judged necessary the said abstract is to be delivered to Mr. Lucas, or else reported to the Court. The Accountant-General, Francis Beyer, is directed to cause the account of Michael Dunkin's errors to be entered fairly in a book, also any account passed with reference to the same, and have all entered in the general books with any further error discovered or proved; he is also from time to time to have delivered to those in any way indebted to the Company an account of what they stand charged with, and cause all accounts depending between His Majesty and the Company, or Mr. Mounteney, for prize goods or saltpetre to be closed and entered in the general books; and where any difficulty occurs he is to consult with the Committee for Accounts. Mr. Bowtel's bill for printing to be examined and reported. (1¾ *pp.*)

RICHARD WATTS AT DEAL TO SIR JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, January 5, 1676 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car.* II. 378, no. 24).

. . . Last night the East India ships arrived from the Thames, and this morning two more, all outward-bound. . . .

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 7, 1676 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 411).

Charles Penruddock is admitted to the freedom by redemption and Francis, son of Robert Browne, by patrimony. The petition of Elizabeth North to be examined. Sambrooke's account to be examined, and order is given that until it is balanced no more money is to be given to him for disbursement for the warehouse under his charge. Certain of the Committees to draw up letters to the commanders of the Coast and Bay ships in accordance with the present debate. Joseph Arnold, entertained as a factor for Masulipatam, to be given a salary of 35*l.* per annum. Rebecca, wife of Edwards, a silk dyer in the Bay, to be paid 5*l.* The drafts of three letters to the commanders of the Coast ships are read and approved. (¾ *p.*)

CIRCULAR LETTER FROM THE KING TO THE EAST INDIA COMPANY, THE MUSCOVY, EASTLAND, ROYAL AFRICAN, AND THE LEVANT COMPANIES, JANUARY 11, 1676 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 42, p. 20).

After reciting that he had by letters patent of August 19, 1673,

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founded in Christ's Hospital a Mathematical School for forty boys to be instructed in navigation and arithmetic . . . and that he had granted by letters patent now passing to Christ's Hospital an allowance of common seamen's pay to be given to each master who shall take one of the said children as apprentice as therein expressed, and that the goodwill and assistance of the principal companies of merchants may by their interposition with the masters employed by them further conduce to securing the said supply; most effectually recommending to them the promotion of this work, not doubting they will give their utmost furtherance and assistance therein as often as they shall be applied to by the Governors of the Hospital in that behalf.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 12, 1676 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 412).

Edward Palmer of Stoke Doyle and Jeffery Palmer of the Middle Temple are accepted as security in 500*l.* for Edward Palmer, Junior, a writer. A letter from the King to the Company delivered in Court by Sir John Frederick, President of Christ's Hospital, and other Governors, on behalf of the children of His Majesty's royal foundation brought up there in the mathematical school is read by the Governor, who replies that, in pursuance of His Majesty's gracious recommendation the Company will give their utmost assistance in disposing of as many of the said children as apprentices to the commanders in their service as opportunity shall offer; and the Shipping Committee are desired to treat with the commanders of the vessels bound for Bantam and Surat for entertainment of some of them upon the terms mentioned in His Majesty's letter, and report. Some papers found by Mr. Beyer in Mr. Harbert's locker belonging to Sir Anthony Bateman to be read by two of the Committees and delivered to Sir Anthony, or a report of them made to the Court. A warrant to be made out to Obadiah Sedgwick for money overpaid by him on pepper. At the request of John Temple, the matter in dispute between the Company and himself is settled by the Court [*ut infra*, p. 270]. The security given by Mr. Lewellin to be examined. Captain Prowd to take a survey of the *President* now in the Thames and report what is necessary to be done to prepare her for a voyage to the East Indies. Henry Johnson to be paid in full for the freight of the ketch *Dorothea*. The petitions of Susan Miller, John Parker and Company, and Jane Amos to be examined. Mr. Williamson to be repaid

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the money he overpaid on certain goods and allowed interest from the time of the overpayment. (1¾ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 12, 1676 [AFTERNOON] (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 413).

A petition from the widow of Captain Anthony Earning is read, in which she sets forth the great loss she and her children have sustained by the death of her husband, who was slain in the late engagement with the Dutch, and prays that her friends may be allowed to build a three-decked ship for employment in the Company's service to be commanded by her eldest son, with the same encouragement given to others, and that commiseration may be had for herself and her children. After a long debate the Court order that, besides the allowance formerly given to her and her children (in proportion to what was given to the other officers in the said ship), if her friends build a ship in accordance with dimensions to be agreed upon with the Shipping Committee, and not above 500 tons in burden, she shall be employed before any other not already entertained or promised, if there is need for her, and 20*s.* a ton shall be allowed for her freight the two first voyages to the East Indies and back, provided she is commanded by the petitioner's husband's eldest son, or by such commander and mates as shall be approved of by the Court. Resolved that all persons who bring in any money between now and the sale to be repaid at the sale, shall be allowed interest at the rate of five per cent, whether they buy goods at the Company's candle or not. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 14, 1676 (*Ibid.*, p. 414).

The Court order that Mr. Fryer, chirurgeon at Bombay be allowed 3*l.* a month from and after the expiration of his covenanted time for his encouragement in the Company's service, the President and Council of Bombay to be written to and told to make this allowance. A representation from Colonel Herman Bake, the Company's engineer at Bombay, is read, and order given for an annual salary of 100*l.* to be allowed him with a gratuity of 50*l.* yearly, to continue so long as he shall be found to deserve the same, and to begin from the time he embarked in the Company's ship for Bombay. The business of the Treasury increasing daily and Edwin wanting another assistant, the Treasury Committee are desired to consider and report whether it is necessary for

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some one to be entertained occasionally or constantly, and the name of one suitable for that service and what salary should be allowed. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 19, 1676 (*Ibid.*, p. 415).

At the request of Sir John Robinson and Sir John Moore, Alexander Stanhope is admitted to the freedom gratis. A report from the Shipping Committee touching the disposal of nine of the boys from Christ's Hospital is read. It is to the following effect: the Committee have spoken to the commanders of the ships designed for Surat and Bantam about the said boys, and each commander agreed to take one boy as an apprentice for seven years, according to the terms mentioned in His Majesty's letter, viz.: to have with each boy 12*l.* 7*s.* yearly for the first three years, the first payment to be made at 'the binding'. The commanders expect the boys to be well clothed when they come to them, and have promised to take as much care of them and use them as well in every respect as those with whom they would receive 100*l.* apiece. The commanders names are: Captains Robert Fisher of the *Berkeley Castle*, William Wildy of the *Phoenix*, Richard Goodlad of the *Lancaster*, William Stannard of the *Nathaniel*, William Thomson of the *Societie*, Thomas Hall of the *Loyal Merchant*, Nathaniel Owen of the *Expectation*, John Bowers of the *Persia Merchant*, and Edward Cooke of the *Scipio Africanus*. Order is given for a copy of the report to be delivered to the President of Christ's Hospital. The following persons to be allowed for goods bought at the last sale but found wanting in the warehouse: Alderman Bathurst, Sir Nathaniel Herne, William Wagstaff, and Mr. Williamson; the losses arising from the said goods to be charged to the account of Samuel Sambrook and his son until the general account of the calico warehouse is perfected. The demands of Mr. Preston concerning some piece-goods bought at the last sale are referred for consideration. Inquiry and report to be made touching certain representations made to the Court concerning Mr. Copping. The petitions of Ann Wetham, Peter Nobe, Anthony Roby, Mary Whisler, and Elizabeth Shelsford are referred for consideration and report. (2 *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 21, 1676 (*Ibid.*, p. 417).

Mr. Child reports that there is found no just cause to take exception to the allegations brought against Mr. Copping, that he is well spoken of by Dr. Stillingfleet and Dr. Mills as 'sound in doctrine and sober in life', so the Court being satisfied direct that half a year's salary be advanced to enable him to make provision for his accommodation, on

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his giving security to proceed on the voyage, or in default to repay the money. Upon a report from the Treasury, John Child is entertained as an assistant in the Treasury at 50*l.* per annum to begin from December 25 last, he giving security to Edwin for the faithful discharge of his employment. Edward Darnelly to be permitted to export 100*l.* in dollars for the use and account of his son Samuel Darnelly, a factor at Gombroon, he having lately lost the greatest part of his estate by the Dutch, also a pair of pistols, a sword, and a hat, permission free. Mrs. Katherine Jones, designed to be the wife of Abel Payn at Bantam, to be permitted to take passage with her maid-servant in the *Phoenix* free of charge provided there are no others to go to Bantam at the Company's charge. Six chests of glasses and four chests of wine to be sent in the *Phoenix* for account of Abel Payn on payment of freight. The Shipping Committee to give order for the transportation of Ann Mullins, spinster, to Bombay according to the rules of the Company. Mr. Burnley's bill of disbursements to be examined. A report from the Committee for Accounts is read and order given for Samuel Sambrook to be discharged from the office of warehousekeeper and apply himself to drawing up an account of all goods received and delivered and of all moneys received and spent by him, and assist in the warehouse with his advice from time to time when needed, without charge, and in the dispatch of any business the Court shall direct, his salary to be continued until Lady Day, and, as he is found diligent in making up his accounts and serviceable in other ways, so he shall be further considered. Henry Rouse is chosen keeper of the Calico Warehouse at Leadenhall at an annual salary of 120*l.*, and John Beard keeper of the Calico Warehouse at the African House and Gresham College at 120*l.* a year. The account of Henry Thomson, late a factor at Surat, to be reported. Captain Prowd to pay 10*l.* for the cure of Matthias Harrison to whomsoever Sir John Lawrence, Sir John Lethieulier, or Alderman Davison shall direct. (1½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 24, 1676 (AFTERNOON) (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 419).

Letters from the Agent and Council of Bantam brought by the *London* are read. Mr. Fulford's bond for 150*l.* payable in January, 1673, upon which 80*l.* has already been paid, to be delivered up to Mr. Allen, one of the securities named in it, on payment of the remaining 70*l.* of the debt; the interest on the same to be remitted. (¼ *p.*)

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WARRANT FROM TREASURER DANBY TO THE CUSTOMS CASHIER, JANUARY 24, 1676 (*Public Record Office: Out Letters* (*Customs*) III, p. 77).

To repay (by the King's special command) to George, Lord Berkeley the *ad valorem* duty on an elephant arrived for him in London port from some part of the East Indies.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 26, 1676 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix p. 419).

William Allen is admitted to the freedom by patrimony and Thomas Heywood, at the request of Sir John Banks, is admitted gratis. Katherine Ward to be permitted to send to her son Charles Ward, a factor in Surat, twenty-five oz. of foreign gold and two chests of wine, free of permission and freight, in consideration of the great loss he has lately sustained in the Company's service. A representation from Mrs. Limbery is read, and two of the Committees are desired to examine her husband's account and report what they think should be done in the matter. The petition of Edward Ely is referred for consideration. The assistants to be employed in the Calico warehouses at Leadenhall, Gresham College, and the African House to be given an annual salary of 70*l.* John Richards is chosen as assistant to the warehousekeeper at Leadenhall and certain of the Committees are desired to consult with Mr. Beard about the nomination for Gresham College. Goods in the Calico Warehouses to be prepared and made ready for the next sale, and a list of them drawn up, to be printed for the information of buyers. On consideration of the pains and care taken by Ion Kenn in his work as assistant to the Auditor, the Court order that a yearly gratuity of 20*l.* be given to him, in addition to his annual salary of 60*l.*, to begin from December 25 next. Stephen Robins of Wanstead, Essex, is approved of to be security for Thomas Copping, appointed chaplain at Bombay, that he shall proceed on the voyage or repay the 25*l.* already advanced to him. Martha Whisler, whose husband is a soldier at Bombay, to be allowed to take passage in one of the Company's ships. One of the commanders of the Surat shipping to be requested to list Peter Nobe as one of his ship's company and discharge him on arrival at Bombay and do the same for a black recommended by Sir John Banks to be sent to that Island, this can be done without breach of charter-party as two other men have been entertained in India in their room. Anthony Roby, desiring to live as a freeman at Bombay, is to be allowed to do so on signing the usual covenants. (1½ *pp.*)

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A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 26, 1676 (AFTERNOON) (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 421).

A warrant made payable to the late John Martin, soldier, to be cancelled, and a new warrant made out in the name of the assignee to whom it is to be paid. A report from the Bantam and South Seas Committee is read, and order given for several clauses from it to be inserted in the commission, instructions, and general letter to the Agent and Council at Bantam; the said Committee are also to consider the advices sent by the *London* from Bantam and report what answer they think should be returned. The Committee for Buying Goods to spend a sum not exceeding 100*l.* in the purchase of lace, velvets, and other rarities to be sent to Bantam; and the Shipping Committee to consider and report how the cost of bringing pepper from Bantam may be lessened. An abstract of letters from Bantam is sent to the Secretary, sealed up and delivered to him in Court, this is read and order given for a copy to be given to the Auditor, the original to remain with the Secretary, and the Bantam Committee are desired to consider it and report what they think should be done. The Surat Committee report that Colonel Herman Bake has done good service as the Company's engineer at Bombay for the last three years and they think that he should be given a gratuity of 100*l.* over and above his salary; the Court approve and direct that a warrant be made out accordingly, and that his account be reported. Mr. Papillon to be permitted to send 250 reams of paper to Bombay on paying freight. At the request of Sir Samuel Barnardiston the owners of the *Sampson* are to be allowed to build a three-decked vessel on the usual conditions to be ready by November, 1677, with the promise that she shall be employed before any other not already entertained (if the Company shall have occasion for her), on the usual terms, provided she is commanded by Captain Samuel Chamblett or by such other person as the owners shall present. (1¼ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 28, 1676 (*Ibid.*, p. 422).

Thomas Mandesley, Senior, is admitted to the freedom by redemption, and Pedathiah Barnardiston is admitted by service. A bill of exchange for 131*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.* drawn by the Agent and Council of Bantam payable to Edward Denham is accepted. A parcel of coral beads offered for sale to be inspected, and, if found suitable to be bought, if procurable on reasonable terms. The wife of Captain Limbery to be paid 100*l.* on account of the Captain's salary as second in Council at

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Bantam. After a long debate as to whether any but those free of, and adventurers in, the Company shall be permitted to export bullion in their ships this year the matter is deferred for further consideration. Thomas Piercehurst is chosen to be assistant to Mr. Beard in the Calico warehouses at Gresham College and the African House under covenants appointed by the Court. Mr. Beyer stating that John Fenn has asked him for a certificate to show that the two fifty thousand pounds formerly lent to the King by the Company were repaid; the Treasury Committee are directed to examine the account and report. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 1, 1676 (*Ibid.*, p. 423).

Edward Ely assistant to Captain Prowd to be paid 30*l.* for his pains and service for the year ended December 25 last. Permission is granted to Randolph Knipe and to William Thomson to export in the Company's ships to Bantam some chests of wine on payment of freight. Certain of the Committees to confer with Mr. Reading touching the business depending in the Exchequer upon information exhibited by the Attorney-General[1] against the Company, hear what he proposes and report. Charles Zinzan to be entertained in the Accountant's office as junior clerk at an annual salary of 50*l.*[2] (¾ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 4, 1676 (*Ibid.*, p. 425).

Thomas Barnardiston and Henry Serle are admitted to the freedom by patrimony, and Thomas Townsend by redemption. Mr. Beyer to draw up a list of what English and Dutch sayes were exported by the Company when trading to the Gold Coast, as the Royal Company wish to know, and order is given for 5*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, to be paid to the said Company as allowance for damage to certain piece-goods. John Cooke to be permitted to export to Surat for the account of Mr. Stiles 55 oz. of gold on payment of one per cent, and attesting his belief that these are for the account of Stiles. A bill of exchange from Bantam, payable to Mrs. Judith Baron, is accepted. None of the assistant clerks in the offices of the Accountant or Auditor to show or deliver copies of any accounts to persons concerned in them without leave from the Governor or

[1] Sir William Jones.

[2] Among the warrants signed is one for 20,333*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* to Nathaniel Hornby and others for foreign gold and silver.

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Deputy, or the Accountant-General. Bills for turnery and latten[1] ware to be examined. Mrs. Limbery is permitted to export 500 dollars and several liquors mentioned in a list now read, free of permission and freight, her husband being chosen second in Council at Bantam. Certain Committees are enjoined to take care of the Company's interest in the suit in the Exchequer upon the Attorney-General's bill touching fines and forfeitures. Directions to be sent to Bantam for Abel Payn to be sent as Chief to Tonquin in case Mr. Sangar is not there. A certificate drawn up by the Treasury Committee is read and approved and order given for it to be delivered to Mr. Fenn. The account of Mr. Wilde to be examined, and report made as to whether the security he gave should be delivered up as is desired. Permission is given to Judith Baron, William Ashurst, and Mr. Devot to export the several quantities of wine mentioned in the notes now read on paying the usual freight. (1¼ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 8, 1676 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 427).

Richard Plummer and William Fitzhugh, silkmen of London, are accepted as security in 1,500*l.* for Henry Rouse, warehousekeeper at Leadenhall. Captain Basse, commander of the *London*, to be allowed to land 4,700 canes without bringing them into the Company's warehouse. Captain William Limbery, now Second in Council at Bantam, is appointed to succeed Arnold White in that agency upon the death or removal of the latter. Thomas Goodwin, Junior, is admitted to the freedom by patrimony. The Shipping Committee to consider the desires of those persons who wish to export wine and other goods in the Company's ships to Surat and Bombay, and what they may be allowed to send without prejudice to the Company's goods, or to those of the officers and men. Lord Berkeley to be permitted to send two blacks to Bantam in the Company's ships, free, if all are not already fully laden. The petitions of Captain Richard Goodlad and Arnold Brown are referred to the Committee for Private Trade. The owners of the *Lancaster* to be charged 10*s.* per cwt. for the iron shot carried out in her contrary to charterparty. Treasure to be sent aboard the ships for Bantam now at Gravesend. The Court resolve that only freemen and adventurers in the general stock shall be permitted to export in the Company's vessels bound for Surat or Bombay any bullion, gold, or

[1] Brass or bronze in thin strips or sheets.

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silver, and that those doing so are to make the same affirmation as was directed in regard to ships going to the Coast and Bay on August 20 last; the Accountant-General to direct Samuel South to receive and file these affirmations, and enter them in a book provided for the purpose. Mr. Papillon reporting that Messrs. Zinzan and Percehouse have agreed to enter into joint covenants with the Company, and desire that these may be drawn up as the latter shall see fit, the Committee for Accounts are directed to draw them up accordingly, and for Messrs. Rouse and Richards also, with the form of the bond to be entered into by their respective securities. Permission is granted to Messrs. Smith, Mills, and Cooke, and to Mrs. Cooper to export in the Company's ships bound to Bantam wines and other provisions on payment of freight. Alderman Bathurst moving on behalf of the owners of the *Lancaster* concerning the rate of payment for returned goods, he is directed to take the advice of Counsel in the matter and send in a written report. Captain William Wildy to be allowed to lade in the *Phoenix* twenty chests of brandy freight free, also some pieces of Norwich stuff for which he is to pay freight, leave patterns and an account of the prime cost with the Secretary, and be obliged to dispose of them with the knowledge of the Agent that so the Company may have an account of the proceeds. Judith Baron to be allowed to export two chests of wine free to Bantam. (*2 pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 11, 1676 (*Ibid.*, p. 428).

The resolve made at the last court restraining all but freemen adventurers from sending bullion in the Company's ships to Surat and Bombay is read, and, after debate it is agreed to vacate it and this year to allow all persons to export foreign coin and bullion to those parts as formerly; the Court resolving to reconsider this matter and do what may be most advantageous for the kingdom and the Company. The request of Benjamin Shute concerning his account, and goods received, the demands of Messrs. Paul, Wagstaffe, and Dashwood, and the desire of Mr. Midleton touching dividends due to his late sister, whose administrator he is, are referred for examination and report. The owners of the *Phoenix* and of the *Lancaster* to be paid in full for freight and demurrage. Certain Committees to consider the paper about the *Zante Frigate* presented by Mr. Lucas, endeavour to arrange the matter with him and report to the Court. Mr. Beyer, after advising with Moses, to permit Mr. Bray and those with him to see the Company's books con-

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cerning the adventure of Mrs. Ashton, according to an order of the Court of Chancery. Colonel Herman Bake to be allowed to take with him as a servant Charles Alley, a youth about sixteen, to educate and instruct in engineering, to reside always in Bombay, enter into covenants as a free planter and give security. Charles Reading to be allowed to take passage in the Company's shipping for Bombay, live there as a free merchant, enter into covenants and bond, and give security, he being under age. Sambrook to clear the goods mentioned in a note delivered in by his brother. Permission to export goods to Bantam on payment of freight is granted to Messrs. Marshal, Smith, Short, and Crew, and to Susan Cheynel. (1¾ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 16, 1676 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 430).

A bill of exchange for 10*l.* drawn on the Company by the purser of the *London* is accepted by the Governor. Mr. Reading presents an order of His Majesty's Court of Exchequer for inspecting the Company's books to discover what had been received for forfeitures from private traders contrary to their charter; the Court reply that they will act in the matter according to the advice of Counsel. The Commissioners for the Dutch East India Company having in February, 1675, delivered a paper to His Majesty's Commissioners for the treaty, to which an answer was prepared by this Company, but before it could be delivered the treaty was concluded by a particular article, order is now given for the said answer to be transcribed in the book of transactions touching the Dutch affairs, with a memorandum to the above effect. The Court, taking into further consideration their determination with regard to John Temple, give order for 100*l.* to be paid to him in addition to what he has already received. The Committee for Accounts to meet weekly on Tuesday afternoon to adjust the accounts of buyers depending in the Calico warehouse. John and Isaac Houblon to be repaid impost on certain piece-goods they bought in March, 1675. Thomas Pretty to be entertained for Bantam, and 'appropriated' by the Agent there as a 'servingman', at an annual salary of 5*l.* and to enter into the usual covenants. The account of Henry Toone to be reported. John Wynn, chaplain for St. Helena, to be paid 20*l.* for fresh provisions and other necessaries for his voyage, he giving security to go, or refund the money. The Committee for Private Trade to order canes belonging to the officers and men in the *London* to be delivered without being brought to the

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Company's warehouse, and to secure the freight due on them. Certain monies due on the accounts of Thomas Goodwin and Francis Manberry to be paid to Elizabeth Gaich in accordance with a report now read and approved. Colonel Bake to be paid 100*l.* on account of his salary. Permission is granted to Agent White to export several goods free of freight, and four chests of wine for which he is to pay freight; also to Mr. Copping and Mrs. Whitty to export goods to Bantam and St. Helena freight free; also to Messrs. Cradock, Turner, Knipe, Mrs. Willoughby, and Captains Wildy and Owen to export goods mentioned in notes now read, on payment of freight. The demands of Alderman Bathurst touching some longcloth bought at the last sale but found wanting in the warehouse, also a bale of chintz, are referred to the Committee for Accounts, to report what they think fit to be done. (2 *pp.*)

THE ENGLISH COMMISSIONERS TO SIR JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, FEBRUARY 16, 1676 (*Public Record Office: S.P.* 84, vol. 200, f. 226).

In answer to his letter of January 8 last, they say, that the business of revisions is not new, it being in the former Treaty Marine, but with this difference, by the former Treaty the States-General of the United Provinces might, if they thought themselves aggrieved, demand a revision of His Majesty in Council, but it was not stated that His Majesty might reciprocally demand of the States-General the like to be done by their Assembly, which is added in the late Treaty Marine, viz.: that, as upon complaint on their sides of the unjustness of a sentence, a revision was to be made in His Majesty's Council, we upon like complaint demand, on behalf of any of His Majesty's subjects, a revision to be made in the Assembly of the States-General; and, it is further added, that the States-General should take care that right is done to the party complaining, etc. A great reason which induced them to retain the article about revisions in the former Treaty Marine was, that those additions might awe the Admiralties there, and make them more careful what sentence they should give when they knew that the party aggrieved might bring the matter into the Assembly of the States-General to be there reviewed; and to that end upon such complaints, as far as possible, the business might be ended by the States-General, without coming to the ordinary, excessive, chargeable, and dilatory way of proceedings in causes of review in those countries. As to what is offered by Sir William Temple in his letter of August 13 last, concern-

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ing revision, they make the following exceptions, viz.: First, as to lessening the number of revisors; they refer to what they said in their paper of September 24, which is in Sir Joseph's hands. Secondly, That though the number of the revisors should be reduced to seven, yet according to the present custom and usage of those countries the charge of such a revision would be very great. Thirdly, Only four of the revisors are to be of the States-General, the other three to be of the first judges, which does not seem to give much hope of relief to the complainants. Fourthly, In this, which is proposed as an expedient, there is no mention of any revision or examination of the matter to be made in the Assembly of the States-General, and it seems to them upon reading the same that upon complaint to the States-General the matter is to be by them immediately referred to the seven revisors, without any revision in their own Assembly, which is directly contrary to the letter of the article, where it is stated that the said States will cause a review and examination to be made in their Assembly, etc. Upon the whole, it is evident that in cases of this nature, upon complaints the matter is to be revised and examined in His Majesty's Council, and in the Assembly of the States-General reciprocally, and that all possible endeavours should be used for it to be there finally determined or composed. But if it shall in any case fall out otherwise, there follows in the article about revisions, that His Majesty and the States-General reciprocally are not only to revise the matter, but also to take care that right is done to the party complaining. They humbly suggest that as His Majesty has particularly commissionated under his Great Seal some Lords and others, all of His Majesty's Council, to adjudge such matters and confirm or revoke the sentence of the judge of the Admiralty without the judge of the Admiralties being joined with them, so in like manner the States-General should specially depute some of their Assembly to adjudge such causes and confirm or revoke the sentence of the first judge of the Admiralty without any of the former judges being added to them, they being the parties complained of and accused of giving an unjust judgement. But that, as sometimes here, the Commissioners (who are called the Lords Commissioners of Appeals in cases of prizes), send for the judge of the Admiralty to give his reasons why he gave such a judgement, who used to come without any expense to the complainants, so those of their Admiralties, though not added to the new judges or revisors, may be called or have the liberty, if they please, to come before the new judges to give their reasons for justifying their sentence, but

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without putting the parties appellant to any charge. And that as the parties complaining here are put to no expense upon account of the Lords Commissioners of Appeals, so in like manner the parties complaining there should not be put to any charge upon account of such revision. All which is humbly submitted to His Majesty's consideration. (3 *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 18, 1676 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 432).

Sixty soldiers to be sent to Bombay instead of forty-five as appointed formerly. Mr. Reading gives in the names of four persons appointed by the Attorney-General on behalf of the King to inspect the Company's books, and is told that on the advice of Counsel a motion is to be made in the Exchequer touching the matter this day, but has been deferred until the afternoon when the Committee for Lawsuits have been desired to be present. A report from the Committee for Bantam and the South Sea factories is read and approved, in it the Committee advise that for promoting the trade to Tywan a small vessel not exceeding 100 tons burden should be built at once and sent to Bantam, not to carry more than fifteen men and six guns, to be commanded by an experienced man who should see her built and equip her with all stores and provisions necessary for the voyage. The Shipping Committee to proportion the quantity of goods to be granted to the several persons whose notes have been presented to the Court, having respect to the accommodation of the factors. The Secretary is desired to draw up a certificate, in accordance with the request of Sir James Oxinden, and present it to the Court for approbation. The sum of 112*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* due on the account of Consul Nightingale to be paid to Daniel Penington. Payments to be made by Charles Aston to Henry Toone, Francis French, and Stephen Jones. Mr. Aldewarld's demands are referred for examination and report. The Shipping Committee to consider the petition of Sarah and Ann Mace, and, if they are 'of condition and degree proper to be wives for soldiers', to permit them to go as passengers to Bombay according to the rules of the Company. Thomas Papillon to be permitted to export in the Company's shipping 200 reams of paper on payment of freight. Dr. Thomas Wilson to be allowed to take passage with his servant in one of the Company's ships to Bombay free of charge, and be accommodated with lodging and diet at the Company's table during his stay on the island, he being willing to attend to the health of the Council

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and people there. The account of William Thomas to be reported. Permission to be granted to Messrs. Cooke, Turner, Sheldrake, Baily, and Satchwel to export the several goods mentioned in the notes now read on payment of freight; and liberty is to be granted to any one to send out hats to the Indies on payment of freight. (1¾ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 18, 1676 [AFTERNOON] (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 434).

The owners of the *Loyal Merchant* to be paid 1,460*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.* in full of freight and demurrage. The commander and owners of the *Phoenix* to be permitted to lade in her 3,964¼ pieces of eight permission free. Letters to Bantam are read and approved. (½ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 23, 1676 (*Ibid.*, p. 435).

The Committees to whom the business of Mr. Lucas was referred are desired to give in a written report of the same next Friday. Several members of the Court are desired to accompany the Governor to Whitehall this afternoon to present a petition to the King touching the obstruction to the Company's trade at Bombay caused by the Portuguese there. The demands of Mr. Medina concerning certain piece-goods are referred for consideration. Abraham Clerk is admitted to the freedom by redemption. The petition of Gabriel Townsend to be referred for his account to be examined, and, if he is found a creditor in the last books from the Bay, two of the Committees are to certify as to whether 50*l.* may be paid to him for his relief. The petition of John Phillips about the freight of ½ cwt. of dragon's blood, etc., brought home in the *London* is referred to the Committee for Private Trade to ascertain if Phillips was a mariner in the *Zante*, and if so, the gum, etc. is to be delivered to him free of freight. Anthony Roby to be permitted to take with him goods in the same proportion as is allowed to others. Mrs. Jones and Edward Palmer to be allowed to export goods mentioned in the note now read, free of freight. The petition of Sarah, wife of Christopher Lawrence, surgeon at Bombay, is read, and order given for it to be ascertained by what order Lawrence was entertained, and for liberty to be given to the petitioner to take passage in the *Berkeley Castle*, she agreeing with Captain Fisher to pay for it on her arrival at Bombay. Captain Fisher is permitted to lade in his ship 300 oz. of foreign gold and 2,000 dollars, freight free, being for his own account:

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and Captain Nicholas Colborne, Ralph Cooke, and Charles Love to export in the ships bound for Bantam several goods mentioned, on payment of freight. Benjamin Sangar, formerly entertained to serve in Japan, to officiate as judge at Bombay if he arrives safely at Surat in the *Return*; notice of this to be given to the President and Council. Nathaniel Reading presents an order of the Court of Exchequer of the 18th inst., in which several persons are named to inspect the Company's books; the Governor, after reading the order, replies that time is desired to take the advice of Counsel and that an answer shall be returned this day week. Jeremy Sambrooke states his father is desirous that the goods which his son Samuel confesses he owes for may be cleared, and that this may be done signifies that he will pay into the Company's cash 1,200*l.* for which he has their bill under seal, and an additional 600*l.* if they will permit him to transfer an adventure of 500*l.* for which he and the Company are credited in their books, half of which belongs to his brother-in-law Edward Anthony; the Court, after consideration, agree, Jeremy Sambrooke declaring that he will see the said 600*l.* paid into their cash on his father passing the said transfer. The Treasury Committee to send aboard the treasure designed for the Surat ships as soon as possible. The Shipping Committee to consider the desires of Colonel Bake concerning the passage to Bombay of Susan Rud as servant to his wife and if she is within the Company's rules to grant her liberty to go, paying for her passage. (1¾ *p.*)

PETITION OF THE COMPANY TO THE KING, FEBRUARY 23, 1676 (*Public Record Office: C.O. 77*, vol. xiii, f. 47).

His Majesty, having by a treaty with the Crown of Portugal become possessed of the port and island of Bombay, with all the rights, appurtenances, and territories, as well as the full dominion and sovereignty of the said port and island with all its royalties; in order to augment the interest and trade of the English in those parts and enable them to assist, defend, and protect the subjects of Portugal against their enemies, did in his princely wisdom think it convenient, (after governing that place several years by his officers,) to grant and transfer the said port and island with all its appurtenances to your petitioners, who applied themselves with great expense to build, cultivate, and fortify the said place so as to make it for all ages beneficial to Your Majesty, and even useful to your Portuguese allies, according to the original scope and intention of the said treaty. Yet your petitioners have from time to

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time met with so much unkindness and malevolence from the Portuguese Governors in those parts, that they are constrained to appeal unto Your Majesty for justice and protection. And in truth the petitioners grievances most peculiarly concern Your Majesty to redress and vindicate, as they relate to the sovereignty and royalties of Bombay, which these people most despitefully endeavour to overthrow. Your Majesty may vouchsafe to call to mind the difficulties which attended the first possession of the island, even while the treaty was fresh, Portugal involved in wars, and the King's troops in actual service there. How by the perverseness of the Governor the whole voyage of Lord Marlborough and his squadron was overthrown and possession of the island utterly refused until fresh orders could come into India; and how 300 of the soldiers, sent over under Sir Abraham Shipman to enter and secure Bombay, died miserably from want and starvation on a small desolate island, the only place of refuge they had, so that when the remainder entered Bombay they were not in a condition to dispute, but thought more of their own preservation than of any royalties or dependencies of the island; and what by the death of some and the want of vigour or capacity in others who commanded there, Your Majesty's rights were not asserted. Your petitioners at their entrance found the effects of all this, and the advantages taken by the Portuguese because of it. And as your petitioners heard it alleged, that if more indulgence were granted to the Portuguese remaining in Bombay, all hardships would soon be redressed, they began so effectually to apply themselves to the relief of the Portuguese in all their interests and pretensions as to leave them without any just cause of complaint. The way being thus prepared, and that article of the treaty well weighed which transferred the sovereignty of the island and its dependents to the King, some persons of account in the service of the petitioners were by them sent as commissioners solemnly to treat with the Viceroy of Goa for clearing up these points, but after all methods of fair treaty and other persuasions were tried nothing could be obtained but a declaration of want of orders from Portugal. And so far was the Viceroy from admitting a trade, or good correspondence, which was insisted on according to the clear and express tenor of the said treaty, that he expressly forbade any English to settle at Bassein or Damon, or even the intercourse of the petitioners' boats from Bombay to the main, especially when bringing timber or provisions, from whence only those necessaries could be obtained. The petitioners presume to annex the 11th article of the

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said treaty, and the clear interpretation it seems to bear, which with the map will plainly show the dependencies of those small places adjacent; and the memory of former practices will also justify the whole right of your petitioners' present demands. Yet contrary to justice, the Portuguese obstruct the freedom of trade, and the progress of the petitioners' endeavours after a happy settlement, as may appear by the particulars following: They not only refuse to deliver to your petitioners those small islands and dependencies mentioned, but on some of them so strengthen themselves that but for passing by in the open stream and at a distance from them, they sally out with their boats and lay arbitrary impositions upon the petitioners' trade. 2. They force the petitioners to pay duties for passing by some other places, which were known to depend absolutely on the Custom-house of Bombay, and to pay them their duties there. 3. They pretend dominion over the Portuguese and other subjects remaining with your petitioners, and to such sovereignty in the very Bay as in their brigantines to wear their flag, in defiance and dishonour of our forts; nor will they permit our own ships to sail quietly in those parts without the protection of their passports. The petitioners do not mention other affronts and depredations often sustained, but these cited would probably cease if the 11th article were duly observed. And seeing that in India the same spirit of contradiction is apparent in all other Governors which was so prejudicial to the King in the first, and however much the petitioners expend towards happiness they are never to thrive in Bombay while they patiently submit to injuries which the Governors declare they cannot or at least will not redress. The petitioners implore Your Majesty, first to cause the right and extent of his dominion in Bombay granted by the treaty to be examined, and, if they appear to have been conveyed to Your Majesty, that you will vouchsafe to assert them for your own honour and the protection of your subjects that the petitioners may be restored to the sole dominion of that island. Meanwhile until the said claim can be examined and asserted, that an effectual command may be procured from His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal to his officers and ministers in India that no Governor or other person may henceforth presume by erecting a blockhouse to obstruct the English from passing by Tannah or Carinja, or to impose or demand any custom or duties from the English, but allow them to pass freely with their boats and vessels by the said places without any interruption, as the inhabitants of Bombay have formerly done; and to enjoin the

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Governors, officers, and ministers to live upon better terms of amity and friendship than they have hitherto done. The petitioners expect nothing more than what the favour of the treaty leads them to demand, and which the public faith thereof binds the Portuguese to make good. (2¼ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 25, 1676 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 437).

Several persons complaining that goods bought by them at the last sale returned in the ships mentioned in the printed notes of sale, are wanting, order is given for the Committee of the Calico warehouse to direct the delivery of a like quantity of goods of the same number returned in other vessels. Captain Richard Goodlad to be allowed to lade in the *Lancaster* 2,500 dollars for account of himself and the owners as a joint stock, freight free. Mrs. Willoughby to be allowed to go in one of the Company's ships with one maid free of charge, and another for whom she is to pay, provided there are no passengers to be taken on the Company's account. The five per cent tonnage allowed by charterparty to owners, officers, and seamen being mostly used by owners and commanders to the prejudice of the inferior officers and men who gain little or no advantage by it, the matter is referred for the Shipping Committee to proportion the tonnage to be laden by each one, and report. The Governor stating that the King in Council has referred the Company's petition to the Lords Committees for Trade and Plantations, the Surat Committee are desired to wait on Their Lordships when notified. The commanders of the Surat ships and of three of the Bantam ships take leave of the Court, and are directed to hasten from Gravesend to the Downs; they are also charged to keep up the worship of God in their ships, and good discipline among their men, and in order to preserve their health to take some clothes for their use. They are also told to sail thirty leagues to the westward of the Madeiras to avoid Turkish pirates, and keep together when outward-bound as much as possible, and, in their return from St. Helena not to part company. The Shipping Committee to ascertain the truth concerning complaints brought against Craven and Clifford, waiters in the *Phoenix*, which if found to be true, then to dismiss the two men from the service, if there are others to supply their places. Mr. Reading states that the Lord Chief Baron has awarded a *distringas* against the Company for not obeying the last order made for inspection of their books;

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upon which the Governor, by direction of the Court, replies that the Company do not apprehend they gave any disobedience to the Court of Exchequer, to which they are always ready to pay respect, also civility to Mr. Reading, and they have only been awaiting the advice of Counsel to give an answer, which as soon as they have they will move the Court the first day of the next term. Messrs. Child and Papillon are desired to attend the Lord Chief Baron and the Attorney-General and tell them of what the Company have done in this affair; and the Governor, the Deputy, and Sir John Banks are requested to wait on the Duke of Monmouth and tell him of the proceedings of the Company in the matter. Permission is granted to Thomas Sothern to ship out certain goods. The account of Christopher Edinden to be reported. (1¾ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 25, 1676 [AFTERNOON] (*Ibid.*, p. 439).

The following report concerning the demands of Mr. Paul from the Committee of Accounts is read: they find that he stands indebted in the Company's books for longcloth and ginghams bought in 1675; the former he refuses to clear as some pieces are wanting, as are all the ginghams. The Committee opine that the account should be discharged of the remaining pieces of longcloth and of the ginghams, and placed to the account of Sambrooke till he can satisfy the Company concerning them or pay for them. Raw silk, of which there is 160 oz., to be sold at 20*s.* the lb., and Jambi, Malabar, and Biliapatam pepper at 8*d.* the lb. The report touching the demands of Mr. Lucas with regard to the *Zante* is referred for alteration, according to the sense of the present debate. The owners of the *Loyal Merchant* present Captain Nathaniel Horsman to command that ship in place of the late Captain Hall; the Court approve. Payment to be made to John Flatman and to Richard Blackborne. The Bantam Committee to draw up a letter to the King of that place and perfect the instructions, now read, for Agent White. John Wynn, chaplain for St. Helena, to be advanced 25*l.* on account of his salary, on giving security. Gomez Rodrigues to be permitted to ship to Surat two pieces of tabby[1] and twenty pairs of silk stockings on payment of freight.[2] (1¾ *pp.*)

[1] Tapie, a waved silk. See *Letters Received*, vol. vi, p. 45 n.

[2] Among the warrants signed is one for 218*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* made 'paid in cash'.

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A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 28, 1676 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 441).

Money due to the account of Joseph Farley to be paid, and payment in full of freight to be made to the owners of the *Expectation*. Permission to be given to Captain Stannard, commander of the *Nathaniel*, to ship out in her 200*l.* in gold and silver for his own account, and 400*l.* in foreign gold for account of her owners, free of freight; to Captain William Thompson, commander of the *Society*, to ship 600*l.* in foreign gold or pieces of eight for account of himself and her owners, free of freight; to Captain Risbe [*sic*] to ship in the *Loyal Merchant* 500 dollars for the ship's stock, free of freight; to Agent White to export wines and provisions now mentioned, freight free; and to Mr. Watts to export certain goods on payment of freight. John Kidson, apothecary, recommended by James Houblon, to be allowed to take passage with his wife and two children to Bombay, free of charge, on entering into covenant and bond as free planters are obliged to do. A report from the Surat Committee of what is needful to be written to that place and to Bombay is read and approved. (¾ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 1, 1676 (*Ibid.*, p. 442).

Permission is granted to Thomas Gray, John Dogett, Ellis Kelly, and Anthony Roby to lade in the Company's shipping the several goods mentioned in notes now read. Edward Anthony is admitted to the freedom by redemption. Mr. Deth, on behalf of the Royal African Company, moves the Court touching some allejaes he bought and left in Sambrook's custody, but their delivery is denied; he is told to apply to Sambrook who must make them good. Certain of the Committees are desired to state what is due to this Company from the late Royal African Company, demand satisfaction from persons concerned in the latter Company, and make report.[1] Christopher and Thomas Boone, London merchants, are accepted as security in 1,000*l.* for John Hornigold, whose covenanted time of five years as a writer at Surat has expired. Captain Edward Cooke, commander of the *Scipio Africanus*, to be permitted to ship out 1,000 pieces of eight and 50 oz. of gold, freight free; and Captain Wildy to be allowed to lade in the *Phoenix* one pendulum clock and a box of thread, silk, and buttons. Gabriel Townsend to be paid 70*l.* according to a report now read; and payment to be made of wages due to James Copeland, Henry Gibbs, and Edward

[1] See 1671–3 volume, pp. 87, 233.

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Apley [or Appsley], seamen, who came home in the *London*. On petition, Captain Richard Kegwin is to be permitted to take passage in one of the Company's ships for Bombay and to live there as a free merchant, he entering into the usual covenants and bond. The demands of the owners of the *Expectation* touching the freight of the broken guns belonging to the King of Bantam brought back in their vessel are referred to the Committee for Private Trade. The preamble, concerning the times of allowances of discount for goods to be bought at the next sale, is agreed upon. Mr. Legate desiring to receive money brought into the Company's cash at Surat from the estate of the late Henry Thomson, to whom he is executor, he is told that it is against the Company's rules to pay any money in such cases till a second year's books are received from the factory, it being probable that debts may have been paid in since, and besides, a nuncupative will made and proved in India has been found, however, an account of the true state of the matter shall be written for, and Legate is advised to authorize some one at Surat to act for him in this business. Sir Francis Clarke states that he wishes to be freed from his security for Joseph Hynmers, a factor at the Fort, and that this may be communicated to Hynmers in the Company's letters. The Court reply that they have no occasion to write at present and think it would be better for Sir Francis to write himself; however, intimation of his desire shall be given in their next general letter, but Sir Francis cannot be discharged of his bond until Hynmers shall have cleared his account. The petition of William Moore to be considered by the Shipping Committee. (*2 pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 3, 1676 (*Ibid.*, p. 444).

Permission is given to Mr. Chamberlane and Mr. George Coles to export certain goods free of freight. The Deputy Governor reports that he with the Committees attended the Lords Committees for Trade yesterday morning about the obstruction by the Portuguese of the Company's trade at Bombay, and, after some debate further consideration was deferred until some papers about which the principal Secretaries of State are desired to give directions are produced. The sum of 200*l.* due to the account of the late Robert Barber to be paid. Thomas Lucas is told that, with regard to his demands touching the *Zante*, the Committees to whom his business was referred find that 800 dollars are due to him that were received by the Agent at Bantam and these the Company are ready to pay; yet he is not satisfied and requests that

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his said demands may be referred to arbitration; this the Court refuse. Isaac Foxcroft presents a written answer from his father to the Company's charges exhibited against him; this is given to the Committees to whom the business was referred, for consideration. The Shipping Committee to go to Gravesend to clear the vessels now bound for Bantam and Surat. The Accountant-General to cause all contracts that are cleared to be cancelled, and the seals taken off when the buyers desire. The claim made by Mr. Peacock and his brother to an adventure of Richard Lyngham's in this Stock is referred for examination. The Treasury Committee to read the warrants passed for money due for dividends which have been paid and no receipts taken, cause them to be endorsed showing how they have been satisfied, and have them filed. Goods in the warehouse whose owners are not known to be resold at the next sale. (1½ *pp.*)

ROGER MEREDITH TO SIR JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, THE HAGUE, MARCH 3, 1676 (*Public Record Office: S.P.* 84, vol. 200, f. 260).

. . . The ramifications of the declaration concerning the Marine Treaties were this day exchanged. . . . (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 6, 1676 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 445).

The following permissions are granted: to Lord Longford to ship in the *Berkeley Castle* two hhds. of Canary, on payment of freight; to Agent White to ship six parcels of wearing apparel, and 'sawces', freight free; to the purser of the *Expectation* to ship 300*l.* in pieces of eight, freight free, being for his own account; and to Anthony Roby to ship in the *Society* several provisions for use in his voyage, freight free. Edward Maplisden is admitted to the freedom by redemption. Nathaniel Reading asking on what terms his son Charles was permitted to go to Bombay, is told that he was to live as a free merchant on the island; but if that does not meet his wishes, and his son waits until the next election, his entertainment shall be considered, provided he is found qualified for the Company's service. A draft of letters to be sent to the President and Council at Surat is read and approved. (¾ *p.*)

RICHARD WATTS AT DEAL TO SIR JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, MARCH 6, 1676 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car.* II. 379, no. 104).

This morning arrived three of the eight East India ships from the Thames, the others are expected this afternoon or to-morrow. . . .

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THE COMPANY TO CAPTAIN RICHARD GOODLAD, MARCH 6, 1676 (*Letter Book*, vol. v, p. 260).

They have freighted his ship the *Lancaster* for a voyage to Bantam, also the *Phoenix* Captain William Wildie, the *Loyal Merchant* Captain Nathaniel Horseman, and the *Expectation* Captain Nathaniel Owen, therefore order him to use his utmost endeavours to get his ship into the Downs and from thence, weather permitting, to sail with the other vessels as far as St. Iago, steering at least 30 leagues to the westward of the Madeiras in order to avoid the Turks and other pirates. If they have a quick passage to St. Iago and judge that they can arrive in good time at Bantam, then to keep together, but if delayed by contrary winds on the coast of England and find that waiting for the other ships may delay his voyage then Goodlad is to sail alone. On arrival at Bantam he is to follow the directions received from the Agent and Council there. When with the other ships he is to wear the Flag, Captain Wildie to be Vice-Admiral and Captain Horseman Rear-Admiral. Give the usual instructions about keeping his ship in a posture of defence, and agreeing with the other commanders as to their mutual defence in case of an attack by an enemy, the maintenance of religious observances and good order aboard his vessel, and speeding-up his return voyage. Arnold White, who has been appointed Agent at Bantam, is to take his passage in the *Lancaster*, and Goodlad is enjoined to show him all due respect, and see that he presides at all consultations. Recommend the boy going with him to his especial care, that on returning he may be able to give the King and the Company a satisfactory account of him. (1 *p.*) *A similar letter was sent to the other three commanders.*

THE COMPANY TO SULTAN ABUL FETTAHEE, KING OF BANTAM AND MANY OTHER TERRITORIES, MARCH 7, 1676 (*Ibid.*, p. 259).

They have thought fit to recall their Agent Dacres from Bantam and to send Arnold White to succeed him in that employment, who with his Council they have invested with full power and given instructions to treat with His Majesty concerning their affairs, and to manage all the business and concernments of their trade in his port, to whom they desire 'full credence' may be given. They formerly acquainted the Sultan that unless the price of pepper at Bantam was reduced it would very much lessen their trade thither, for the Dutch procure it at cheaper rates from other parts. And now, finding by experience, that the sale of ginger is much increased, not only in Europe but in Turkey,

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being sold at a quarter the price of pepper and thereby the price of the latter is very much reduced, they think good again to let His Majesty know that if there is not a reduction in the first cost of and also in the custom on pepper at Bantam it is not to be expected that the trade can continue long in its fullness there. They also informed His Majesty that great quantities of powder, arms, and other commodities have been received from their stores by his officers, and no satisfaction made for them, which if continued will prevent the Company from sending out any further supplies of the kind. They have given their Agent and Council full power to treat with His Majesty concerning these things and all other their affairs, so will not enlarge, but only refer them to be arranged between His Majesty and their said Agent and Council. They pray the Sultan to act for the encouragement and promotion of their trade in his port, having found it so much to his honour and profit, and beneficial to his people. Desire 'the Almighty to encrease your Majesties' honour and happiness'. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 8, 1676 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 446).

The account of Mr. Flower, chaplain at Surat, to be examined and reported. Major Taylor to be permitted to ship in the *Nathaniel* two cheeses in lead, freight free. The Lawsuits Committee to consider and report their opinion concerning the desires of Shem Bridges. The Accountant-General to deliver to Mr. Hampson a certificate of the dividends paid on Mr. Cranmer's adventure. The Court resolve that from the arrival of the Company's letters at Gombroon, Thomas Rolt, now Chief in Persia, shall have the title of Agent for the Company's affairs there conferred upon him, without increase of salary or other expense more than when he was Chief, or alteration of the subordination to the President and Council of Surat. The Surat Committee to consider the consulage formerly levied on all Englishmen's goods going into Persia, and upon perusal of transactions in this respect to report what is fit to be done for the Company's advantage in the matter. (1 *p.*)

RICHARD WATTS AT DEAL TO SIR JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, MARCH 9, 1676 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car.* II. 379, no. 123).

The four ships for Bantam, which came into the Downs the 6th, are there yet. The other five for the Coast and other parts of East India are not yet come. Of late no homeward bound ships are arrived. . . .

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NOTES BY SIR JOSEPH WILLIAMSON AT THE COMMITTEE FOR TRADE, MARCH 9, 1676 (*Ibid.*, no. 127).

. . . The East India Company have caused to be built 30 ships capable to bear from 50 to 60 guns each by private men, encouraged by a gratification of 1,200*l.* per ship to the builders. They place a surveyor to see the work well done. . . .

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 10, 1676 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 447).

Robert Winington is admitted to the freedom by redemption. Lead (200 pigs) to be sent on board the *President* as soon as she is ready to be launched; notice of this to be given to the Committee for Private Trade for waiters to be put aboard, and the commander told that the extra charge for the attendance of the said waiters is to be deducted from his primage and average. (¼ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 10, 1676 [AFTERNOON] (*Ibid.*, p. 448).

Certain Committees to direct the delivery of goods in the Company's warehouse bought and cleared by Mr. Aldewarld, and of any others he may pay for and clear, none of which are to be resold. A report from the Surat Committee touching the consulage at Gombroon is read, it is to the following effect: the Committee opine that a duty of consulage of two per cent be received at the foot of all accounts of sales for the Company, and of all other English goods sold at Gombroon to be brought by the Agent and Council there to the Company's credit. 2. That orders be sent to Surat, and to all the Company's factories in the Indies, signifying that for the future all English goods sent to Gombroon are to be consigned to the Agent, or to some of the Company's known servants, and, if any merchants, factors, or supercargos are sent with English goods, the Agent, or some of the Company's servants in Persia are to be joined in commission with them. 3. The Agent and Council to be expressly enjoined to give no protection, colour, or countenance to any goods whatsoever if they come not consigned as aforesaid to the end the Company may have a constant and certain credit for the said intended consulage. 4. That if the Company shall know of any goods that do not really belong to Englishmen, or are not consigned as aforesaid, to which the Agent and Council shall give any colour, in prejudice to the King of Persia's moiety of the customs of Gombroon, it is to be

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declared that upon proof of this, such person shall be immediately displaced. 5. The Agent to represent to the King of Persia or his ministers the true ground and cause of the Company's proceedings, and that they have done this as the best expedient for preventing any fraud that may be practised upon the Persian King's moiety of the customs. Also that the Company's Agent is to charge their goods with the said consulage towards defraying the necessary charge of housekeeping, warehouse-room, and other expenses and this has no relation to the customs of the port, but is a method used in Europe and in all parts of the Grand Signior's dominions for protection, and towards the charge of public ministers and officers residing in foreign parts. The Court approve of the above report and pass the following orders about it. They have with great charge and expense assisted the Emperor of Persia in his wars against Ormuz, and by capitulation and treaty with him obtained many privileges, particularly an exemption from all customs both in and out at Gombroon, also one half of all the customs paid there by other nations, and, in order to maintain these privileges, and pursuant to the said treaty they maintain an Agent and factory there at great expense. But complaint having been made by the Emperor and his ministers to the said Agent, that some of the English have, contrary to the true intent and meaning of the said agreement, 'coloured' the goods and merchandize of other nations to exempt them from payment of the due customs at Gombroon (only the English goods and merchandize being allowed to pass in and out free), and so not only prejudiced the Emperor in his customs due from other people trading to Gombroon, but also on that account his ministers have retained more than half of what has been received, and have not paid to the Company's Agent the full moiety of what, by the treaty and agreement, belongs to them, to their great loss. For future remedy, and to manifest to the Emperor the candour and sincerity of the Company, and that there may be no just cause of complaint, but that the Emperor may have full satisfaction and the Company their just moiety of the customs received at Gombroon from other nations, and the treaty be preserved and maintained, the Company have and do hereby order and strictly enjoin observance of the following rules. 1. That neither their Agent, Council, or any of their factors, or servants residing in Persia, nor any English trading to Gombroon from other parts in the Indies shall under any pretence 'colour' the goods or merchandize of people of other nations to exempt them from paying the usual customs due; but that all goods

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not belonging to the English pay the full duties there usually taken, that so neither the Emperor nor the Company may be defrauded of their rights; and any one found so 'colouring' shall be sent home to England by the next shipping, and not permitted to trade or reside at Gombroon any longer. 2. That to prevent any such abuse, all goods and merchandize from and after the last day of November, 1676, brought to Gombroon by any English, or alleged to be for the account of any English are to be wholly consigned to the Company's Agent for sale and disposal, or to some of the Company's factors residing there, so that it shall be known that the said goods are only for account of the English and not for people of other nations. 3. All goods not so consigned for sale shall be deemed to belong to people of other nations, and the Company's Agent and Council are not to give them any protection, or suffer them to pass as the goods of Englishmen, or to enjoy the privilege of the said treaty but to disown them so that the Emperor and his ministers may take full custom for them, the half of which belongs to the Company. 4. For defraying the charge of the Agent residing in Persia, pursuant to the said treaty and for preserving and maintaining the same inviolably, and the rights and privileges granted by it, the Company direct that the Agent, Council, and factors residing in Persia charge to account of sales, and deduct from the sale of all goods sold or disposed of there, as well for what they shall sell or dispose of for the proper account of the Company, over and above the usual commission of sale, two in the hundred by the name of consulage, that being the usual method in such cases in other parts, particularly in Aleppo and all other the Grand Signior's dominions and that a distinct account be kept in the Company's books of the said 2 per cent. 5. The Company do hereby enjoin their Agent and factors in Persia to behave themselves faithfully and justly towards all the English trading there in the sale and disposal of their goods to the best advantage and only to take from them the usual commission and no more, and but half commission when any English merchant shall come with his own goods. And if any wrong or injury shall be done to any English trading there by the Company's Agent or factors, if proved, any person so doing will be discharged from the service and sent to England. The Agent and Council may also give such accommodation to the English coming to trade there, both for their persons and goods, in the Company's houses and warehouses gratis, as they can spare without prejudice to the Company's affairs, or increase of any charge in diet or

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otherwise on the Company's account. Lastly, to the intent these orders may be duly observed, and that none may plead ignorance of them, the Company have caused copies of the said orders under their common seal to be sent to Persia, to the President and Council at Surat, the Agent and Council at Bantam, and at Fort St. George, and to their Chief and Council at Masulipatam and the Bay. A motion made by Mr. Albyn on behalf of William Thomson, late minister at the Fort, is referred to certain Committees to report what they think should be done. (4 *pp.*)

WARRANT FROM TREASURER DANBY TO THE KING'S REMEMBRANCER, MARCH 10, 1676 (*Public Record Office: Warrants not relating to money* vi, p. 254).

To Sir William Jones, Attorney-General, to enter a *noli prosequi* to any information that may be exhibited in the Exchequer for non-payment of custom on an elephant lately arrived in London port from some part of the East Indies for George, Lord Berkeley, for which the custom *ad valorem* is paid or deposited: the Lord Treasurer having received the King's special command for remittal of the said customs.

THE COMPANY TO CAPTAIN ROBERT FISHER, MARCH 10, 1676 (*Letter Book*, vol. v, p. 280).

They have freighted his ship the *Berkeley Castle*, the *Nathaniel* Captain Stannard, the *Society* Captain Thomson, the *Persia Merchant* Captain Bowers, and the *Scipio African* Captain Cooke, for a voyage to Bombay, Surat, etc., and order that on receipt of this letter and the packet to the President and Council in Surat they start together on their voyage. Give them the usual directions as to keeping company, etc. Appoint Fisher to wear the Flag, Bowers to be Vice-Admiral, and Stannard Rear-Admiral. On arriving at Bombay Fisher is to deliver their letter to the President, and, after landing passengers and goods intended for that port, proceed to Surat and then follow the directions given by the President and Council there, and hasten his return voyage to England as much as possible. Repeat their directions as to keeping company, defence of the ships, and the maintenance of religious observances and good order aboard. Recommend the boy taken with him to his especial care, and order him to note the marks and numbers of the bales of cloth opened at sea and give an account of these on arriving back. (¾ *p.*)

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A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 14, 1676 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 452).

The Court, after consideration as to whether another sale shall be held before September next in case the *Golden Fleece* and *Rainbow* arrive this summer, put the question to the vote and it is decided in the negative. An allowance of 2*s.* in the pound to be made for damaged raw silk rated at 20*s.*, this to be declared at the sale; also an allowance for sea-damage on all opened calicoes offered for sale, to be made by the Committees. (½ *p.*)

A GENERAL COURT OF SALES, MARCH 14, 1676 (*Ibid.*, p. 453).

Sale of cotton yarn, Biliapatam, Jambi and Malabar pepper, dust of pepper, flags and scummings of pepper, olibanum, myrrh, aloes socatrina, saltpetre, blue, brown and white longcloth, salampores, morees, betellees, ginghams, baftas, humhums, parcallaes, sannoes, diapers, sailcloth, calicoes, cossaes, taffetas, nillaes, pautkaes, tapseils, chintz, quilts, sovaguzzees, niccanees, Guinea stuffs, brawles, serjeas, raw silk, dungarees, serias, dimities, duttees, shalloes, longees, clouts, palampores, Tonquin cloth, velvets, byrampauts, and derebauds. With prices and names of purchasers. (17 *pp.*)

'ALL MR. PAPILLON'S REMAYNES PUT UP TO SALE', MARCH, 1676 (*Ibid.*, vol. xxvA, p. 152).

These 'remaynes' consist of cotton yarn, saltpetre, olibanum, and indigo, unsold, returned from the Indies in the Company's ships. (½ *p.*)

TREASURY MINUTE, MARCH 15, 1676 (*Public Record Office: Treasury Minute Book* v, p. 129).

Write Mr. Mounteney to clear the particulars paid to the East India Company in his certificate. Mr. Mounteney to pass his Michaelmas account of the Customs.

RICHARD WATTS AT DEAL TO SIR JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, MARCH 16, 1676 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car.* II. 380, no. 16).

The five outward-bound East India ships expected these ten days are now coming into the Downs. . . .

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MORGAN LODGE AT DEAL TO SIR JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, MARCH 16, 1676 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car.* II. 380, no. 17).

To-day came in the five East India ships bound for Surat. One of them struck on the North Foreland, but came off without damage.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 21, 1676 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 471).

It being represented that the friends of Captain William Basse and Jonathan Hide wish to build for each of them a three-decked ship to be under their command, the Court declare that at present there seems to be no probability of the Company wanting any more vessels for some years to come, yet if the said two ships shall be built suitable for employment, not exceeding 500 tons burden, they shall be entertained in turn after those already in the service, on the usual terms, and the preference shall be given to Captain Basse. The Shipping Committee to consider how the freight on goods brought from the Indies may be reduced, to ease the Company's charge. Sir John Banks reports that the King is sending the *Speedwell Frigate* with another vessel of sixty tons burden on a voyage to discover the navigation to China by the North-East passage, which hitherto has not been done, and His Majesty wishes that the said ships arriving at Bantam by that way may have the orders of the Company to be laden with pepper for England at the usual freight given to other vessels; the Court declare their readiness to give the required directions, and to allow the same freight for what pepper they bring, as is given to others that year from that port. The Shipping Committee to confer with some able shipwright about a nimble vessel of two decks, not drawing above nine foot of water to be built for trading to Tywan, and Captain Cubit is chosen to inspect the building of the said vessel and to command it when built; Captains Brookhaven and Prowd to report as to Cubit's experience and skill in marine affairs. A report is read from Sir John Lethieulier and Mr. Letton touching the adventure of the late Richard Lingham (125*l.* paid in) claimed by Thomas Peacock on behalf of himself and his two brothers, Richard and Michael, by which it appears that the late Richard Lingham subscribed 250*l.*, paid in to the present Joint Stock 125*l.*, and that there is due to him 275*l.* for dividends; that on February 16, 1660–1, the said Richard Lingham made his last will and bequeathed to his godson, Edward, fourth son of Richard Peacock of Finchley, his said adventure, and ordered that it should not be taken out until the said Edward should

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attain the age of twenty and that the 'provenue' should continue and be added to the main stock, which is presumed to be the reason why the dividends (all but the first), were suffered to remain in the Company's hands. If the said Edward should die before attaining the age of twenty then the said adventure with the 'provenue' to go to Richard, Thomas, and Michael Peacock, his brothers, to be equally divided amongst them, Elizabeth, wife of the testator, being made sole executrix. Edward Peacock died about four years ago before attaining the age of twenty, and the executrix, Elizabeth, is also dead, and Thomas Peacock has taken out letters of administration and is well entitled to the said adventure and dividends, as yet in the Company's hands, in trust for himself and his two brothers, but for the better security of the Company, and by the advice of Moses, the three brothers, Richard, Thomas, and Michael Peacock, are all to join in giving a receipt for the money; and if they desire to transfer the said Stock to any other person they must all join in the transfer. The Court approve of this report. The petitions of the officers and men of the *London*, and of Margery Shute are referred to the Committee for Private Trade, and the petition of Morgan Harris to the Shipping Committee. A written address to be prepared for presentation to the Duke of Monmouth, and reported this afternoon. (3 *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 21, 1676 [AFTERNOON] (*Ibid.*, p. 474).

The Committees appointed to manage the suit in the Exchequer having prepared an address for presentation to the Duke of Monmouth, the Court approve of it, and desire the Governor, the Deputy, and the Committees to wait on His Grace to-morrow morning and present it. Mr. Houblon states that Mr. Wightman, a founder in Bethlem, has melted down some of the King of Bantam's money, refined it from the dross and lead, and, with the addition of some tin, made a metal fit to be cast into great guns that will hold proof; the model of a small gun made of this metal is produced, the Court are satisfied and order that when the remainder of the said King's money is to be melted down Mr. Wightman shall be employed to prepare, melt, and cast it into great guns. (½ *p.*)

RICHARD WATTS AT DEAL TO SIR JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, MARCH 21, 1676 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car.* II. 380, no. 34).

Last night one of the outward-bound East India ships weighed and

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sailed, the wind then wavering from NE. to NW., and this morning the other four weighed, wind S. and SSW., and are not yet out of sight. . . .

RICHARD WATTS AT DEAL TO SIR JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, MARCH 23, 1676 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car.* II. 380, no. 46).

The East India ships that went out of the Downs last Tuesday were not past the Isle of Wight, when the NE. wind came up about 12 last night. . . .

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 31, 1676 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 475).

The Committee for Buying Goods to examine the account of Mr. Burnaby and report what they think should be allowed him for the time he was employed at Harwich. Lord Berkeley states that he with the Deputy Governor and several Committees waited on the Duke of Monmouth the 22nd inst. in the forenoon with the address which they read to and left with His Grace in accordance with his wish. The reception was very favourable and the Duke said he would consider the address and return an answer the next morning. Hereupon the Governor informs the Court that on the 22nd inst. at night Colonel Philips and Mr. Reading brought him a paper, which they said was the Duke's answer to the address. The paper is read, and after consideration the Court declare that 'as they are a corporation they cannot proceed thereon', as the paper is not signed by the Duke or by his secretary. The Governor is desired to inform Colonel Philips and Mr. Reading of this decision and return the paper to them, if they wish it. Moses to be instructed to draw up a bill to be exhibited in Chancery against Cornelius Aldewarld to ascertain what trade Sambrooke, Junior, had with him or with any others when he lived in Holland. The warehouse-keeper at Gresham College and the African House to deliver to Mr. Aldewarld the calicoes and other goods he has bought and paid for, and allow him to see whether the goods set apart for his account are those he bought at the sale. Mr. Aston, paymaster of the mariners, to notify to Mr. Hancock and the other owners of the *Caesar* that, if they do not pay the month's wages due to the relations of that ship's company by next Wednesday, the Court will order payment to be made and the charge to be put to their account, according to charterparty. The Court resolve to consider how the two months' wages payable yearly to the

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relations of the mariners in freighted ships in the Company's service may be satisfied by the Company and deducted from money due for freight. Public notice to be given to all adventurers in the summons to the next Election Court, and in the printed list, that they are to give in their votes in person, or authorize in writing some one to do so, and that no votes will be admitted from any adventurer not living in England. A petition is read from Francis Thompson, assistant to the Husband, praying for some consideration for his great care regarding the freight on private trade goods outward-bound for the Indies, and the Committee for Private Trade are desired to give him what they think fit, not exceeding 20*l.* as a gratuity, over and above what has been given to him before. The petitions of Maudlin Falkner, and of Isabella Pywel, widow, are referred for examination. Certain Committees to ascertain what gratuity was given to Thomas Lewis last year, and report what they think should be allowed him for his care and pains in the Company's business since. Thomas Percehouse and Charles Zinzan to be paid their salaries and that of Samuel Sambrooke, Senior, to be put to his account. Money due to the account of Charles Edinden, late gunner at St. Helena, to be paid. The petition of Margaret Neat, widow of William Neat, late hot-presser to the Company, and of her son-in-law and partner, John Bound, is read, and order given for the same proportion of the Company's cloth to be pressed by the petitioners as was formerly pressed by the said William Neat, they giving security for the faithful discharge of this employment. The account of George Bowen to be reported. (4 *pp.*)[1]

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, APRIL 5, 1676 (*Ibid.*, p. 479).

Money due to the account of George Bowen, late seaman in the *George*, to be paid. Thomas Lewis to be given a gratuity of 20*l.* for his attendance on the Shipping Committee last year, where his work has been greater than formerly because of the entertainment of soldiers, payments of gratuities to sailors, and to the relations of those wounded and lost in the Company's service. Edith Lyon, widow, whose late husband was employed as one of the Company's hot-pressers, and Richard Hunt, her partner, to be allowed yearly the same proportion of cloth to press for the Company as was allotted to her former husband. Mark Mortimer and Company to be paid 15*l.* in consideration of their great loss of 78*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* upon thirty bales of the Company's calicoes damaged in

[1] Among the warrants signed is one for 54*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* 'made paid in cash'.

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a lighter at their quay. The demands of Mr. Scriven, touching certain longcloth he bought at the last sale, are referred to the Warehouse Committee to settle, or else to report to the Court. The petition of Elenor Harris is referred for report. Examination and report to be made of the condition of the Company's warehouses at Leadenhall which Mr. Rouse states are much out of repair. The bills of Cade, the stationer, and Goodson, the bricklayer, to be examined. (*2 pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, APRIL 7, 1676 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 481).

Smith Fleetwood, Jeffery Jefferies, and John West are admitted to the freedom by redemption, and John Duboys is admitted gratis. The Governor to be presented with one hundred guineas by the Court for the great charge he was put to in giving an entertainment last year for the Dutch Commissioners in the Company's name, and order is issued for a warrant to be made out accordingly. A proposal to be made at the next general court for the Court of Committees to be allowed to make a dividend to the adventurers in ginghams, after the first of September next, not exceeding one per cent. Samuel Powel, Robert Booth, and Edward Lassels, tobacconists, are accepted as security in 1,500*l.* for John Beard, warehousekeeper of the African warehouse, etc.; and the Earl of Shaftesbury and Sir John Banks are accepted as security in 1,500*l.* for John Richards, assistant to the warehousekeeper at Leadenhall. Mr. Phips to be allowed the gunnies and wrappers belonging to some piece-goods he bought, as they were opened by the Company after the sale. The account of Thomas Wilmot to be reported; and the petitions of William Johnson, Joshua Woodford, Francis Carpenter, and John Rutter to be referred to the Committee for Private Trade. The sum of 4*l.* to be paid to Mr. Scriven on account of longcloth he bought at the last sale. The owners of the *Expectation* to be paid for freight of the King of Bantam's guns at the rate of 18*l.* 10*s.* a ton. Consideration and report to be made of the demands of Alderman Bathurst about some bettellees he bought that cannot be found. Payment to be made to Richard Burnaby. The Treasury Committee, or any two of them, are desired to attend the Court of Elections to help the Governor and Deputy receive the votes of the adventurers for choice of a new Governor, Deputy, and the twenty-four Committees, and, at the rising of the Court every noon and night after the Governor has sealed up the votes in a glass, the said Committees of the Treasury

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are to take the same into their custody and be present when they are opened. Mr. Sutton produces a decree of the High Court of Chancery for the transfer of 100*l.* adventure from Roland Jewks to himself; the decree is read and Sutton is told that the Court will be ready to admit the transfer when the party shall appear to execute it. (1½ *pp.*)

RICHARD WATTS AT DEAL TO SIR JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, APRIL 11, 1676 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car.* II. 380, no. 164).

Yesterday about post time arrived the *Barnardiston* and *Caesar* from the East Indies. They speak no news. The *Barnardiston* went up this morning, but the *Caesar* is yet in the Downs. . . .

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, APRIL 12, 1676 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 482).

All adventurers to be notified that the time for bringing in votes for the election of the Governor and Deputy closes on Monday the 17th inst. in the evening, and for the Committees on Thursday the 20th inst. in the evening, and that no votes will be received after these times. The Shipping Committee to confer with the owners and commander of the *President*, in order that they may sail to Bantam with fewer men and guns than are at present designed, that some abatement may be made in the freight of pepper to be brought from thence. The said ship to be obliged by charterparty to sail from Gravesend by May 10 next, and the Treasury Committee to provide 20,000 pieces of eight to be sent aboard her for Bantam. Mr. Beyer, with the assistance of the Auditor, to prepare an estimate of what stock the Company have at Bantam, and present to the Court next Friday. The request of Mr. Thomlinson concerning money due for powder to Mr. Buckler is referred for examination and report. A report concerning the size of the vessel to be built for trade to Tywan is read, and referred for consideration and report as to whether a ship with a single deck would not be proper for that service. The sum of 60*l.* to be paid to William Thomson, late chaplain at Fort St. George, in full of his gratuity, charges, and all other demands whatsoever. The full quantity of powder provided for the *President* to be sent aboard her. The Treasury Committee to ascertain upon what terms Edwin was entertained as Cashier-General, and what order was made for his accommodation for dwelling in the Company's house, review what rooms may be spared for that purpose, also consider the extraordinary care and pains he has taken of late in his

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work, for which he desires some allowance, and report what they think is fit to be done in the matter. Jacob Preston to be paid 10*l.* on some pautkaes returned in the *East India Merchant*. Payment to be made to the purser of the *Lancaster* for damages said to have been done to some calicoes sent to the children of the late William Scarlet. A report touching the allowance of 16*d.* a day to the watch kept in the Company's house 'every Lord's day and on other festival dayes' by one of the warehouse porters, and of 6*s.* a week allowed John Pattison for his attendance at the gate in the evening until the watch is set, and all day long to go errands, make fires, etc., for the time past and to come, is read and approved by the Court. The covenants and security of Richard Wylde, late factor in India, to be delivered up to be cancelled. (2½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, APRIL 14, 1676 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 485).

On information that the *London* is so defective in her hull as to be unfit for another voyage to the Indies, the Shipping Committee are desired to have an inventory taken of her guns and all other furniture, keep only such things as may be useful for the new vessel now being built for Tywan, cause the rest to be sold with the ship, and give public notice of the time of the said sale. A report touching the agreement made with Mr. Buckler for powder is read, in which the Committees opine that a warrant should be made out for payment for the same, and with this the Court concur. Upon the desire of the owners of the *Lancaster* and *Loyal Merchant*, order is given for the account for damaged goods brought home in those ships and returned to the owners to be made up at 13*s.* 6*d.* the pagoda, and anything charged over that repaid to them. After the election, the clause in the charterparties relating to the allowance to be made for damaged goods returned to the owners of vessels is to be considered, and a certain value adjusted and inserted in all charterparties. Samuel Swoone is admitted to the freedom by redemption. The owners of the *President* to be treated with about lessening the number of men and guns in her intended voyage to Bantam, with a proportionable abatement in her freight. Certain Committees to arrange with Mr. Da Costa about some humhums he bought at the last sale that are found wanting. In accordance with a report now read and approved, order is given for the sum of 80*l.* to be paid to Humphrey Edwin towards the charge of house-rent for two years past ending March 25 last. In the said report it is stated that there was no

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convenient room for Edwin and his family in the Company's house, and that the charge for making the warehouses in the back yard commodious for him would 'rise so high that they could not advise the doing of it, the Company then having but a short time in their lease'. The Court resolve to have one thousand copies printed of 'a brief of the whole project and proceedings for settling the East India Company in France'; and a discourse concerning trade, printed in 1621, is referred to Messrs. Jollife and Child to examine and report whether they consider it fit to be reprinted. (2¼ *pp.*)

A Court of Committees, April 17, 1676 (*Ibid.*, p. 487).

This being the day appointed for the court of election, the Deputy Governor and divers Committees met in the great parlour and had taken several of the adventurers' votes when the Governor arrived and told them he had received a letter from Sir Joseph Williamson, Secretary of State; this is read and is as follows: 'His Majesty being informed that endeavours are using to have Mr. Childe and Mr. Papillon chosen Governor and Sub-Governor of the Company for the year ensuing, His Majesty hath commanded me to let you know they are persons that have behaved themselves very ill towards His Majesty, and that therefore His Majesty should take it very ill of the Company if they should chuse them; which I am commanded to signify unto you to be forthwith communicated to the Company as by His Majesty's order.' The Committees present opining that the Court of Committees should meet at once, this is done, and the Secretary's letter is read to them, and, after debate, they resolve that the votes already made shall be received by the court of election, but before any more are taken the adventurers shall be told of and read the letter of His Majesty's Secretary of State. (¾ *p.*)

Sir Joseph Williamson to Sir Nathaniel Herne, April 17, 1676 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 43, p. 91).

His Majesty, being informed that endeavours are using to have Mr. Childe and Mr. Papillon chosen Governor and Sub-Governor of the Company for the ensuing year, has commanded me to let you know they have behaved very ill towards him, and that therefore he should take it very ill from the Company, if they should choose them, which I am commanded to signify to you, to be forthwith communicated to the Company, as by His Majesty's order.

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A COURT OF COMMITTEES, APRIL 18, 1676 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 488).

The Deputy and Committees having met to scrutinize the votes brought in yesterday for choice of a Governor and Deputy, before they had begun the Governor came in and told them, that last night about 10 o'clock he received a letter from Sir Joseph Williamson to the following effect: 'His Majesty commands me to let you know He would speak with you to-morrow morning before 8 o'clock.' Accordingly the Governor waited on His Majesty this morning, and was directed to attend again with all the Committees at one o'clock to-day; in the meantime the scrutiny is to be deferred. Hereupon the Governor and Committees agreed to meet at 12 o'clock here, or in the long gallery at 12.30, in order to wait upon the King. (¾ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, APRIL 18, 1676 [AFTERNOON] (*Ibid.*, p. 489).

The Governor, Deputy, and several Committees having attended His Majesty this afternoon at one o'clock, the Governor reports what the King said to them, viz.: that He had always been kind to the Company, and had received kindness from them, and would retain his kindness for them, but he heard they were upon an election of Governor, Deputy, and Committees for the ensuing year, and though he would not lessen any of their privileges, yet he expected they would not disoblige him so much as to choose Mr. Child and Mr. Papillon who had acted very ill towards him. After much debate touching His Majesty's message, it is resolved that the General Court summoned to appear this afternoon shall be informed of His Majesty's pleasure signified in Secretary Williamson's letter of the 17th inst., and of the King's message delivered to-day, in order to ascertain their resolutions, whether they will continue the scrutiny or not. (¾ *p.*)

A GENERAL COURT, APRIL 18, 1676 (*Ibid.*, p. 490).

The Governor states that the reason this Court has been called is to declare the choice of a Governor and Deputy, but something has intervened, for, yesterday morning after the Court was set for taking in votes, according to the printed papers, and some had been delivered in, the Governor received a letter from Sir Joseph Williamson, (the said letter is now read) and thereupon called a Court of Committees, and it was resolved that the Court of Election should take in the adventurers'

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votes, but before doing this, every person should read the Secretary's letter, which was accordingly done, and the Court sat until 7 at night to receive the votes, and then sealed them up, and intended this morning to have made a scrutiny of them; but last night about 10 o'clock the Governor received another letter from Secretary Williamson (this is now read) and in obedience to it waited on the King and was commanded to attend His Majesty this day at one o'clock with the Deputy and Committees. They did so when the King expressed himself according to the purport of the letter received from Secretary Williamson, and recommended the Company not to chose Mr. Child or Mr. Papillon either as Governor, Deputy, or Committees, for His Majesty had received kindness from the Company and would continue His kindness and favour to them and so expected they would not disoblige Him and choose those who had dealt ill with him. The Governor desires the Generality to declare what they think fit to direct touching the scrutiny. After consideration, and several proposals being made as to whether to have a new election, or to have one according to the letter of the charter, or to advise with Counsel first, in case it should be insisted on as illegal not to proceed with the scrutiny, the question is put to the ballot as to whether the opinion of Counsel should be taken, and passed in the negative, and the Court adjourned till Friday next to consider these proposals. (1½ *pp.*)

DETAILED ACCOUNT BY SIR JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, APRIL 20, 1676 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car.* II. 380, no. 199).

Of the King repeatedly sending for him, April 16, about the election of the Governor and Sub-Governor of the East India Company, and declining to employ Secretary Coventry therein; of the King's also sending for the Governor and a Committee of the Company, who blamed some of themselves for contriving all this for revenge; that some of the votes having been given in before the King's letter arrived, they knew not how to proceed, till the second letter was sent.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, APRIL 21, 1676 (*Court Book*, vol. xxix, p. 491).

The Governor states that this Court has been summoned to know whether anything could be offered to the General Court this morning to incline them to what should be here agreed upon. Hereupon it is said that there is a letter coming from His Majesty to signify His

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pleasure concerning the affairs now depending. Accordingly a letter is brought in to Court directed to the Governor from Sir Joseph Williamson; this is read and, after some debate, order is given for it to be communicated to the General Court now assembling. The owners of the *President* to be obliged by charterparty to cause that ship to sail from Gravesend on May 10 and she, arriving at Bantam on November 10, is to be sent off from thence by January 10. (½ *p.*)

A GENERAL COURT, APRIL 21, 1676 (*Court Book*, vol. xxx, p. 1).

The Governor observes that he has no doubt but that they all remember the issue of their last meeting, and tells them that this morning whilst the Court of Committees were sitting he received a letter from Sir Joseph Williamson to the following effect: His Majesty understanding that his letter from Sir Joseph Williamson of the 17th inst. concerning Messrs. Child and Papillon came too late, the votes having been already delivered in, but that nevertheless the Company have endeavoured as much as possible to pay all submission and obedience to His Majesty's intimation in that matter, but find themselves in great difficulties by reason of that incident. His Majesty, in the tender care he is pleased to have for the privileges of the Company, which his meaning was not in the least to infringe (as he was pleased himself to declare to you and the Committees upon this occasion), and which he will from time to time preserve and protect, is graciously pleased and accordingly commands me in his name to signify to you that you do proceed in the election and scrutiny now depending, in your usual form according to the charter, which His Majesty's pleasure is you should forthwith communicate, as by his order, to the General Court. After consideration of the foregoing the Generality, being sensible of the King's gracious favour to the Company, unanimously resolve to appoint a Committee to attend His Majesty to return the humble and hearty thanks of the Company for His Majesty's gracious care in preserving and protecting their privileges, and leaving them to proceed in the election and scrutiny now depending, in their usual form. That this Address may be presented with all due ceremony the Generality desire the Governor, Deputy, and Court of Committees, also Sir Thomas Bludworth, Sir Stephen White, Sir James Oxinden, Colonel Whitley, Mr. Shelden, Alderman Allington, Messrs. Proby, Godscall, Gulston, Joseph Herne, James Ward, and Christopher Thomlinson, with as many other adventurers as think fit to be present. The Generality being asked

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to declare whether the election of the Governor and Deputy for the ensuing year should be made according to the letter of the charter by the majority of adventurers present, or by a scrutiny of the votes already delivered in, resolve that a scrutiny of the votes shall be taken, as has been done usually. Hereupon the Court of Committees withdraw to make the said scrutiny, and returning, report that Sir William Thomson has been elected Governor, and Sir James Edwards Deputy, and the latter takes his oath in the presence of the Generality. The Governor proposes that a dividend of one per cent be made in ginghams, a quantity of them having been offered but not sold at the last sale; and upon debate the matter is left to the Court of Committees to do as they think best. The Governor states that Tuesday next is appointed for receiving votes for election of the twenty-four Committees, and that a General Court will be held on the Thursday following to publish the choice; and the Generality being asked to declare in what manner the said Committees shall be elected, after a serious debate they resolve that the said choice shall be made by the adventurers giving in their votes personally, or by deputation under their hands, as was done in the choice of the Governor and Deputy. A committee of the Generality, including the Governor and Deputy, is now named to inspect the charter, preamble, and bye-laws, and consider what alterations should be made in them, and report to the General Court. (*2 pp.*)

SIR JOSEPH WILLIAMSON TO SIR NATHANIEL HERNE, APRIL 21, 1676 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 43, p. 93).

His Majesty having understood that my letter of the 17th came too late, the votes having been already delivered, and that nevertheless the Company have endeavoured, as much as in them lay, to pay all obedience to his intimation, but that they find themselves in great difficulties by reason of that incident, in his tender care for the privileges of the Company, which his meaning was not in the least to infringe, and which he will preserve and protect, has commanded me to signify that you proceed in the election now depending in your usual form according to your charter.

A MEETING OF THE COMMITTEES, APRIL 24, 1676 (*Court Book*, vol. XXX, p. 3).

The Committees desiring to hear from those gentlemen who waited

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on the King to-day at noon what His Majesty had been pleased to say to them, Lord Berkeley gives the following account: he told the King that by order of the Company the Committees had come to return His Majesty humble thanks for the many favours he had shown them, more particularly for having commanded one of His Secretaries of State to signify to them that he did not desire to entrench upon any of their privileges, and that they might proceed in the scrutiny and declaration of the choice, according to the charter; which has accordingly been done. That they are sensible they are wholly dependent on His Majesty's favour, 'he being the sun who influences all their actions, and, if he should withdraw the beams of his favour from them, they must wither and decay'. Therefore His Lordship, in the name of the Company, humbly supplicates the continuance of His Majesty's protection over them, and favour to them, who will be ready at all times to express their zeal for His Majesty's concerns, and always pray for His long and prosperous reign. To this the King was pleased to make the following answer: as soon as he understood the difficulties the Company were under, he signified his pleasure that he would not in any time whatsoever hinder them in the privileges of their patent. That he had a great kindness for the Company and should always take them under his protection and favour, and must say he had received many kindnesses from them. That he was very glad of the choice that was made of the Governor and Deputy, and that they were very worthy, good men, and His Majesty hoped the Company would, for the future, have a care to choose such as were agreeable to him; and that the Company would be kind to them that are kind to him. (1¼ *pp.*)

A GENERAL COURT, APRIL 27, 1676 (*Court Book*, vol. xxx, p. 5).

The Governor causes to be read the names of the twenty-four Committees chosen for the ensuing year, viz.: George Lord Berkeley, Sir Matthew Andrewes, Christopher Boone, John Bathurst, Thomas Canham, Michael Davison, Sir Nathaniel Herne, James Houblon, Edward Hopegood, Sir Arthur Ingram, John Jollife, Sir John Lawrence, Sir John Lethieulier, Nathaniel Letton, Sir John Moore, Samuel Moyer, John Morden, John Paige, Sir John Robinson, Edward Rudge, Daniel Sheldon, Robert Thomson, Charles Thorold, and Rowland Wynn.[1] The minutes of the Courts of April 18 and April 21 are read. Lord Berkeley

[1] The eight new members were: Sir Matthew Andrewes, Herne, Canham, Hopegood, Rudge, Sheldon, Thomson, and Thorold.

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reports what he said to the King on Monday the 24th inst. in acknowledgement of the Company's humble thanks for His Majesty's grace and favour extended to them in Sir Joseph Williamson's letter of April 21, and for His Majesty's gracious answer. The Governor then takes his oath in the presence of the generality. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, APRIL 28, 1676 (*Ibid.*, p. 6).

An order of the Court of Exchequer of the 18th inst. is read, directing that an inspection of the Company's books, commissions, and affidavits relating to mulcts and forfeitures is to be made by Colonel Robert Philips, Sir Richard Ford, Nathaniel Reading, and John Sparks, who have been appointed by the Attorney-General to act on behalf of His Majesty. They are not to take note of anything but what relates to mulcts and forfeitures. Hereupon order is given for Francis Beyer, the Accountant-General, to permit the said gentlemen, when they shall desire, to see the Company's books, and that he, or Mr. Woodward in his absence, attend them when they shall meet for that purpose, and also notify Moses of the time appointed so that 'the affayr may be managed with all candor and respect'. Mr. Beyer is to take an exact copy of all extracts transcribed from the books. The Committee for Lawsuits to manage the suit depending in the Exchequer against the Company upon the information of the Attorney-General, and also the inspection of the Company's books. Sir John Moore, Christopher Boone, and Rowland Wynne are nominated to undertake the directing and managing of the affairs of the Treasury for the ensuing year. The Committee for Accounts in General to consider all accounts standing open in the Company's books and give Mr. Beyer directions for settling them, or else report their opinion as to what should be done. Sambrooke's accounts of receipts and deliveries of goods since March 16, 1670, to be examined; also all money received and disbursed by him within that time. The Committee to meet every Tuesday afternoon, and report to the Court on the following Fridays until they have finished the work. The respective Committees for the Treasury, Buying of Goods, Shipping and Plantations, Private Trade, and the Calico Warehouse, etc., to be summoned on all occasions of business by direction of those in the Chair, and no business to be transacted nor any contracts made for buying bullion, goods, or merchandise, nor any money taken up at interest, nor orders signed for warrants, unless there is a quorum of the Committees present; the officer attending them to keep an exact

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register of all their proceedings at every meeting. The several officers of the Company are now re-elected according to custom; they, and their annual salaries are as follows: Humphrey Edwin, Cashier-General, at 300*l.*; Richard Harris, his assistant, 90*l.* and as Beadle and Housekeeper, 30*l.*; Edward Byrch, assistant to the Cashier, 80*l.*; John Child, assistant to the Cashier, 50*l.*; Robert Blackborne, Secretary, 200*l.*; Elisha Coles, his assistant, 70*l.*; Francis Beyer, Accountant-General, 200*l.*; Leventhorp Altham, Book-keeper, 150*l.*; Thomas Butler, his assistant, 100*l.*; Samuel South, assistant, 60*l.*; John Hooper, Thomas Ashby, Robert Woodward, and Charles Zinzan, clerks assistant, each at 50*l.*; Daniel Coles, clerk in the Auditor's Office, 30*l.*; Henry Rouse, warehousekeeper at Leadenhall, 120*l.*; John Richards, his assistant, 70*l.*; John Beard, warehousekeeper at Gresham College, 120*l.*; Thomas Persehouse, his assistant, 70*l.*; Thomas Sprigg, Husband, 200*l.*; Francis Thomson, his assistant, 80*l.*; George Papillon, Keeper of the Blue warehouse, 160*l.*; and for managing the candle 10*l.*; William Moses, solicitor, 20*l.*; Captain John Prowd, Surveyor of Shipping, 80*l.*; Thomas Clayton, doorkeeper, 40*l.*; Samuel Sambrooke, Senior, to state his accounts of all goods received and delivered, and of all money disbursed; and assist in the warehouse with his advice from time to time when required, and in the dispatch of any affairs the Court shall direct for the ensuing year, for which he shall be allowed a salary of 200*l.* a year to be placed to his account quarterly. Charles Aston is elected Keeper of the Pepper Warehouse at an annual salary of 80*l.*; and his son David to be his assistant, at 30*l.* a year. Thomas Lewes is elected Paymaster of the Mariners, to attend the Shipping Committee, and when he has leisure to assist at the Pepper Warehouse for an annual salary of 30*l.* The Deputy Governor and the Committees for the Treasury to inspect the affairs of the Auditor's Office and how it has been managed since Mr. Cossen was admitted there; they are also to ascertain the qualifications of Thomas Clarke who is appointed to attend the Lawsuits Committee; meanwhile the settlement of the Auditor's Office and of the Letter Office is deferred. Certain Committees are desired to consider how a stock of money may be raised for relief of the poor and inquire what money has been given formerly to the Company for charitable uses, and how it has been employed, and report how this stock may be managed, to what uses it shall be applied, and how given out for the maintenance of the poor. All members attending the Court to have a voice in the matter. (4 *pp.*)

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A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MAY 3, 1676 (*Court Book*, vol. xxx, p. 11).

Order is given for all officers serving the Company to leave written notice with Mr. Harris where they live 'and in case any fire should break out in the City (which God forbid)' they are to repair immediately to the East India House to await the Company's orders. The several Warehousekeepers are to give Mr. Harris notice of where they live, where the Company have warehouses, and to tell all porters if there should be any fire they are to repair to the Company's house at once, or they will be dismissed the service. This order to be hung up in every warehouse. An adventurer desiring a copy of the order of the last General Court appointing a Committee to inspect the preamble and bye-laws, and no one having been named to see to this, Sir James Edwards is desired to summon the Committees to meet, and the Secretary to give copies of the said order to those who desire them. Mr. Beyer to give Mr. Tweedy Crowther a copy of his account, to which he is to give in an answer next Tuesday to the Committee of the Calico warehouse; and the Lawsuits and Debts Committee to direct that action be taken against Mr. Crowther and such other debtors as delay clearing their accounts, and if any obstruction occurs to report to the Court. The Shipping Committee to treat with the owners of ships in the service of the Company in order to reduce the freight of pepper from Bantam and Jambi, and report; they are also, with the help of the Committee for Private Trade, to consider the clause in all charterparties relating to the allowance to be made for damaged goods returned to the owners of ships, and settle a certain amount to be inserted in the said charterparties; also to consider the tonnage of certain goods, which has increased, and propose what may be equal between the Company and the ship-owners, and settle the rates of kentledge both out and home. The Committee for Bantam and the South Sea Factories to read the advices received lately from the Agent and Council, consider the settlement of factors there, and report what in their opinion should be written in answer to the letter returned in the *Barnardiston*. Treasure to be sent aboard the *President*. Benjamin Bathurst is admitted to the freedom. Michael Davison and Captain Prowd are accepted as security in 500*l*. for Thomas Lewes, Paymaster of the Mariners. Skins and bags for saltpetre to be delivered to the owners of the *Expectation*. (1¾ *pp*.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MAY 5, 1676 (*Ibid*., p. 13).

Charles Aston, Keeper of the Pepper warehouse, and his son David

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to enter into joint covenants for faithful discharge of their trust in the form appointed for the keepers of the Calico warehouses, and give joint security in 1,500*l.* In the event of any of the officers' securities dying or becoming insolvent, order is given for the said officer to propose other good security in their room. The Committee for Buying Goods to consider how the Company may be supplied this year with such quantities of copper and quicksilver as they shall need, ascertain the terms for which the said goods may be delivered in London, and report whether it is advisable to contract for them here or give commission for their provision abroad. The Governor to write for twenty chests of the best Grezio coral from Leghorn, if it can be had at three dollars the pound Leghorn weight or under, and five chests of Riccaduti coral of the best sort and at the cheapest rate procurable to be sent in one or more English ships 'of force', but if only small vessels are available, then to divide the coral amongst as many good ships as will be laden for London by September 30 next. Thomas Lucas asking that the business touching the *Zante Frigate* may be decided by arbitration, he is told that the Court adhere to their former answer given to him, and will not admit of a reference. The Lawsuits Committee to take the advice of Counsel upon the charterparty of the *Zante*. A report of the inspection of the Auditor's Office is read, and Peter Cossen is elected Auditor at an annual salary of 100*l.*, and Ion Kenn as assistant at 60*l.* and 20*l.* gratuity for the year ensuing. Thomas Clarke, attendant on the Lawsuits Committee, to be continued one-quarter of a year longer on trial, and, in the meantime the Deputy Governor and the Treasury Committee are to ascertain if he is fitted for that employment, how he officiated as clerk in the Auditor's Office, and whether he is capable of serving in either place. Thomas Sutton produces a decree of the High Court of Chancery directing an adventure of 100*l.*, principal money belonging to Rowland Jewks, to be transferred to him, and is told that the Company will consult Counsel how to do this. Captain Hide, commander of the *President*, asks that his son Jonathan may go with him as mate in the present voyage to Bantam and that the order permitting the building of a new ship for him may stand, he hoping that his son may return in time to have it built; the Court consent to his requests. Christopher Mitchell, a porter who was much hurt and disabled in trying to quench a fire in Camomile Street, near the Company's warehouse in St. Mary Axe, to be given money for his maintenance, and the Husband is directed to 'take care of his cure'. Examination and report to be made

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of the account of William Chuseman, and the petition of Francis Peartree. (1¾ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MAY 10, 1676 (*Court Book*, vol. XXX, p. 15).

The Court having on the 5th inst. ordered that, if the securities of any of their officers die or become insolvent others should be proposed in their stead, now order that at the last Court of Committees to be held in August next and from thenceforth yearly at the last Court held in August a list shall be read of the securities of all their officers and of their factors in India that such directions as are necessary may be given accordingly. George Papillon to deliver to the owners of the *Caesar* and *Barnardiston* certain damaged pepper returned in those ships; the said owners are also to be paid in part for the freight and demurrage of the said vessels. Certain of the Committees to see that the Company's books are produced for inspection by the gentlemen named in the order from the Court of Exchequer of April 18 last, with such commissions and affidavits as relate to mulcts and forfeitures; they are to meet the said gentlemen this afternnon, and so from time to time as shall be required. Captain Andrews offers the *Caesar* and Sir Matthew Andrews offers the *Barnardiston* for further service. On being told that Lord Berkeley, Sir John Banks, and Mr. Hopegood are adventurers in the two ships bound for discovery of a northerly passage to India and if the design succeeds the cargo (valued at about 400*l.* or 500*l.*) is to be disposed of in India and invested in goods for Europe, which may be looked upon as a breach of trust and contrary to the oath taken by them if done without the Company's leave; after consideration the Court decide that their adventure shall not be looked upon as a breach of their obligations to the Company, nor shall any advantage be taken against them because of it; they also give order for letters to be written to the Chief and factors at Tywan that if the ship arrives there the commanders and seamen are to be permitted to sell their goods freely and to be civilly treated; and if the commanders desire it, they are to lade them with such sugar and goods as they have for the Company's account for Bantam, agreeing to a reasonable freight. The sufficiency of those proposed as security for Mr. Pershouse to be ascertained. The petitions of Ann Wogan and Mary Sell to be examined; also Cade's bill for stationery. Moses to draw up a form for the Company to transfer the 100*l.* adventure to Mr. Sutton, pursuant to the decree in Chancery. The Auditor to audit and examine from time to

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time such accounts of customs as the Husband shall deliver to him, or if the Auditor is absent then the Treasury Committee are to direct the Husband in ascertaining the sum upon the entries, that bonds may be made and given to the Commissioners of Customs, as is usually done. The Committee are also to affix the Company's seal to all such bonds, and upon taking them up deliver out tallies to the same value which the Company have on the said Commissioners for payment of money due for saltpetre, until the contract is fulfilled. The Lawsuits Committee to direct Moses to prefer a bill against Cornelius Aldewarld for discovery of the trade he managed in Holland for Sambrooke; they are also to read the draft of the covenants drawn up by Moses for the Warehouse-keepers and their assistants, and present these covenants to the Court. Michael Prescot is elected Surveyor for Private Trade at an annual salary of 20*l.* The Committee for Private Trade to consider the most effectual means to secure the private trade goods that will be returned in the Company's ships expected home this year and engage a nimble vessel to ply to the westward to look out for these ships and especially to charge Prescot, Faircliffe, and all the waiters to act with all possible diligence and circumspection in the trust committed to them. (2 *pp.*)

THE COMPANY TO CAPTAIN JONATHAN HIDE, MAY 10, 1676 (*Letter Book*, vol. v, p. 300).

They have freighted his ship the *President* for a voyage to Bantam, desire him to proceed as quickly as possible, and give the usual instructions for his passage. On arriving at Bantam he is to follow the orders and directions given him by the Agent and Council there, and keep his ship in a constant posture of defence. On getting to St. Helena he is to keep company with as many of the Company's vessels as possible, and they are to rank themselves in squadrons, the senior commander to wear the Flag. Give the usual orders as to the maintenance of religious observances and good order aboard, and observing the Company's rules. (½ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO EPHRAIM SKINNER AND COMPANY [AT LEGHORN], MAY 10, 1676 (*Ibid.*, p. 301).

Supposing that coral may be had at reasonable rates the next fishing, they order them to buy twenty chests of the best, well-coloured, and largest Grezio coral, each chest to weigh about 3 cwt., not more, pro-

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vided it can be bought at 3 dollars the Leghorn pound or under. Also five chests of Ricadutti of the best sort at the cheapest rate procurable. They are to give the names of those from whom each parcel is bought, pack the great branches in boxes by themselves and place these in the middle of the chests, send it in English ship or ships sailing by September 30 next, and draw upon the Company, and their bills will be accepted and punctually paid. A larger or smaller commission will be given to them according to the price of the coral, therefore they are to advise what the goodness and market is likely to be, which may be conjectured from the place of fishing and the number of boats engaged. Their orders are to be kept private nor do they wish to pry into those of others, yet as they are competing in the trade with the Dutch, Portuguese, Armenians, etc., if the coral is dear and these buy much, the Company would buy less, and if it is cheap and others buy little then the Company would buy more, so desire to be fully advised. (¾ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO MESSRS. BANKS [AT HAMBURG], MAY 12, 1676 (*Ibid.*, p. 301).

It being the time of year to buy copper they desire them to report the price of the best fine copper in Ungar plates, how they think the price may rise or fall, and whether 'the Citty be full of that Comoditie'. Their commission will be according to the price, so desire them to advise by return of post, for if they buy any, they would have it shipped in the summer, or before the end of next September. (¼ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MAY 12, 1676 (*Court Book*, vol. xxx, p. 17).

A letter from Jeremy Sambrooke is read, stating that his brother and Mr. Aldewarld are willing to set forth upon oath what concerns have been between them in point of trade, of which the Company require an account. Hereupon the Committee for the Calico warehouse are desired to direct Moses to draw up a bill for discovery, to which they may be asked to answer, and if this is not found satisfactory, then to present a bill in Chancery against them and the executrix of the late Samuel Sambrooke, as was ordered before. Captain Hide to be permitted to ship aboard the *President*, now at Wiggins Quay, twenty chests of wine and ten tuns of strong beer on account of his five per cent; also seventeen hampers of wine belonging to himself and the officers for provision in their voyage, free of freight. The Court, thinking that the business of writing all letters, hitherto done by the late Samuel Sam-

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brooke, should more fittingly be undertaken by the Secretary, give order for the Letter Office and all transactions belonging to it to be put under the care of the Secretary, and for Mr. Woodward to assist in that Office from time to time as the Secretary shall direct. Upon the request of the Secretary, his son, Samuel Blackborne, is to act as his assistant. The sum of 10*l.* to be paid to Frances Peartree on account of wages due to her late husband. Allowance to be made to Alderman Bathurst on certain bettellees. Jonathan Hide, late purser in the *London*, having cleared his account, his bond is to be delivered up to be cancelled. Mr. Edwin's account to be examined. William Chuseman to be allowed 10*l.* a year salary and 10*l.* as gratuity, for the time he served in India after his first four years' service. Robert Castel, shipwright, to be paid 600*l.* for building the *Formosa*. The Committee for Private Trade to consider and present a draft of the form of an oath to be administered to Messrs. Prescot and Faircliffe, surveyors for private trade. (1½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MAY 24, 1676 (*Court Book*, vol. xxx, p. 19).

Certain Committees to state the account of Agent Foxcroft and give directions to the Auditor to adjust it as they think fit. The Committee for the Calico warehouse to give directions for the necessary repairs to be made by the Company at Leadenhall, Gresham College, and the African House, also for the speedy mending of the pump at Leadenhall; and others to desire the Committee for the City Lands and the Governors of the Hospital to have the repairs necessary at Leadenhall and Gresham College put in hand at their respective charge, and the Company reimbursed for what is spent in mending the pump. Lord Berkeley is desired to dispose of one hundred guineas for 'the service of the Company' as he shall deem fit, a warrant for which sum is 'to be made paid in cash'. Sir John Thomson and Elias Aston are accepted as security in 1,500*l.* for Charles and David Aston. John Willaw and Dr. Richard Lloyd are admitted to the freedom, the former by redemption, and the latter gratis. A libellous pamphlet [*ut infra*, p. 311] published against the Company is referred to the Lawsuits Committee to consider and report what is fitting to be done; the special care of this matter is committed to Sir John Lawrence, but all the Committees who please to attend are to have a voice in it. The proposal that the Company may be furnished with convenient warehouses at the Stillyard is referred to many of the Committees, to consider the many con-

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veniences and inconveniencies and report. The Lawsuits Committee to confer with Mr. Gurney about payment of his debt.[1] (1¼ *pp.*)

MÉMOIRE DE M. L'AMBASSADEUR DES PROVINCES UNIES SUR DES EXACTIONS QUI SONT CONTRE LE TRAITÉ, WESTMINSTER, MAY 25, 1676 (*Public Record Office: S.P.* 84, vol. 201, f. 176).

Le soussigné Ambassadeur Extraordinaire des Messeigneurs les États des Provinces Unies se trouve obligé de representer a sa Majesté, que nonobstant que le cinquième article du dernier traité de Marine entre elle et les dits Seigneurs les États ordonne en termes exprès, que les navires des habitans de dites Provinces Unies, qui relâcheront aux ports de sa Majesté en intention de passer plus avant, ne seront tenus qu'à exhiber leur lettres de mer avec défence d'exiger d'eux sous ce prétexte ni argent ni autre chose; les officiers des coûtumes a Plimouth ont entrepris de visiter les navires Hollandois, qui de la dite manière ont relâché dans leur port, et les ont contraints par menaces de payer de l'argent pour la visite faite: ce qu'estant directement contraire au dit traité, Sa Majesté est très humblement priée qu'il lui plaise de mander aux dits officiers qu'ils ayent à se règler selon le dit article cinq, et ainsi à s'abstenir de la dite visite, et de toute exaction d'argent au cas susdit, avec restitution de ce qui a esté extorqué de la sorte. *Signed* C. Van Benningheen. (¾ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MAY 26, 1676 (*Court Book*, vol. xxx, p. 21).

Sir Joseph Williamson, Secretary of State, is admitted to the freedom gratis. The Governor reports that the Committees, who were desired to consider what should be done with regard to the libellous pamphlet entitled 'Two Letters concerning the East India Company', opine that no answer should be made respecting the concerns of the Company, 'conceiving that a punctual compliance with all men wilbe their best vindication'; but as regards His Majesty or the Kingdom, they think that the Secretaries of State should be waited on and their advice asked. Hereupon the Deputy and the Lawsuits Committee are desired to wait on His Majesty's Secretaries of State accordingly. Edmond Seymour Esq., and Humphrey Grovner, vintner, are accepted as security in 1,500*l.* for Thomas Persehouse. (¾ *p.*)

[1] Among the warrants signed is one for 107*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* 'made paid in cash'.

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A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MAY 27, 1676 (*Court Book*, vol. xxx, p. 22).

The Court, on reading a letter from the Duke of Monmouth of the 25th instant intimating that His Grace 'is satisfied that the Company's Agents have made several seizures in virtue of their charter, and the fact is playn against them', desire the Deputy Governor, Sir James Edwards, and others of the Committees to attend His Grace and tell him that 'according to the advice of the Company's Counsel they conceive it will otherwise appear', nevertheless if the Duke will direct his Counsel to draw up a true state of the case, the Company will consult with their Counsel, and the case being agreed on, they will be ready to come to a hearing. A report touching Mr. Gurney is read, and the Court resolve that if he pays 200*l.* into the Treasury they will admit of a reference as he desires. (¾ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MAY 31, 1676 (*Ibid.*, p. 23).

The Deputy Governor reports that, according to the order of the 27th inst. he and several of the Committees waited that day on the Duke of Monmouth and delivered by word of mouth 'the sense of the Court' in answer to His Grace's letter of the 25th inst. The Duke replied that he had a great kindness for this Company and desired to have no difference with them. That he knew little of this affair himself, but would acquaint the gentlemen who were employed therein with the Company's answer. The Deputy Governor also reports that he and certain Committees waited on His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State and delivered to Secretary Coventry one of the libellous pamphlets published concerning the Company, Secretary Williamson having had one already. The demands of Mrs. Foot to be considered, and whether she is legally empowered to receive that part of her husband's salary she had order to receive in his lifetime. A letter from Charles and James Banks of Hamburg is read, and the Governor is to be desired to write and give directions for the purchase of fifty tons of the best Swedish copper Ungar plates on the cheapest terms possible not exceeding 56 dollars the ship-pound, to be laden in English ships bound for England not later than September 1 next. Isaac Johnson, carpenter, to be paid ten pounds for making a fence between the Company's field and the burying place at Poplar. Mr. Porteen requesting payment of 300*l.* due upon the Company's bill made in the name of Thomas Papillon, he is told that if Papillon tells the Cashier-General to whom this sum is to be paid this shall be done. The account of William Rawlins to be

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reported. The Committee for the Calico Warehouse having found some difficulty in stating the account of Robert Master, they are directed to adjust it 'agreeable to justice and equity'. The Surat Committee to ascertain what proceedings have been taken by the Lords of the Privy Council touching Tanna and Karinjah on the Company's petition lately presented to the King, and make the necessary application to Their Lordships. (1½ *pp.*)

THOMAS SPRIGG'S ACCOUNT OF GOODS REMAINING IN STORE, JUNE 1, 1676 (*Ibid.*, vol. xxvA, p. 153).

These consist of saltpetre, red earth, cowries, sappan wood,[1] sandal wood, lacca wood, codrang wood, copper petties and broken copper guns, returned from the Indies in the Company's ships. (¾ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JUNE 2, 1676 (*Ibid.*, vol. xxx, p. 24).

James Houblon to be added to the Shipping Committee. With regard to the business of reducing the freight of ships for Bantam lately referred to the Shipping Committee, all members of the Court who desire to be present are to have a voice. On request that Mr. Mainstone may have a copy of what further charge is brought against him in the last advices from Bantam, the matter is referred to the Lawsuits Committee, who are to confer with Moses as to whether it is convenient to give him a copy and do as they see cause. The sum of 14*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.* to be paid to Mary Foot on account of salary due to her late husband, this having been ordered to be paid by her husband in his lifetime. The accounts of the warehousekeepers to be examined, with the receipts and deliveries of goods committed to their charge, also those goods remaining unsold or undelivered, and 'a clear and perfect rest taken and placed as a charge upon them in their ensuing accounts'; in future the said accounts are to be examined and stated yearly in May. (1 *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO MESSRS. BANKS [AT HAMBURG], JUNE 2, 1676 (*Letter Book*, vol. v, p. 304).

Acknowledge their letter of the 19th ult. reporting the quantity and price of copper, and that there are several sorts besides Swedish and Ungar plates, as Noordish, and some mixed with Barbary copper. They suppose that because of the 'great troubles' copper will not improve, and that therefore it may be bought at a cheaper rate than what

[1] A red wood used as incense, also in dyeing and pharmacy, from a tree of Sumatra.

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they mention. Commission them to buy fifty tons of Swedish copper at not more than 56 dollars the ship-pound, taking especial care not to buy any Noordish nor any mixed with Barbary copper. The 300 plates of Hungarian copper mentioned which may be had for 57 dollars the ship-pound, they would have them buy as much under that price as possible. Their commissions will depend very much upon the price, and as this parcel is bought so their orders will be in accordance. They are to lade all the copper they buy in good English ship or ships sailing before September 1 next, and for payment charge the cost upon the Company at double usance and the bill shall be punctually paid. They are to see that the ships upon which the copper is laden have English passes certifying that they are English. (½ *p.*)

SIR WILLIAM TEMPLE TO SIR JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, THE HAGUE, JUNE 5, 1676 (*Public Record Office: S.P.* 84, vol. 201, f. 217).

. . . . . .

After many and long discourses about the matter of revisions Sir William has at length received the enclosed answer, which contains what the Pensioner always told him, 'that what they are engaged to by the letter of their treaty, tho' against their instructions and His Majesty's, as they were then assured from their Ambassador, they will yett performe; but that they cannot upon that pretence be pressed to things wholly against the constitution of their government, and wholly unprovided for by the very letter of the Treaty.' (1½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JUNE 7, 1676 (*Court Book*, vol. xxx, p. 26).

The Shipping Committee to read the covenants between the Company and Henry Johnson, Junior, touching the building of a new ship for Tywan, and, if he is under age the said covenants are to be drawn up in his father's name or his bond taken for performance of the same. A letter of this day's date from Mr. Reading is read, with a case stated by the Duke of Monmouth's counsel, and the Court answer that they will consult counsel and give Mr. Reading notice when this has been done. Mr. Beard to pay the collectors of Hearth Money 3*l.* 16*s.* for nineteen fire hearths in the African House for two years ending last Lady Day, and place it to the Company's account. Frances Ward, whose husband was employed in making tillets[1] for the Company's cloth, begs to be allowed to continue the work as she has servants who

[1] Wrappers made of coarse cloth.

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do it; the matter is referred to the Committee for Buying Goods. Mary Sell to be paid 20*l.* in accordance with a report now read. If it is found necessary to engage a purser for the new ship being built to go to Tywan, Crockford is to be employed. The Lawsuits Committee to be present at the hearing of Mr. Mainston's plea to the Company's Bill before the Lord Chancellor to-morrow afternoon. Mr. Ongley's demands touching allowance for damaged goods are referred to the Committee for the Calico Warehouse. Those who pay in money to the Company's treasury for buying goods at the next sale, to be allowed interest at five per cent to the last day allowed buyers for first payment. (1½ *pp.*)

RICHARD WATTS AT DEAL TO SIR JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, JUNE 7, 1676 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car.* II. 382, no. 20).

This morning arrived the *Bombay* from East India. He reports that the *Rainbow* and *Fleece* came out ten days before them and are not yet arrived, and that Captain Goodlad, commander of the *Rainbow*, Captain Peerce, commander of the *Fleece*, and Captain Limbray, are dead, and that there has been great mortality in that country. . . .

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JUNE 9, 1676 (*Court Book*, vol. xxx, p. 28).

The Lawsuits Committee to advise with Moses about the book of rates made by the President for levying customs at Bombay, and the rules and orders to be observed at the Customhouse, consider how far these are agreeable to the powers granted by the Company's charter, and whether it will be convenient to continue them, and report. The owners of the *Phoenix* reporting that their account of freight for damaged calicoes and saltpetre is overcharged, the matter is referred to the Committee for Private Trade who are to direct the charges to be at the same rate as were paid by the owners of the *Lancaster* and *Loyal Merchant*. It being represented that the oil-shop at Leadenhall Gate may endanger the Company's warehouses in 'the Hall in case of fire (which God forbid)', order is given for the Committee of the City Lands to be spoken to and desired that the said shop may be converted to some other use so as to safeguard the City's and Company's concerns there. The Treasury Committee to consider the advices lately received from Surat about the errors found, in an ingot of gold and in eight chests of silver, and of the 10*l.* sterling money overcast in a bale of cloth; and, after examination, cause them to be rectified in the Company's books. The Shipping Committee to examine the invoice of the guns and

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anchors sent to Surat in the *Golden Fleece*, compare it with the attestation of the captain and purser given to the President and Council as to the loss of weight, and report what is the truth. There being several small tenements on the backside of the African House that may be hazardous to the Company's concerns there in case any fire should break out; and as there will be more warehouses wanted than the Company have now, order is given for the Committees for the respective warehouses to inspect the African House, consider what should be done for its better security, as also the other warehouses belonging to the Company, either by an additional watch at each place at the Company's charge, or as they shall think fit. The Committees are also to inquire about convenient warehouse-room in other places less liable to the hazard of fire, and report to the Court. (1½ *pp.*)

THE COMPANY TO MESSRS. BANKS [AT HAMBURG], JUNE 9, 1676 (*Letter Book*, vol. v, p. 304).

Lest they do not fully apprehend the directions given in their last letter, they explain that they wish the copper in plates, the same as was provided last year, and if possible somewhat thinner, each plate not to exceed half a hundredweight. (¼ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO EPHRAIM SKINNER AND COMPANY [AT LEGHORN], JUNE 9, 1676 (*Ibid.*, p. 304).

Confirm their letter of May 9 last. Having formerly received from them an attestation of Matthew Plowman touching a parcel of pepper he bought of the Company in April, 1672, for account of Mr. Lewis and Joseph Duleveer, authenticated by a public notary, this is mislaid and cannot be found, so the Company, having occasion to make use of it, desire them to cause a copy to be drawn up and signed by the same notary and sent to them by the first opportunity. (¼ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JUNE 14, 1676 (*Court Book*, vol. xxx, p. 29).

The Committees for the Surat, Coast and Bay, Bantam, and South Sea Factories to meet at once, read the several books of accounts lately received from thence, consider what the dead stock mentioned in them amounts to, what bad debts are contracted, and how these may be timely recovered and reduced with the dead stock into ready money; also how the remaining goods may be disposed of and turned into money for the best advantage of the Company, or what else shall be found

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necessary to propose to the Court in order that the Company's estate and effects in those places may be employed in making such investments as shall be directed. Order is given for the commanders of the *Bombay Merchant*, *Golden Fleece*, and *Rainbow* to send by the Husband to the Company's House the diamonds, jewels, and other fine goods aboard their vessels, and appoint some one to see them delivered to Edwin, who is to give a receipt, and then they are to be delivered to those to whom they belong. Money paid by Messrs. Paul, Wagstaffe, and Lloyd for some clouts bought for them by Mr. Woolley to be repaid, with a certain sum for the profit they might have made on these goods which were not to be found in the warehouse when asked for; and a certain sum charged to the account of Robert Master for goods bought but not received, to be charged to the account of Samuel Sambrooke. Mr. Master is also to be allowed for the loss upon some chintz he bought but was resold by the Company by mistake of the warehouse-keeper, this is to be carried to the account of profit and loss. The Lawsuits Committee to advise with Counsel about the point now in question touching the charterparty of the *Zante*. Warehouse-keepers at Leadenhall and Gresham College and their assistants are strictly charged not to sell or deliver any calicoes or quilts, wrought silk, or other goods in their charge to any but those who have bought the same at the Company's candle. Sir John Moore shows an affidavit made by Samuel Sambrooke touching some goods claimed by Messrs. Day and Strange, but the proof of their delivery appears so positive that the Court declare the matter is sufficiently cleared. Order is given for the account of the last voyage of the *Caesar* to Bantam to be made up with all convenient speed. The Treasury Committee to see that the diamonds, musk, ambergris, and other fine goods returned in the *Bombay Merchant*, *Golden Fleece*, and *Rainbow* are delivered to the respective owners, they paying for them as is usual. Mr. Gurney states that in accordance with the Court's order he has paid 200*l.* into the Company's cash and requests that his difference with the Company may be referred to arbitration; the Court consent, and referees are named to determine the matter by the 24th instant. Certain Committees to ascertain what goods are in the several warehouses, what are returned in the three ships now in the river, and what are expected by this year's shipping; also to read the lists of goods written for to be sent home next year, and in 1678, consider whether any addition or abatement should be made, and report their opinion next Friday the 23rd instant. The Committee for Accounts

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to consider the best way to secure the debt owing to the Company by John Langham and take bonds of such responsible persons as he shall nominate to become bound with him for payment of it or of any part of it. The said Committee are also to direct Moses to draw up interrogatories to be answered upon oath by Mr. Aldewarld touching the trade held between himself and Samuel Sambrook since 1670, or at any time before then. An article, to be inserted in the orders and instructions to be given to the Keepers of the Calico Warehouses, is read and approved. (*2 pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JUNE 16, 1676 (*Court Book*, vol. xxx, p. 32).

The Committee for Accounts to desire Sambrook to give a particular account of all fine calicoes and pieces of silk he has delivered at any time to any one other than the buyers, in order that the money due for them may be received and his account discharged of the same. The sum of 43*l.* 9*s.* to be paid to William Chuseman in accordance with a report now read and approved. The Committee for Buying Goods to read the advices lately received touching the disposal of European goods in India, ascertain what were sent out last year, and report what sorts and quantities will be necessary to be provided for next year's shipping; they are to meet every Wednesday afternoon till all this is decided. A letter from the factors at Bantam dated January 10, 1676, is read, and order given for a copy of it to be entered in the Auditor's book, and a letter written to all the head factories strictly enjoining the President, Agents, and Chiefs to see that all the Company's letters, orders, and instructions are read in Council, and that all buying and selling of goods, all orders and contracts for buying and providing goods, direction of voyages or shipping, advices and instructions to subordinate factories, and other the Company's affairs are done by joint consent of Council, upon pain of removal in case they are found acting to the contrary; and that an answer to the foregoing is to be signed by all in Council, that none may pretend ignorance. The accounts of Joseph Hall, Hugh Birke, Robert Harris, and Francis Mason to be examined and reported. (1¾ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JUNE 23, 1676 (*Ibid.*, p. 33).

Certain Committees to examine the account of Agent Foxcroft, consider the Company's demands against him and his answer, also the reply of the Auditor to these, obtain a personal answer from Mr. Foxcroft

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to such articles as they think fit, and report proceedings to the Court. The account of the late Alexander Grigby, factor at Surat, to be examined, and what part of his estate is brought into the Company's cash at Surat ascertained; also the account of the late Thomas Bayly to be examined and reported. A bill of exchange from the Agent and Council at Bantam, payable to Captain Roger Bennet, commander of the *Bombay Merchant*, is accepted. The Treasury Committee to deliver a parcel of diamonds to the administrator of the late Alexander Grigby, and all papers and books belonging to him to be sent by the Husband to the Auditor to be examined by the Surat Committee, with consent of the said administrator, it being declared that this will be without prejudice to his relations. The petition of Mrs. Friswith Field is read and referred to the Shipping Committee for examination and report. (1¼ *pp.*)

RICHARD WATTS AT DEAL TO SIR JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, JUNE 27, 1676 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car.* II. 382, no. 168).

About post time yesterday arrived the *East Indian Merchant* and *Ann*, both from East India. They speak of more than an ordinary mortality. . . .

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JUNE 28, 1676 (*Court Book*, vol. xxx, p. 34).

Abdella Shaw, who came from Johanna, to be provided with clothes and other necessaries for himself and his two servants to the value of 10*l.* The amount of damage payable on prohibited goods brought home on account of private trade in the Company's ships this year is lessened, by order of the Court. The difference between John Gurney and the Company referred to arbitration the 14th inst. to be settled within ten days, and no agreement having been reached, one of the referees dying, Mr. Gurney desires an extension of the time given; to this the Court consent, and July 24 next is now named, by which date the matter is to be determined. Money due to the account of the late Thomas Baily to be paid. (1½ *pp.*)

THE COMPANY TO MESSRS. BANKS [AT HAMBURG], JUNE 28, 1676 (*Letter Book*, vol. v, p. 305).

Have received their letter of the 16th inst. Note that they have bought 300 or 400 ship-pounds of Swedish Gahre [*sic*] copper at 56 rix dollars the ship-pound, also 300 right Ungar plates at 56 dollars the

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ship-pound, with promise of delivering 500 plates more in a month's time. Approve of the purchase of the 800 Ungar plates, but from their accounts last year they find that Swedish copper was bought at 56½ rix dollars the ship-pound without any charge for reduction into plates, to which now is added 3 rix dollars and 6 stivers, which will make it much dearer than that bought last year; had they noticed this they would not have advised for so much, therefore desire that they purchase no more Swedish copper than absolutely obliged to, as it is so dear, and the Ungar plates will serve as well. Desire them to advise by the next post whether it will cost 3 rix dollars and 6 stivers to reduce the Gahre copper into plates, over and above the 56 dollars the ship-pound, that they may act accordingly. Give the usual directions for shipment of the copper and for its payment. Since writing they find that bills of exchange for 2,000*l.* have been drawn upon them, which they will pay punctually. They also find a small mistake in the invoice of November 27, 1674, and direct them to credit the overcharge to the new account. (¾ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO CONSUL NIGHTINGALE [AT ALEPPO], JUNE 30, 1676 (*Letter Book*, vol. v, p. 315).

Have received several letters and packets from him, but one sent via Constantinople has not yet come to hand, therefore do not approve of that way and desire him to ascertain where any packets are detained before he receives them, and notify the factors in Persia that they may endeavour to prevent this inconvenience. Since writing last the *Golden Fleece* and the *Rainbow* have arrived, also the *Ann*, *East India Merchant*, and *New London* from Surat, with divers other ships from Bantam. Desire him to send the enclosed packet speedily for India which they have sent via Leghorn, they have also sent another packet to him by the *Scipio* (*sic*) now in the Downs bound for Scanderoone, and another via Marseilles. (½ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO EPHRAIM SKINNER AND COMPANY [AT LEGHORN], JUNE 30, 1676 (*Letter Book*, vol. v, p. 316).

Gave them commission by their letter of May 9 concerning coral, and finding no cause to alter their directions forbear to send copy, but expect to hear what they do in the matter. Desire them to forward the enclosed packet to Aleppo. (¼ *p.*)

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THE COMPANY TO ROBERT LANG AND COMPANY [AT MARSEILLES], JUNE 30, 1676 (*Ibid.*, p. 316).

Have had no occasion to trouble them lately. They now send their packets directed to Consul Nightingale at Aleppo, and desire that these may be sent on by the first vessel departing their port and bound thither. (¼ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JUNE 30, 1676 (*Court Book*, vol. XXX, p. 36).

Two of the Committees to read the advices from Surat touching the services of Alexander Grigby, late factor there, and report their opinion. An affidavit of Messrs. Richardson and Hirst about the embezzlement of pepper from the *Bombay Merchant* riding at Deptford by Robert Faircliff, John Chamm, and others is read, and the Committee for Private Trade are desired to look into the matter, and, if the men are found guilty then to give order that they be no more employed in the Company's service. The commanders of the *East India Merchant*, *Ann*, and *New London* to be directed to send up by the Husband to the Company's House, all diamonds, jewels, or other fine goods from aboard their ships, each to appoint some one to see them delivered to Edwin who is to give a receipt, that they may be given up to the respective owners. The Treasury Committee are likewise desired to see that all diamonds, musk, ambergris, and other fine goods returned in the said three ships and brought by the Husband to the Treasury are delivered to their owners, who are to pay for them as is usual. Money due to the account of the late Alexander Grigby to be paid to his administratix, Elizabeth Radford. Payment to be made to the owners of the *Golden Fleece* and of the *Rainbow* on account of freight and demurrage. In accordance with reports now read, money due to the account of Hugh Birk, Robert Harris, and Francis Mason is to be paid. Certain Committees to examine the account of the late Thomas Harris, which if cleared, then to examine the covenants and security given by him and report whether these may be given up. All letters written to Alexander Grigby from England when he was in India, and found among his papers, now in the hands of the Auditor, to be at once delivered to his administratix. Sir Matthew Andrewes to serve on the Shipping Committee in the room of the late Michael Davison. (1¼ *pp.*)

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LETTER FROM A COUNTRY GENTLEMAN TO A BARRISTER OF THE INNER TEMPLE, LONDON [JUNE] 1676 (*Public Record Office: C.O. 77*, vol. xiii, f. 106).[1]

Stating that the last post brought him news, from a friend, of such factions and divisions in the East India Company as have shaken their credit and induced the King to interpose by letters in the election of their Governor and Committees, and to prohibit their choice of some persons by name. The writer can easily conclude that those letters will not extinguish the strife, and may perhaps make every man jealous of his liberty and property. But he himself is unable to resolve what is best to do, having placed all his stock for the provision of his younger children in that Company's hands at interest, and has their common seal for it, believing it to be the best security now left in England, and, presuming that he might have it on demand as his occasions should require. But he hears that many of the Company's creditors have called for their money in all haste; and a neighbour has put many scruples into his head about the said security, and questions the standing of the Company when Parliament shall sit. He therefore prays the Barrister to make inquiry into the whole affair, report his opinion whether the security is good, and advise him whether to trust the money any longer in the Company's hands; for which service his pains 'shall not be lost nor his kindness forgotten'. (1¼ *pp. Printed.*)

THE BARRISTER'S REPLY [JUNE], 1676 (*Public Record Office: C.O. 77*, vol. xiii, f. 106).[1]

The request for his opinion as to the sufficiency of the East India Company's seal has caused him to read their charter and to speak with one of their principal merchants about their trade and present distractions; of these latter he must be excused from saying anything, but to advise concerning the money placed with the Company is his duty. He supposes that the repute and riches of the members of the said Company induced the Country gentleman to place his money with them, in the belief that 'not only three or four able men were bound for your security, but perhaps a hundred of the most wealthy and creditable traders of all England'. He knows that they were 'cried up as infallible security', and that lenders thought themselves beholden to the Company when their money was accepted at interest. This

[1] See also *British Museum* 1029. g. 22 (2).

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reputation was 'such a net as caught the fish by sholes and enabled them (the Company) to borrow about 600,000*l.*, every lender thinking he had so many rich men in his chest when he had the Company's seal there'. But their seal is less security than the word of any sufficient man in the Company, for it does not bind any one of the Company's persons or estates, either real or personal, neither great nor small can be arrested upon it, and should the money be demanded from any particular person, he would only laugh and bid whoever asked for it to go to the Company, 'for he owes you not a groat'. 'Tis true the Company may be sued if their creditors please, but no execution can be had against any member, nor against his goods. The Company's goods may be taken, if they can be found, but who can tell where to seize them to pay creditors. The Company trade wholly with the money of their creditors and run no risk with their own, they seldom have much above 600,000*l.* in value in their Indian factories and upon the seas at one time, and this is all their creditors' money, and, if these factories and goods should be destroyed by Indians or infidels, or their ships lost or taken in war, or by pirates, they can secure their own stock to that value by a speedy dividend of what they have here, and then bid their creditors 'find a thing in the clouds called their Company to arrest for their moneys at the best'. The Company may be bold on land and at sea to make war against whom they please in the Indies, to build forts and castles, and to take men's persons and goods there by force of arms; if they prosper they make twenty or forty per cent, and, if they miscarry in any one kind, they cannot lose if they keep but as much in bank of money and goods as will answer their particular stock. The King, who empowered them to use a common seal thought it not sufficient security for six months for his customs and duties payable for their goods imported, and allowed his officers to give them two several six months for payment of their customs, they giving 'good and sufficient bond with surety to the use of Us, our Heirs and Successors for the true payment of the same'. Perhaps the Country Gentleman hopes that this Company will be more honest than some others, or at least that their prospect of gain in this trade will make them pay well, that they may continue their vast profit of other men's money without hazard. If this Company had any firm legal foundation, or any probability of standing and enjoying the sole trade of half the world, as now they do, the Country Gentleman might quiet himself, but, seeing that the patent on which they stand grants them a monopoly (the Barrister

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here quotes the said patent) and then adds, 'grants of monopolies are against the ancient and fundamental laws of this kingdom . . . and I must light a candle to the sun if I should endeavour to evince the Governor's and Company's patent to be a grant of a monopoly; I may call it the monopoly of monopolies that restrains almost all Englishmen from their lawful visiting and trafficking into so many parts of Asia, Africa, and America as includes half the world. One such patent more for the sole trade of the other half of the world to such another number of men, or to half a hundred of the courtiers (and Sir John B. to be the first Governor) might raise some millions by the year for licensing to traders to sail and traffic to several countries, besides the fines and forfeitures, which would amount to much more; and two such Companies might well allow to the Crown 120,000*l. per mensem*, and excuse our land of all subsidies and taxes for ever. 'Tis worth observing that the words of the statute are of as large extent as the wits of men could invent to prevent the restriction of any liberty of trade whatsoever; and lest penalties upon the grantees injured by the statutes should not deter them to accept such grants from the Crown: the statute provides, that all persons, bodies politick and corporate, which then were or thence after should be, should stand and be disabled and uncapable to have, use, exercise, or put in use any such monopolies. It makes an incapacity in every body to take any such grant of a sole trade to restrain the freedom of the people.' The Governor and Company spoken of being incapable of taking such a patent, have they any substance or being in law from which may be judged the true value of their seal passed for so much money, and the probability of their standing. This patent ought to have some other name than a monopoly, for 'it creates forfeitures of the estates of all Englishmen that dare dwell in it, or visit or trade to half the world, it gives power over their persons to imprison and keep in gaols during pleasure. It asserts or creates an arbitrary power in the Crown of punishing Englishmen by discretion, after they are imprisoned and their estates seized. It subjects all Englishmen that accept, for necessities' sake, of employments under the Governor and Company to be punished at the will of them and their servants according to discretion, not excepting life itself, either from the Crown in the first place, or the Company in the next.' The Barrister wonders what lawyer drew up the Company's patent, for all know that no forfeitures of any kind can grow by letters patents, also that no patent can restrain the liberty of the subject in anything. He is

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zealous in his own protection of the law, being sworn to it, and fears he will put his client into a worse fright about the seal for his money, if he confesses his fear that the Governor and Company having petitioned for and accepted such a patent are in danger, not only to pay treble damages to all whom they have abused, hindered, grieved, and disturbed in their trades to the Indies by colour of their patent, but they are also in hazard of punishment and fine by the common law and especially by Parliament, by seeking for, propounding, and accepting such a patent. The security is also the worse because of the fear of questioning in Parliament, which may at any time make the Governor and Company dissolve their corporation, this they may do any spring by omitting to choose a Governor and Committees between the tenth and last of April. The Barrister, though no trader, knows that Parliament could, if it be a useful trade to England, have established legally rules by which it might have been managed, and factories, forts, and castles maintained, liberty of trade preserved to every Englishman, five times the trade gained, the price of our own manufactures of cloth so advanced by the multitude and freedom of buyers, the price of the goods imported much lessened to the English, and much more trade with these commodities gained into other parts of the world. An instance of this is well known in the Turkey Company where no merchant can be excluded or denied trade with their particular stock. Having done 'like one that loves you' and stolen time in the midst of term to reply to the Country Gentleman, the Barrister now refers it to his client how to come by his money, his share of prudence being far superior to his own. (11 *pp. Printed.*)

AN ANSWER TO TWO LETTERS CONCERNING THE EAST INDIA COMPANY, BRISTOL, JUNE 30, 1676 (*British Museum*, 1029. *g.* 22 (2)).

The Writer acknowledges the receipt of two printed letters concerning the East India Company which, as a great part of his estate is entrusted to that Society, he takes as a friendly advertisement and returns hearty thanks for the interest, evinced in this manner, taken in his affairs. Having read the letters, he can see no reason why they should have been published by any one whose estate was entrusted to the said Company, or who had any real desire of receiving or giving satisfaction concerning the security of money lent to them. No creditor can be supposed to act so contrary to his own interest as to make it his endeavour to weaken or lessen his security by exposing and ruining his

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debtor's credit, or teaching him a way to defraud himself, which these papers do. It must therefore be some other than a creditor, and some other design than a doubt about security that occasioned their publication. There has been a report that the Dutch designed to propose at the treaty at Nimegen a restraint on the importation of calico into Europe, because it hindered the consumption of French, Holland, Flanders, and German linen: and lately some here have decried the East India Company and trade because calico (as they said) hindered the vent of fustians and some other native manufactures. These corresponding so exactly give ground to think they proceed from the same counsel, and the author of these letters may be of that cabal. He first endeavours to destroy the credit of the Company by telling us, that their seal is less security than the word of any one sufficient man among them, for that not any one of the Company's persons or estates (he means besides what is in the Joint Stock of the Company) whether real or personal is thereby bound, neither can any of them be arrested or impleaded by virtue thereof. Who is there so ignorant but knows this? Though the Gentleman supposes all are such fools that have lent money to the Company that 'they were like fish drawn into the net' by vain imagining that every member in the Company in his particular and private capacity was bound to answer for the same. I daresay not one of forty that have lent money to the Company thought so. I have heard of one who had a considerable sum there who, upon the advice of some counsel of this gentleman's capacity, demanded his money, which being presently paid him by the Company, he lodged it in Lombard Street where it lies or is likely to lie till the opening of the Exchequer. I suppose he rendered the gentleman no thanks for his advice, nor accounts himself the wiser man for having followed it. If it be seriously considered on what grounds persons have chosen to put their money into the Company's hands, rather than to entrust it elsewhere, it will appear they were no such fools as they are charactered, nor the security so slight as the gentleman would have us believe. The gentleman prefers a sufficient man's word (I will suppose his bond which is more valid in regard of the uncertainty of life). It's difficult to know who is sufficient, all is not gold that glitters, nor every man sufficient who is thought so. If he is sufficient when you lend the money, who can assure himself he will continue either sufficient or honest? Men are changeable and their estates subject to accidents. . . . The writer here sets forth the uncertainties of all so-called securities and the possibility or probability

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of their failure, either through losses at sea, by fire, bad debts, or other casualties, and how that in any such case the lender's designs are frustrated, his money being 'if not in Hell unretrievable, yet in Purgatory whence it cannot be delivered but in a long tract of time'. That there is no absolute certainty or assurance of anything in this world, and whoever believes otherwise 'has gone beyond the bounds of reason and religion; and is fit only to reside in the new palace in Moorfields'. All that can be desired in the putting out of money is to have a visible fund engaged that is morally (not only at the time of lending) most sufficient to secure it, but also in probability most likely to continue so, and to answer the occasions of the lender. Then they who lend money to the Company on their common seal have a visible fund engaged that is sufficient to secure it, though the members of the Company are neither responsible in their persons, nor private estates for what is taken up thereupon, yet all the moneys, goods, and effects belonging to the Joint Stock of the Company are engaged, as the gentleman himself is necessitated to acknowledge. . . . Suppose five or six hundred thousand pounds has been lent to the Company, the lenders either do or might know that there is in the Joint Stock of the said Company in real value upwards of nine hundred thousand pounds (I may say a million pounds sterling) besides their dead stock, which is also considerable. All which, being together one and a half million pounds sterling, stands by their common seal bound and engaged to pay their creditors. The gentleman, ignorantly if not maliciously, asserts that the East India Company trade wholly with their creditors' money, and that it is seldom they have above six hundred thousand pounds in value in their Indian factories, or on the seas at the same time. To demonstrate the falsity of this, take but an account of what they sent out this last year, and it will be found to be upwards of 450,000*l.*, and to that add the value of the three ships already arrived this year from Bantam; and the five ships from Surat, with the other six or seven ships expected from the Coast, Surat, and Bantam, which will amount to at least 800,000*l.* (and as sales may prove, to a great deal more) so that there appears to have been above 1,200,000*l.* value on the seas at one time, besides all the remains of debts and goods in India and in England. There being then such a stock it cannot be denied but that there is a visible and sufficient fund to secure the creditors the moneys they have lent. But the gentleman tells us the Indians or infidels may destroy the Company's factories and goods in India, their ships and cargoes

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may be lost or taken in war, or by pirates, and they may make a dividend to secure their own estates and leave their creditors to find 'a thing in the clouds'. Therefore it will be necessary in the next place to show that the Joint Stock of the East India Company is on moral and rational grounds most likely to continue sufficient to secure the moneys lent thereon.... As regards losses, etc. (the writer goes on to say), should we dwell on the consideration of accidents that may fall out in human affairs, we should be deterred from doing anything, we must take the most probable way of security and leave the rest to divine Providence. The Company's stock of 1,600,000*l.* will always be sufficient to answer 600,000*l.*, for never is the whole hazarded in one bottom, some part being in England in goods and debts, some in India in trade and voyages, and some part on the sea going and coming, not in one ship but in thirty or more, not in one course or voyage but in several. As to dishonest practices, the government of the Company is committed to twenty-six persons, no affair can be transacted without thirteen being present so that if the majority are honest nothing can be done unworthily, and if there be but one honest man among the thirteen, any act of knavery to defraud the creditors would be detected. The gentleman further says, you may sue the Company on their common seal and have execution against their goods, but where shall these be found to pay 5*s.* in the pound? Since the establishment of the Company in this present Joint Stock (nearly nineteen years) has any one who lent them money on their common seal been forced to sue them? Have not all been paid their money readily on demanding it?... The writer goes on to demonstrate how impossible it is for the Company to conceal their goods or make a dividend among themselves to defraud their creditors as the gentleman asserts they do; he also asserts that the Company have no legal foundation, and then takes the liberty to arraign the King's grant, calling it a monopoly of monopolies, and proceeds to define what a monopoly is. In reply the writer asks, Is there anything more reasonable than that they who, at a vast charge with great hazard and difficulty, purchase a trade should have the enjoyment of it? Should not he who plants a vineyard eat the fruit thereof? May there not be a right of propriety in a trade as well as in lands or houses? At the close of his letter the gentleman insinuates that the East India trade is of no benefit to the nation. Who is so bold as blind Bayard? (exclaims the writer). They who know least are apt to think they know most.... The gentleman does not know whether the East Indian trade is useful to

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England. With a little study and observation he might have learned that it is a trade all nations have and do court at the highest rate [of interest]. A trade the Dutch have adventured their all to purchase; a trade which as it is carried on only by a company in the way of a Joint Stock, so the gain thereby accruing maintains the Republic in honour, power, and opulency; a trade whereby they have so increased riches and strength as almost to become masters of the world. A trade wherein the English Company employ and maintain above forty ships of from three to five hundred tons, and upwards of 3,000 seamen; a trade that supplies the nation with necessary commodities at a tenth part of the price it must otherwise pay for them. Pepper would be as dear as nutmegs if the Dutch were sole masters of it; calico must be supplied by French, Dutch, and Flanders linen. A trade that makes us masters of the saltpetre, enables us to defend ourselves, frees our houses from those vermin, the saltpetre men; upholds our foreign trade by bringing us commodities to send abroad, and so furthers increase of navigation. A trade, that besides giving very considerable customs to the King, brings an annual addition of several 100,000*l.* to the real stock of the kingdom, and other advantages too numerous to mention. . . . The writer hopes he has said enough to show that the joint stock of the East India Company is a sufficient security, and that the said Company is neither so obnoxious, nor he or others who have lent money to them so ill-advised as the gentleman in his letter would insinuate. (12½ *pp. Printed.*) *Appended is the following note.* From the Bookseller to the Reader: 'This discourse coming accidentally to my hands, I presume so far upon the Author, as without either his authority or permission to commit it to the Press. If he be offended to find that offered to public view which he designed only for the satisfaction of a private friend, I shall say that besides its being a vindication of a Society all whose measures are just and honourable, and their undertakings great and successful, it is a service also to the kingdom, to which so many advantages are derived by them.'

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JULY 7, 1676 (*Court Book*, vol. xxx, p. 38).

Captain Chamblet, commander of the *Ann*, states that on leaving Gravesend outward-bound there being many heavy goods to be laden for India, he was obliged to leave his kentledge on shore, intending to take in stores at Johanna or Surat, but not being able to get these, he applied to the President and Council for some kentledge goods to

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'stiffen' his vessel, but was told they could not supply him. Therefore, for preservation of his ship and goods, he was forced to take in red earth for kentledge which he asks may be free of 'stated damages'; the matter is referred to the Committee for Private Trade. A report is read from the Committee for Buying Goods touching a cargo for the new ship going to Bantam and Tywan next September, and another report concerning goods to be sent in the next shipping to Surat; both reports are referred for further consideration, and for provision to be made of the fine cloth mentioned that requires the longest time for preparation. The Shipping Committee to report the accounts of the officers and men lately belonging to the *Return*, who are dead or have been cleared from that ship. Some of the Carmania wool returned in the *Golden Fleece* and *Rainbow* being damaged, order is given for this to be repacked. Examination and report to be made of damaged goods returned in the Company's ships from India. The owners of the *Bombay Merchant* to be paid 4,000*l.* on account of freight and demurrage. No more money to be taken up at interest by the Treasury Committee but what shall be brought in on account of the next sale. Certain Committees to advise with Moses about the business of Mr. Aboab and report what they think should be done. (2¾ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JULY 12, 1676 (*Court Book*, vol. xxx, p. 41).

Damaged goods returned in the *Golden Fleece*, *Rainbow*, and *Bombay Merchant* to be delivered to the owners of the said vessels. The accounts of James Bridgeman, Thomas Sherlock, and Richard Bickley, late factors at Surat, to be examined. Certain Committees to report concerning some dungarees bought by Robert Master. A hoyman, servant to Mr. Hall, having embezzled goods from on board the hoy, the matter is referred to the Committee for Private Trade to do what they think fit. (1 *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO MESSRS. BANKS [AT HAMBURG], JULY 12, 1676 (*Letter Book*, vol. v, p. 317).

Because of the dearness of copper they are not to buy above twenty-five tons of Swedish besides the Ungar plates. Hope they have complied with their orders and laden all the copper in English-built ships, and with known traders, for as to Mr. Raphael Hogg (whom they mention) they do not yet hear of him or that he is a usual trader. Have received several letters from them with an invoice and bill of lading, and several

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bills of exchange, amounting to 1,300*l.*, which shall be accepted and paid. (½ *p.*)

THOMAS HOLDEN AT FALMOUTH TO SIR JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, JULY 13, 1676 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car.* II. 383, no. 82).

. . . The 11th put to sea the ketch put out by the East India Company to meet the homeward-bound East India ships and to put waiters on board. . . .

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JULY 14, 1676 (*Court Book*, vol. xxx, p. 42).

Robert Masters to be allowed 6*l.* for a bale of dungarees, which sum is to be placed to the account of the factory they came from. The Committees to whom the difference between the Company and John Gurney was referred having decided that Gurney should be awarded 150*l.* and give up all interest in some red earth he bought of the Company in 1671, and that mutual releases should be signed, the Court agree, and order the said sum to be paid to Gurney, and that the Secretary prepare general releases to be executed accordingly. A report concerning the kentledge of the ship *Anne* is read; in this it is thought that the request of the commander Captain Chamblet to be allowed 'the stated damages' should be granted, and the Court approve. The Treasury Committee to direct that no bills given under the Company's seal for money at interest are to be altered, and that no money be taken into the Company's cash though offered, and no interest asked. Order is given for a general court of sales to be held on September 5 next. Payment in part of freight and demurrage to be made to the owners of the *Anne*. Order is given for the Husband to pay to the Cashier-General all money received the past year for freight of private trade outward-bound; and for him to pay in future to the Cashier-General all money received for impost on goods shipped out. The sum of 25*l.* to be divided among the officers of the Customhouse at Gravesend for their pains in clearing the Company's ships last year. Mr. Lewes to pay to Mr. Creswel the head money due for seventy-seven passengers shipped on the Company's account for India. The Treasury Committee to contract for 80,000*l.* in gold, bullion, and foreign coin; 20,000*l.* in silver, and 20,000*l.* in pieces of eight, Seville and Mexico, to be supplied to the Company on the best terms procurable, the same to be paid for at the end of the next sale. The petition of Elizabeth Marshal is referred for consideration, and order is given for the account of the late Captain Lymbrey to be reported. (2¼ *pp.*)

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A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JULY 19, 1676 (*Court Book*, vol. xxx, p. 44).

The account of money disbursed to watchmen at Gresham College and the African House to be examined by the Committee for the Calico Warehouse who are to direct its payment. Certain Committees to treat with the Committees of the City and Company of Mercers for Gresham affairs about the rent of the outward north vault under the Royal Exchange used by the Company agree upon the best possible terms and report. Gomes Rodrigues informs the Court that in 1675 he sent to Surat in the *New London* a box containing two pendant pearls, for which he paid 10*l.* permission; these pearls have now come back in the same ship and Rodrigues asks that he may receive them without further payment of freight; the matter is referred to the Treasury Committee. The request of Captain George Erwin, commander of the *New London*, and Mr. Tidyman, purser in the *Ann*, about musk returned in the said ships is referred to the Committee for Private Trade. Porters at the Calico Warehouse to be examined as to what they know of any miscarriages in the management of that warehouse, the result to be reported. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JULY 21, 1676 (*Ibid.*, p. 45).

The Treasury Committee to affix the Company's seal to the counterpart of the lease of their house granted by the Earl of Craven to Sir John Banks and John Jollife, Esq., trustees for the Company, for twenty-one years from last Lady Day, the said trustees are also desired to seal. A letter from the Deputy Governor and Council of Bombay, dated January 8, 1676, is read, and referred to the Committee for Shipping and Plantations who are to read the several clauses relating to the supply of soldiers, young women, provisions, and stores mentioned, and upon examination of what was sent last year, to consider and report what proportion of each should be dispatched this year. The Deputy Governor and Council also advising that the soldiers are discouraged from learning military discipline as they are deprived of hopes of preferment by serjeants being sent out annually with the recruits; order is given that from henceforth no serjeant or any one to have command is to be sent from home to Bombay. Examination and report to be made of the account of the late Henry Thompson, what part of his estate is brought into the Company's cash, and the allegations of Messrs. Legate and James at Surat who both claim an interest in the said estate. The owners of the *Caesar* to be paid 4,414*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*

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in full of her freight and demurrage. The Shipping Committee to examine the complaints about several sums of money due to some of the officers and men in the *Return* for service in that ship, the embezzlement of goods belonging to others of the ship's company, and to order warrants to be made out for payment of money due, and settle all matters in accordance with justice and equity. Money reported due to James Bridgeman to be paid.[1] (1½ *pp.*)

THE COMPANY TO MESSRS. BANKS [AT HAMBURG], JULY 21, 1676 (*Letter Book*, vol. v, p. 317).

Have received their letter of the 7th inst., and note that they have unladen the copper from aboard Raphael Hogg's vessel and shipped it in Humphrey Blower's. That they have bought 300 ship-pounds of Gahar copper, but according to the Company's order, refused to receive any more. That Mr. Atkinson demands 2*s.* 6*d.* the ship-pound freight, whereas Whayman and Blower ask but 1*s.*, and their hope of meeting with other free ships with passes that will take it in at the same rate, for English-built vessels do not always offer. Of all this they approve, except the lading in ships against their directions, as Whayman's, though she has arrived safely. They would have the remainder of the copper shipped as formerly ordered, viz., in English-built vessels with English sailors, free passes, and usual traders, although the freight charged is dearer. They suppose Atkinson will take the usual freight, the Company do not wish to pay more. (½ *p.*)

SIR ROBERT ROBINSON TO SIR JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, JULY 24, 1676 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom. Car.* II. 383, no. 161).

. . . Last night arrived the *Loyal Subject* from India. Four or five more are daily expected.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JULY 26, 1676 (*Court Book*, vol. xxx, p. 47).

The petitions of Richard Forster and Mary Garret are referred for consideration and report. The Shipping Committee recommending that an additional six inches should be made in the hold of the new ship now being built at Blackwall, they are told to direct such alterations as they judge necessary, if this can be done without further charge than what has been agreed to in the indenture of covenants. (1 *p.*)

[1] Many of the warrants signed are to persons (named) for silver and gold bought of them.

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A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JULY 28, 1676 (*Court Book*, vol. xxx, p. 48).

Order is given for the commander of the *Loyal Subject* to send up by the Husband to the Company's House diamonds, jewels, and other fine goods aboard his vessel, and appoint some one to see them delivered to the Cashier-General, who is to give a receipt for them that they may be sent to those to whom they belong. A like order to be given to the commanders of the rest of the Coast shipping upon their arrival in the river. Report to be made concerning damaged goods returned in the *New London*. Examination and report to be made about the contract made with Mr. Buckler to deliver 300 barrels of powder to the Company; whether this was done at the time agreed on, and what has been paid or allowed for the same. Payment to be made to the owners of the *New London* in part of her freight and demurrage. Carmania wool brought back in the *New London* to be inspected, and report made as to its packing. Ursula Williams to be paid 10*l.* in part of the wages due to Anthony Beale, Deputy-Governor of St. Helena. (1 *p.*)

RICHARD WATTS AT DEAL TO SIR JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, AUGUST 1, 1676 (*Public Record Office: S. P. Dom., Car.* II. 384, no. 73).

. . . Last night a messenger gave us an account by land that four East India ships were about Hastings, and to-day by boat we understand they are, two near Dover Road and two near the Ness, and are expected in the Downs next evening. . . .

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, AUGUST 2, 1676 (*Court Book*, vol. xxx, p. 49.)

Letters are received from the Agent and Council at Fort St. George dated January 11, 15, 25, 27, and 31, 1676; also from Messrs. Mohun and Mainwaring at Masulipatam, and from Mr. Clavel, Chief, and Mr. Bugden at the Bay, dated December 18, 1675. (½ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, AUGUST 2, 1676 [AFTERNOON] (*Ibid.*, p. 49).

The letters received this day from the Fort and the Bay are referred to the Coast and Bay Committees, who are to read them and consider the goods necessary to be provided and sent there by the next year's shipping, what answers should be returned to the several particulars mentioned, and report with all convenient speed. (½ *p.*)

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A COURT OF COMMITTEES, AUGUST 4, 1676 (*Ibid.*, p. 50).

Covenants and bonds entered into by Thomas Harris, late writer in the South Seas, to be delivered up to be cancelled. At the request of Mr. Lucas his difference with the Company about the freight and demurrage he asks for the *Zante Frigate* is referred to arbitration and the referees named, who are to determine the matter by August 20 next. (½ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO ROBERT LANG AND COMPANY [AT MARSEILLES], AUGUST 7, 1676 (*Letter Book*, vol. v, p. 322).

Send enclosed a packet directed to Consul Nightingale at Aleppo and desire them to dispatch it by the first vessel leaving their port for that place. (¼ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO EPHRAIM SKINNER AND COMPANY [AT LEGHORN], AUGUST 7, 1676 (*Ibid.*, p. 322).

Acknowledge their letter of July 30 stating that nothing has been done about buying coral, only six boats having arrived though more are expected 'suddenly'. Enclose a packet to be forwarded by the first opportunity to Aleppo. (¼ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO CONSUL NIGHTINGALE [AT ALEPPO], August 7, 1676, (*Ibid.*, p. 322).

Their ships from the Coast and Bay, viz., the *Loyal Subject*, *Success*, *Ann*, *Unity*, and *Samuel and Henry* have arrived home safely. Desire him to forward the enclosed packet speedily to India, they have sent it via Leghorn, and another to him via Marseilles. (¼ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, AUGUST 9, 1676 (*Court Book*, vol. XXX, p. 51).

Ephraim Skinner to be commissioned to buy ten chests of Grezio coral in addition to the twenty chests formerly ordered. The accounts of Henry Young, John Woolhouse, Alexander Halloway, and Thomas Mayo to be reported. Musk brought back in the *Return* and claimed by the surgeon of that ship to be delivered to him permission free, if it is proved to be his own property. Resolved that about 8,000 bags of pepper shall be put up for sale on September 5 next, also Surat calicoes and other goods returned in the *Golden Fleece*, *Rainbow*, *East India*

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Merchant, and *Ann*; goods from the Coast and Bay returned in the *Loyal Subject*, *Unity*, and *Samuel and Henry*; and other goods found convenient in other ships; that a valuation be put on the Surat goods according to the prices set up at the last sale, any cause for alterations to be reported to the Court, that these may be printed. Goods from the Coast and Bay to be priced in the same way. Damaged pepper and indigo to be delivered to the owners of the *New London* and *Ann*. Examination and report to be made of the invoices of the Surat ships in order to ascertain whether any mention is made of some black Carmania wool consigned to the Company upon account of Agent Rolt. The petitions of Mary Kitchen, Gabriel Jenkins, Andrew Philips, Robert Pearson, George Parrot, and John Byer are referred for report. (1¼ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, AUGUST 9, 1676 [AFTERNOON] (*Court Book*, vol. XXX, p. 52).

Resolved that freights to be allowed to ships entertained this ensuing year for Surat, the Coast and Bay, shall be eighteen pounds per ton for gruff goods and twenty-one pounds per ton for fine goods. The Treasury Committee not to permit the Company's seal to be affixed to any bill for money offered, or for part of any sum of money owing at interest until further order. (¾ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, AUGUST 11, 1676 (*Ibid.*, p. 53).

A letter from Major Puckle with a diary of occurrences at Fort St. George, Masulipatam, etc., and other papers are received, and, after the letter has been read, the Committee for the Coast and Bay are directed to read and report their opinion of it, and of all other advices received, and what should be sent in answer to them. A report is read approving of the abilities of Captain Cubit who is elected commander of the new ship now being built for Tywan. Examination and report to be made concerning some bettellees said to belong to Alderman Bathurst. The buyers of some calicoes left uncleared from the two last sales to be summoned to fetch them away. Mrs. Friswith Field, wife of the Governor of St. Helena, to be paid 20*l.* in part of his salary, for relief of her necessities. Gabriel Jenkin, mariner, who lost his leg in the *Return* to be allowed a pension of 2*s.* 6*d.* a week and admitted to the Company's Almshouse at Poplar at the first vacancy. Order is given for money due to the account of Alexander Halloway to be paid; and

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for the accounts of John Watson and the late James Arwaker to be reported, Captain Richard Goodlad and Edward Herrys to pay freight as freemen for a parcel of diamonds. Captain Prowd to take a survey of the *Unity* and report. (1 *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO MESSRS. BANKS [AT HAMBURG], AUGUST 11, 1676 (*Letter Book*, vol. v, p. 323).

Acknowledge their letters advising the draft of 1,500*l.* bills to several persons which shall be accepted and punctually paid. They are to observe the former orders concerning the lading of the copper, the last of which should be ready the beginning of this month, hope that it may be laden so as to arrive before the winter storms set in. (½ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO EPHRAIM SKINNER AND COMPANY [AT HAMBURG], AUGUST 11, 1676 (*Ibid.*, p. 323).

Acknowledge their letter advising the purchase of twenty-two chests of coral 'within our limited price'. Observe they say that the coral is small, yet sound and well-coloured. They are to be very careful not to buy any so small that it will not pass for Grezio coral. The weight of the chests bought is not given, though the Company limited it to 300 lb. each chest. As they write that the coral fishing is plentiful and no commissions appear, suppose they may have an opportunity to procure another parcel at reasonable rates and so would have them purchase, as cheaply as possible, ten additional chests of Grezio not exceeding 300 lb. in each chest. Lade these in the first good English built ships with free passes coming from Hamburg lest the coral should arrive too late to be dispatched in the next ships leaving for India. For payment they are to draw bills of exchange on them which shall be accepted and paid. (½ *p.*)

TREASURY MINUTE, AUGUST 12, 1676 (*Public Record Office: Treasury Minute Book*, v, p. 206).

Order for 50,000*l.* to the Ordnance for extraordinaries to be paid by tallies on the Customs payable, 20,000*l.* by the Customs of the East India ships. . . .

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, AUGUST 16, 1676 (*Court Book*, vol. xxx, p. 54).

The petition of Richard Burnaby is referred for examination and

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report. The owners of the *Loyal Subject* and of the *Unity* to be paid in part for freight and demurrage of the said vessels. After a 'mature and deliberate' debate the Court decide to send this ensuing season 1,000 tons of shipping to Surat, 1,600 tons to the Coast and Bay, and 2,600 tons for Bantam, and to entertain the following ships: *Loyal Subject, Ann, East India Merchant, Bombay Merchant, Caesar, Barnardiston, Unity, New London, Success, Golden Fleece,* Captain Goldsbrough's ship[1] and Captain Earning's ship[2] and order that a survey be taken of all. A list of the Surat goods priced for sale is approved and order given for it to be printed. Beard, Keeper of the Calico Warehouse at Gresham College, to return damaged goods, mentioned in a report now read, to the owners of the *Golden Fleece, Ann, Rainbow, East India Merchant,* and *New London.* (1 *p.*)

SHIPS ENTERTAINED AND STATIONED, AUGUST 16, 1676 (*Court Book,* vol. xxvA, p. 155).

For Bantam: the *Loyal Subject, Anne, East India Merchant, Bombay Merchant, Barnardiston, Unity,* and *Golden Fleece*; for the Coast: the *Caesar, New London,* and *Bengal Merchant*; for Surat: the *Success* and the *George.* Giving the tonnage of each vessel and the name of her commander. (¾ *p.*)

CHARLES BERTIE TO THE CUSTOMS CASHIER, AUGUST 16, 1676 (*Public Record Office: Money Book (General),* p. 427).

Treasurer Danby has resolved to make the following provisions for the Ordnance Office, viz., 20,000*l.* out of the customs of East India ships imported in the next ships which shall arrive after the saltpetre is paid for. . . .

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, AUGUST 18, 1676 (*Court Book,* vol. xxx, p. 55).

Resolved that the *Success* and the new ship built by Captain Earning shall be sent to Surat, the *New London, Caesar,* and the ship built by Captain Goldsbrough to the Coast, and the rest to Bantam. Money due to the account of the late John Watson to be paid. George Papillon to deliver to the owners of the *New London* ten bales of damaged cotton yarn. A bill of exchange for 16*l.*, drawn by Agent Dacres payable to Thomas Theed, is accepted. After some debate, it is resolved to con-

[1] *Bengal Merchant.* [2] *George.*

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tinue the restraint laid upon the exportation of bullion, to all persons except freemen adventurers and owners of shipping, in pursuance of an order of August 13, 1675, and the Committee for Private Trade are desired to consider how best to make the said order effectual. Demands made by John Temple are referred for consideration, also the petition of Elizabeth Bond. Benjamin Crockford is recommended as a fit man to be purser in the new ship now building at Blackwall and the Court concur. John Richards to be paid 60*l.* spent by him in passing a privy seal, procuring several warrants and orders, and levying tallies in the Exchequer for 37,100*l.* the proceed of 700 tons of saltpetre sold to the King by the Company. (1¼ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, AUGUST 23, 1676 (*Ibid.*, p. 57).

After reading several proposals from the Shipping Committee for lessening the freight of vessels employed in the Company's service for Bantam and the adjacent factories, the Court resolve that all ships of 500 tons burden shall be obliged by charterparty to carry 75 men and 24 guns, and all two-decked ships the number of men and guns proportionable; that the same kentledge shall be carried as formerly; that ships designed for Bantam or Jambi shall be dispatched between October 1 and April 30 following, and have the same dispatch in the country as formerly. That owners who provide kentledge, their ships are to be dispatched in two months' time, and where any ship shall be obliged to stay four months in the country, then the Company shall provide kentledge, or pay for it, a third part of the freight as formerly. Demurrage to be reduced to 5*d.* per ton. All damaged pepper to be returned to the owners at the price current when returned, the Company to pay the freight. Imprests to be paid, as formerly, to all ships entertained. For all lading brought in such ships from Bantam or Jambi 14*l.* per ton shall be allowed for pepper and other gruff goods, and 17*l.* per ton for fine goods. No ship entertained to contain less tonnage than she has been let for formerly to the Company. The Agent and Council at Bantam to be told that if they find any ship can, with safety, take in more goods than the quantity mentioned in charterparty, and the Company have goods to spare, that they lade such a proportion of them as they deem necessary. The Shipping Committee to acquaint the commanders, whose ships have been offered for service and surveyed, with these resolves of the Court, and that their answers to them must be given next Wednesday, and any who do not by that time declare

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their willingness to accept these terms are to be told that their services will not be required. Sambrooke proposing to give security to pay 1,000*l.* in part of his account, and make affidavit to continue in town and adjust his accounts with the Company, provided he may have his liberty; the matter is referred to certain Committees who are to see that Sambrooke complies with his proposals and has liberty to follow his business as requested. The desires of Mr. Hassel touching money due from Mr. Whitehead, minister at Masulipatam, are referred for report, also the accounts of William Thomas, late mariner in the *Experiment*, Captain William Gaich, late commander of the *Advice Pink*, Thomas Kennon, late factor at Biliapatam; and the petition of mariners in the *New London*. The request, made on behalf of Thomas Lucas that the covenants of arbitration may be renewed touching the difference between the Company and himself, and that the referees may be allowed until the 29th instant to determine the matter, is agreed to. The owners of the *Success* and of the *Anne* to be paid in part for the freight of their said ships. (2 *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, AUGUST 25, 1676 (*Court Book*, vol. xxx, p. 59).

The Court, to prevent the increase of the Company's expenses, resolve that no factors or writers shall be sent out this year for India, unless advice is sent by the *Unicorn* from Bantam that it is necessary to supply some for that factory. The account of John Ward, Chief at Jambi, to be reported. The new ship built at Blackwall and now ready to be launched to be called the *Tywan*. A report from the Committees touching goods to be provided and sent next year to India is read and approved, and order given for timely provision to be made of these. The total amount of goods, including bullion, guns, etc., is estimated at 20,160*l.* The owners of the *Unity*, *Bombay Merchant*, *East India Merchant*, and *Ann* declare their willingness to serve the Company with their ships in accordance with the proposals submitted to them by the Court, and desire that their ships may go to other places in the Indies by turns, as formerly. A bill of exchange for 1,000*l.* drawn on the Company by the Chief and Council in the Bay, dated November 28, 1673, payable to Ian Casper Hatting at forty days' sight, with interest at three per cent from August 31, 1674, is accepted. Certain raw silk returned in the *New London* consigned by Mr. Rolt to Sir Samuel Barnardiston, to be examined by the Committee for Private Trade,

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who are to read the covenants of Mr. Rolt, the charterparty of the *London* and the Company's indulgences, and report whether 'stated damages' are due on the said silk. Two of the seven ships designed for Bantam, viz.: the *Unity* and *Barnardiston*, appointed to accompany the *Tywan*, are to sail from Gravesend by October 10, carrying whole kentledge. The owners and commanders of ships designed for Bantam to be allowed to strike their supernumerary guns in hold and carry them as part of their kentledge, they undertaking to bring them back and not dispose of them in the country. Alderman Bathurst delivers in an account from the former Farmers of the Customs showing that the balance due to them for principal and interest is 1,000*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*; he also presents a bill for 86*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* owing to himself for some gold he sold to the Company; the matter is referred to the Treasury Committee. Order is given for some calico, accidentally damaged in the *Anne*, to be 'cured'. A report from Randolph Smallwood, late a mariner in the *Return*, is read, he complains of the short allowance of provisions to the ship's company in their late voyage to the South Seas, and prays to be allowed his passage free in the *New London* on his return to England; this is referred to the Shipping Committee to ascertain from Captain Chamblet and others, who were at Surat when the *Return* was there, what they know of the matter, whether the *New London* brought back her full complement of men, what other passengers she had on the Company's account, and report. The preamble to be read and published at the next general sale is agreed on. Resolved that no dividend shall be made in ginghams. Order is given for a draft of a charterparty to be drawn up in accordance with the terms on which the Bantam ships are to be employed this coming year, the Secretary to present it to the Lawsuits Committee who are to report about it to the Court. The Shipping Committee to charge the owners and commanders of the seven ships designed for Bantam this coming year to see that their vessels have each a full complement of able seamen, full allowance of wholesome diet, and a good surgeon and medicines provided. Order is given for the great silver cabinet containing ten silver dishes now in the Treasury to be disposed of by the Governor, Deputy, and Committees as they shall think best for the service of the Company. (3 *pp.*)

THE COMPANY TO CONSUL NIGHTINGALE [AT ALEPPO], AUGUST 25, 1676 (*Letter Book*, vol. v, p. 327).

Send him a packet for speedy conveyance to India.

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THE COMPANY TO EPHRAIM SKINNER AND COMPANY [AT LEGHORN], AUGUST 25, 1676 (*Letter Book*, vol. v, p. 328).

Repeat their desire that the coral may be laden speedily to arrive in time for dispatch to India. Note that in their last letter they advise having drawn bills for 1,003*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.* on the Company, these shall be accepted. Enclose another packet to be forwarded by the first opportunity for India. (¼ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO ROBERT LANG AND COMPANY [AT MARSEILLES], AUGUST 25, 1676 (*Ibid.*, p. 328).

Enclose a packet directed to Consul Nightingale at Aleppo and desire them to dispatch it by the first vessel leaving their port for that place. (¼ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, AUGUST 30, 1676 (*Court Book*, vol. xxx, p. 62).

Musk to be offered at 8*s.* the oz. Ships for the Coast to be obliged by charterparty to sail from Gravesend by November 20, and those for Surat by February 10, next. Ships for Bantam, viz., the *Loyal Subject*, *East India Merchant*, and *Ann* to sail from Gravesend by November 20; the *Golden Fleece* and *Bombay Merchant* by February 10, next, carrying whole kentledge. The Committee for Private Trade report that the raw silk sent to Sir Samuel Barnardiston by Mr. Rolt should be free from 'stated damages'; and the Court concur. The award made between the Company and Thomas Lucas is read, and order given for a warrant to be made out to Lucas for 1,150*l.*, and for mutual releases to be drawn up, in accordance with the said award. The owners of the *Golden Fleece* declare their willingness to agree to the terms proposed by the Company, and presenting Captain John North to command their said ship, the Court approve. The Court, hearing that three children of John Ward, Chief at Jambi, committed to the care of Richard Basse, his brother-in-law who 'is now fallen to decay', and so the said children are in great want, read the report of the said Ward's account and order 10*l.* to be paid to Sir James Edwards for use of the children on account of Mr. Ward's salary. The Shipping Committee to ascertain the tenor of the passes taken by the Company's ships last year when bound for the Indies, and whether any provision was made against the Algiers men-of-war, and consider whether it is advisable to procure new passports

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from the Lords Commissioners for the Admiralty to protect the ships in their homeward voyage, and send the passes by one of the Bantam ships to St. Helena; they are also to consider the present state of that island, what passengers and provisions are necessary to be sent there, and report. The Secretary presents four lists of the securities given by the Company's officers and Warehousekeepers in London and of the factors and writers in the service in India. The Treasury Committee to ascertain whether the two bills of exchange now presented for acceptance from the Bay, one for 1,500*l.* the other for 586*l.* 5*s.* have been paid. The Governor reports that the Lord Treasurer sent for him and told him that Sir John Norbrough's fleet was coming in, and that the King desires the Company to advance him 50,000*l.* on security of their customs. That he (the Governor) told His Lordship the state of the Company's affairs, their great debt, small profit, and the long time since the adventurers had received any dividend; also the prejudice they sustained by the suit against them in the Exchequer and that he was doubtful if any such proposition should be made to the Generality. The Governor further stated that Mr. Bertie came yesterday from the Lord Treasurer with the same proposal, either for forbearance of what is due on their tallies, or for the advance of money; the Governor told him what had passed between himself and the Lord Treasurer with regard to the Company's affairs in general and the discouragement they had from the prosecution against them in the Exchequer, and some intimations were given that probably that business might be removed. The Governor stated further that he, with the Deputy and Treasury Committee, had been considering how they might have taken off the said suit by an act of grace and made a free acknowledgment of His Majesty's grace and favour, this overture being made and falling in at the same time. After a long debate the Court decide to leave the matter to the Governor, Deputy, and Treasury Committee to ascertain whether it is probable that an act of grace might be obtained from the King, which, if it could be done, the Court unanimously agree that it should be proposed to the generality to advance His Majesty, upon their customs, such a sum of money as should be agreed upon. Meanwhile Mr. Bertie is to be told that the Court will consider his proposal. (2 *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, SEPTEMBER 1, 1676 (*Ibid.*, p. 64).

The Shipping Committee to ascertain from the commanders who

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came last from the Coast and Bay what Dutch sailors were brought home in their ships and their names; also what English sailors deserted from the Company's service, and report. Mr. Kenn is appointed to assist the Cashier-General in the Treasury after the sale until the 'throng' of business is over. One of the ships going to Bantam to touch at St. Helena, her owners to be treated with for carrying passengers there on the best terms procurable. The Treasury Committee to affix the Company's seal to the bill in Chancery exhibited against them by George and Richard Johnson. Captain Goodlad stating that the owners of the *Loyal Subject* accept the terms proposed by the Company, order is given for that ship to go to Bantam, carry whole kentledge, and sail from Gravesend by October 4. The *Ann* and *East India Merchant* to carry half kentledge and sail from Gravesend by November 20. Mr. Rouse to attend the sale and fill up the contracts for goods to be sold, and, in his absence, this is to be done by Mr. Richards. The demands made by Mr. Le Gendre to be examined. Richard Burnaby to be paid 30*s.* according to a report now read. Pepper and saltpetre to be rated as follows: Jambi pepper at 7½*d.* per lb., that returned in the *Expectation* at 7¼*d.* per lb., and pepper from Billiapatam at 7*d.* per lb. Refined saltpetre at 54*s.* per cwt., other saltpetre at 46*s.* per cwt.[1] (1¼ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, SEPTEMBER 4, 1676 (*Court Book*, vol. xxx, p. 65).

Two bills of exchange drawn by the Chief and Council in the Bay, one dated December 2, 1673, for 1,500*l.* the other dated December 3, 1673, for 586*l.* 5*s.*, payable at forty days' sight to John Caspar Hatting, or order, with interest from August 31, 1674, are accepted. Two petitions are read, one from Ann Deverson which is referred to Mr. Lewes to ascertain whether her husband is still in the Company's service and report; the other from Sarah Green, and order is given for diamonds mentioned to be delivered freight free and some calicoes and other goods also to be delivered to the petitioner free of stated damages. (¾ *p.*)

GENERAL COURT OF SALES, SEPTEMBER 5–14, 1676 (*Ibid.*, p. 66).

Sale of longcloth, blue, brown and white, salampores, parcallas,

[1] Among the warrants signed are twelve 'to be made paid in cash' to Gomes and Alfonso Rodrigues, and to Jeronimo Miranda, for sums amounting to 43,998*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* for gold and silver.

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morees, bettelles, Oringal bettelles, neckcloths, ginghams, allejaes, humhums, sannoes, cossaes, diapers, nillaes, izarees, mulmuls, sheets, dungarees, taffetas, silk, quilts large and small, chintz 'Serunge' and 'Kaddy', tapseiles broad and narrow, nicanees, Guinea stuffs, brawles, baftas broad, narrow, blue, white, and brown, derebauds, pautkaes blue and white, sovaguzees, birampauts, Persia skins, shagreen, geelings, keriabauds, Cordevant skins, cotton yarn, Jambi and Biliapatam pepper, white pepper, dust of pepper, Carmania wool, cardamoms, coffee, benzoin, 'lapis tutia', China roots, musk, buffalo hides, Lahore indigo, shirts and skins of indigo, Sarkhej indigo, olibanum, sal-ammoniac, green ginger, tincal, seed-lac, stick-lac, turmeric, rice, saltpetre, refined saltpetre, sticks of sappon, sandal, and red wood, with prices and names of purchasers. (37 *pp.*)

THE KING TO THE EAST INDIA COMPANY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1676 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 42, p. 34).

We being informed that Edmond Halley, student of Queen's College, Oxford, who for several years has been a diligent observer of the planets and stars, intends, in order to make observations for rectifying and finishing the celestial globe, to remain some time in St. Helena, which place he conceives very fit for such a design, We, being willing to give all encouragement to whatever may tend to the improvement of navigation and be beneficial to the public, hereby most particularly recommend him to you, that you will give order that he and his friend and their necessaries may be transported to the said island in the first of your ships that shall go thither, and that he be received and entertained there, and may have such assistance and countenance from your officers as he may need.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, SEPTEMBER 13, 1676 (*Court Book*, vol. XXX, p. 103).

Mr. Bovery's complaint, that ten pieces are missing in the bale of sannoes he bought, is referred for examination and report. Sir John Thomson is admitted to the freedom by patrimony. Resolved that the time for prompt payment for pepper and other goods to be offered for sale next Thursday be fixed for September 30 next. It being stated in the preamble that, if there are found any damaged calicoes in the bales opened by the buyers before being taken away from the warehouse, these shall be examined, and suitable allowance made for them by

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those appointed to view them; and order is given to the Committee for the Calico Warehouse to examine from time to time all goods complained of as damaged, and make what allowance they think just for the same. A report from the Shipping Committee concerning provisions necessary to be sent to St. Helena is read and approved; it is to the following effect: the Committee find that large quantities of provisions were sent in the four last ships bound for St. Helena, and from letters received thence that nothing more is desired; but, as the Court intend to dispatch a ship to the said island this year, they opine that a further supply of lime, deals, plank, coal, nails of all sorts, tar, pitch, fowling shot, and saws should be sent in the *Unity* (she being the smallest vessel), with provisions for the men belonging to her and for the thirty passengers who are going, as she will prove of least charge to the Company. The complaint of Mr. Le Nude, that twelve pieces of mulmuls are missing in a bale he bought at the last sale, is referred for examination and report; as also the petitions of Mark Hornbuckle and William Goulter. The petition of Richard Cheney is read, and order given for the account of Anthony Stichel, lately a mariner in the *London*, to be examined and reported. (1½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, SEPTEMBER 15, 1676 (*Court Book*, vol. xxx, p. 105).

A report touching bettellees bought by John Bathurst is read, and the finding of the Committees, that he should be repaid with interest for the sum he gave for them, is approved, and order given for this to be done accordingly. The Committee for Bantam and the South Seas are desired to read the letters and consultations lately received thence by the *Bombay Merchant*, consider the state of the Company's affairs in those parts, and what should be done for the better regulating of those factories, and for the promotion of trade at Tywan and other places; also what should be written to the Agent and Council, and meet constantly every Thursday morning until they shall have drawn up their report. The Committee for the Coast and Bay are also desired to read the letters, journals, consultation books, diaries, papers, and other writings received from Fort St. George, Masulipatam, and the Bay, consider the state of affairs in those parts, and what is necessary to be done for regulating those factories and promoting the Company's trade, what should be written to the Agent and Council, and meet every Thursday afternoon until they have drawn up their report on the matter.

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The Committee for Accounts are also desired to meet every Tuesday afternoon to adjust all accounts of the Calico Warehouses, and ascertain what progress Samuel Sambrook has made in the account depending between the Company and himself and urge him to pay the 1,000*l.* formerly promised. They are also to consult Moses as to the most effectual method of prosecution for recovering the money due to the Company from Sambrook and his late father, and report their proceedings. It being observed that of late vast quantities of goods offered for sale at the Company's candle have been bought by a few by commission, thus lessening the competition of buyers and the advance of prices, to the prejudice of the Company, therefore the Lawsuits Committee are desired to consider how far it may be requisite to restrain brokers from bidding at the candle, and what will be the best way to promote the sale of the Company's goods, and report. They are also to direct the most convenient way to seat the buyers in the Hall at the sale. The Committee for Private Trade to ascertain and report the facts touching certain copper plates said to have been lost in the Bay, on account of which part of the wages due to the mariners in the *Ann* have been stopped. They are also to consider whether the owners and commanders of the *Unity* and other vessels designed for Bantam should be allowed to kentledge their ships with pigs of lead which they will be obliged to bring back in specie, what covenants should be entered into, and how the lead should be marked, and report their opinion. They are also to direct the stating of the accounts of the ships returned this year from the Indies as they arrive in the Thames. The account of James Naylor in the Bay and the petitions of Mary Cooper and Sarah Ingol to be examined and reported. The Court resolve that only freemen and adventurers in the General Joint Stock and owners of shipping in the said Stock shall be allowed to export in the Company's ships to Surat any bullion or treasure in gold or silver, and to prevent any fraudulent practices an affirmation is to be made by any desiring to do so, to the effect, that the treasure, etc., so transported is for their own proper account alone, and the profit accruing is to be invested in the Indies and brought home for their own proper account; and such affirmations are to be received by Samuel South who is to file and enter them in a book provided for that purpose, and take care to ascertain that all so affirming are adventurers and freemen of the Company, and, on finding such to be the case, he is to give them a note to the cashier to receive freight for the said treasure; and the cashier is not to give any certificate

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for freight before receiving such a note. All persons from now on becoming adventurers in the General Joint Stock must affirm that the adventures by them bought are really for their own proper account and for none other. Mr. Sprigg and his assistant are not to permit any entries of gold or silver at the Customhouse by any commander, officer, or seaman for their own account, or for the account of any the owners of shipping bound for the Indies, nor to be shipped aboard without special order of Court. The Treasury Committee are impowered upon the delivery of any diamonds or fine goods from the Indies consigned to freemen to require them to make an affirmation declaring that the said diamonds and other goods are for their own proper account, or for whose account they are, that the Company may not be defrauded of the four per cent due from foreigners, as freight for the same. (*2½ pp.*)

WARRANT TO THE EAST INDIA COMPANY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1676 (*Public Record Office: Precedents* 1, f. 162).

After reciting the charter of April 3, 1661, to the East India Company, which granted to them the exclusive right of trading to and from the East Indies, and the charter of March 27, 1668, which granted them the island of Bombay, and that since the granting of the said charters transactions had happened wherein it might be questioned how far the Company's proceedings might be warranted by the strict letter thereof, and the charters themselves might be in danger of being impeached, and doubts may be conceived whether the Company may not be accountable to the Crown for the moiety of what they receive in the nature of mulcts and penalties, though by virtue of particular covenants and agreements, and also for the moiety of divers seizures and forfeitures; for a confirmation of the said charters notwithstanding any former abuser, mis-user, or non-user of the same, wherein is to be inserted a clause enabling the Company to have the full benefit of all covenants and agreements made with any of their factors, agents or servants or any commanders or owners of ships, whereby any special damage is agreed to be paid in case of breach of such covenants, without any account of the moiety thereof or other matter to be therefore rendered to the Crown, and another clause enabling the Company within the Island of Bombay and the territories thereto belonging to coin money to be current within the limits of their charters, to be known by the names of rupees, pices, and budgerookes, or such other names as they shall think fit, so that it be not by the name of any coin current in

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England or any of the King's dominions except the East Indies, and another clause containing a full pardon to the Company for all offences and transactions committed by them before September 16, 1676, and also to the members, agents, factors and servants of the said Company for all crimes and offences committed by them within the places limited by the said charters before the said day by colour of any commission or order of the said Company, and a further pardon and release to the said Company of all accounts, debts, and demands which the Crown might have against the said Company by reason of any fines, mulcts, penalties or forfeitures by them received, or by reason of any stated damages paid them in pursuance of any covenants, or by reason of any seizures or compositions, made by them before the said day, but with a saving of all debts, duties, and demands by reason of any customs or subsidies before that time due or unpaid, and another clause requiring the Attorney-General to forbear all prosecution of the said Company for anything therein pardoned or intended to be pardoned, and to cause any suit that may be therefore depending to cease.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, SEPTEMBER 20, 1676 (*Court Book*, vol. xxx, p. 108).

The Shipping Committee to provide twenty young men and ten young women to be entertained for St. Helena upon the terms of encouragement formerly published. A letter is read from the Chief and factors at Tywan, and referred to the Committee for Buying Goods to read, and make such alterations or additions to the cargo of goods designed for that place as they shall think fit. Money due to the account of the late Anthony Stichwel to be paid. George Moyse is admitted to the freedom by redemption. A complaint made by George Day, that in a bale of nillaes he bought at the last sale eight pieces are wanting, is referred for examination. Mr. Bridges complaining that he paid for 100 pieces of nillaes at the last sale, but on demanding them from the warehouse-keeper was told there were none to be found; he now desires to be repaid his money, the matter is referred to certain Committees, who are to see that Bridges has 100 nillaes from another ship or his money returned. Certain of the Committees are desired from time to time to examine and adjust allowances on all damaged calicoes complained of and remaining in the Leadenhall warehouse; others are desired to do the same for damaged goods in Gresham College and the African House. Pepper complained of by Mr. Willet to be examined. (1 *p.*)

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A COURT OF COMMITTEES, SEPTEMBER 22, 1676 (*Court Book*, vol. XXX; p. 109).

The Shipping Committee to give directions for the entertainment of twenty young men and ten young women of fourteen years and under twenty to be employed in the Company's service at St. Helena, and cause it to be published that the young men are to have free passage, and, after serving five years they shall be made free planters, and have such proportion of land and cattle assigned to them as has formerly been allowed to free planters; the young women to have free passage and their diet at the Company's charge for one year, unless in the mean time they are otherwise disposed of. A quantity of white pepper, which Mr. Bullivant complains is mixed with black, to be examined and reported on. A request made on behalf of Mrs. Ward, whose husband lately died in the Company's service at Bantam, for a black female servant named Tamera to have free passage in one of the Company's ships to Bantam is granted, provided she goes in one that carries no passengers on the Company's account. A report from the Committee for Private Trade touching the carrying out great pigs of lead for kentledge is read and approved, and another report from the same Committee about the surgeon's chest complained of in the Bay of Bengal is also read and approved. A report is also read from the Committee for Private Trade touching some copper plates said to have been lost out of the *Ann*, under command of Captain Zachary Brown, and the said Committee finding that the loss of the plates was caused by a rough sea when the plates slipped on being moved from the ship into a boat and sank into the sea, and that this was not through negligence but accident, they think that the Company should bear the loss and the men be paid their full wages; to which the Court consent. The Treasury Committee are desired to complete the proportion of bullion designed for the Coast and Bay ships. The sum of 50*l.* to be paid to Richard Hassels, executor of Isaac Dover, for account of Thomas Whitehead, minister at Masulipatam; and 20*l.* due to the account of James Nailor, dyer in the Bay, is also to be paid. Two able black silk dyers or two who are good artists to be procured to serve in the Bay upon the best terms possible. The owners of the *Loyal Subject* and of the *New London* to be paid part of the freight and demurrage of their said ships. The Shipping Committee to treat with Captain Cubit and four other commanders of ships going to the Coast and Bay and Surat about entertaining five of the children of His Majesty's royal foundation brought up in the mathematical

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school in Christ's Hospital upon the terms mentioned in His Majesty's gracious letter of January 11, last; the letter is as follows:

Charles R. Trusty and welbeloved We greet you well. Whereas We have thought fit out of Our pious regard to the Hospital of Our Royal Predecessor, King Edward the Sixth, commonly called Christ's Hospital, and to the general interest of Our subjects in whatever may conduce to the advancement of the navigation of this Our kingdom, by Our letters patents bearing date the 19th day of August 1673 to establish a distinct foundation with the said Hospital and endowed the same with a maintenance for 40 poor boys therein, who having attained to a competent skill in the grammar and the ordinary parts of arithmetick in other schools within the said hospital shall become fit to be further educated in a mathematical school, and there taught and instructed in the art of navigation and the whole science of arithmetick until their age and proficiency therein shall have qualified them for the being initiated into the practice of navigation and bound forth to some able commanders or masters of ships as apprentices. And whereas we have further erected and established a mathematical school to be held from time to time forever within the said hospital for the keeping and mainteyning one schoolmaster experienced in the mathematicks (and more especially in the science of arithmetick and art of navigation) together with forty poor boys to be chosen by the Mayor Commonalty and citizens of Our City of London Governors of the said hospital, out of the whole number of Blew-coat boys within the same, to be for ever called and known by the name of the Children of Our new Royal foundation, and whereas We reflecting with great satisfaction upon the proof which (through the care of the said Governors with the industry and ability of Our trusty and welbeloved John Leeke first master of the said school) has been already given of the effects of this Our Royal bounty in the extraordinary proficiency of fifteen of the aforesaid number of the children first chosen into the said school (as the same has upon strict examination and enquiry thereinto lately made by the Master Wardens and Assistants of the Trinity House of Deptford Strand been by them largely represented unto Us) Have out of Our further gracious inclination to the perfecting this so pious and publick a work by providing encouragement for a constant supply of able and sober masters for the entertaining the said children as apprentices as fast as they shalbe ripened to a proficiency in the aforesaid studies requisite thereto, been pleased to grant to the Governors of the said Hospital

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for ever by Our further letters patents now passing to that effect, an allowance of common seamen's pay being nineteen shillings per month for each lunary month (amounting to twelve pounds seaven shillings per annum) to be by them given to each Master who shall take one of the said children as an apprentice, the same to continue to the said master for the first three years of each child's apprenticeship upon the terms expressed in the said letters patents. And whereas We have taken into Our Royal consideration that the good will and assistance of the several principal Companies and Societies of Merchants may by their interposition with the Masters of the ships by them respectively employed, yet further conduce to the effectual securing the aforesaid supply of able Masters for the entertaining of the said children, We have thought fit by these presents most effectually to recommend the promotion of this work to you, not doubting but you will give your utmost furtherance and assistance therein as often as you shalbe applyed to by the Governors of the said Hospital on that behalf, assuring you, that besides consideration of its being a matter well pleasing to God Almighty and profitable to the publick, whatever good offices you shall therein at any time doe to the children of this Our Royal foundation, We shalbe ready on all occasions to express Our gracious acceptance thereof from you. And soe We bid you farewel. Given at Our Court at Whitehall the 11th day of January, 1676, in the 27th year of Our reign. By His Majesties command

J. Williamson.

To Our trusty and welbeloved the Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading into the East Indies.

Certain Committees to examine the account of Alexander Holoway and the account of Thomas Mayo, a writer lately returned from Masulipatam, report on both and state whether the bond and security of the latter should be given up. (3¾ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, SEPTEMBER 27, 1676 (*Court Book*, vol. XXX, p. 113).

Captain Prowd's account and the smith's bill for work done to the Company's house to be examined. The owners of the *Unity* and of the *Loyal Subject* to be allowed to ship the lead for kentledge in their said ships whilst they remain in dock on paying the cost of the waiters appointed to attend. A report touching some tin delivered at Surat is read and approved. James Vanbrough is admitted to the freedom by

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redemption. The petition of Sarah, wife of the late Captain John Limbery, and the petition of Thomas Mayo are read and referred for examination. The account of the late John Totty to be reported. Benjamin Coles and John Mathews are accepted as security in 1,000*l.* for Benjamin Crockford, purser in the *Tywan*. Certain Committees to examine some calicoes complained of by Mr. Scawen; and others to consider the demands of Mr. Portman, and report their opinions. The Court, considering the suggestion that a dividend should be made to the adventurers in the General Joint Stock, resolve that at the next General Court the Governor shall be desired to declare that it is the intention and hope of the Court of Committees to be able to make a dividend next spring. (1¼ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, SEPTEMBER 29, 1676 (*Court Book*, vol. xxx, p. 114).

Resolved that a General Court of all the adventurers shall be held on Tuesday, October 3 next at nine in the morning. Certain Committees to consider the desires of Thomas Papillon touching the account of Roger Brodnax, state the said account and report. Robert Faircliff and John Cham having been discharged from their employment for unfaithfulness in their trust, notice is to be given by Prescot to all the commanders and officers in the ships going this year to the Indies not to employ either of them in any of the business of the Company, nor suffer them to come aboard their ships. The owners of the *Golden Fleece* to be paid 1,000*l.* in part of her freight and demurrage. Mr. Smith to be allowed to export brandy and Canary wine to the value of 10*l.*, for the use of Samuel Potts who is serving the Company at Siam, free of freight. (¾ *p.*)

TREASURER DANBY'S SUBSCRIPTION OF A DOCQUET DATED SEPTEMBER, 1676 (*Public Record Office: Docquet Book*, pp. 92–3).

Of a confirmation of all the rights, liberties and franchises formerly granted to the East India Company by two charters, one dated April 3, 1661,[1] the other dated March 27, 1668,[2] with a grant and declaration from the King that they may for ever hereafter take to their own use the full benefit of the covenants or agreements made or to be made with their factors, agents or servants or any commanders or owners of ships, whereby any special damage is to be paid upon breach without

[1] See 1660–3 volume, p. 104.

[2] *Parchment Records* (I.O.), no. 26.

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any account of a moiety thereof to the King: and that they and their successors in the port and island of Bombay may coin money to be current within the limits of their charters with any impression and inscription and to be called by any name, but by the name of the coins current in any other part of the King's dominions: and also a pardon and release to them of all contempts, misdemeanours, etc., done before the 16th inst.: and the like to all their members, agents, factors, servants of all treason, murder, felonies, etc., committed within the limits of their charters before the 16th inst. by colour of any commission order, etc., and the like to said Company of all accounts, reckonings, etc., and demands from the King, etc., for any fines, mulcts, penalties or forfeitures by them or their agents received for any stated damages paid them upon any covenants or for any seizures of goods or compositions before the 16th inst., saving the customs due to the King before that time: with direction to the Attorney-General to forbear prosecuting the Company for any matters hereby pardoned, and to discharge all suits therefor already commenced against them.

ROYAL WARRANT, OCTOBER 2, 1676 (*Public Record Office: King's Warrant Book* v, pp. 219–20).

To the Attorney or Solicitor-General for a great seal to authorize the Treasury to pay 40,000*l.* to the East India Company with 6 per cent interest for the same, paying same out of such moneys as shall grow due for the customs of East India commodities to be imported by said Company after the completing of their satisfaction in a similar manner out of customs for whatever remains yet unsatisfied of the 37,100*l.* and interest payable to them for 700 tons of saltpetre which they formerly sold to the King: all by reason that said Company has agreed to lend said 40,000*l.* to the King upon security of such customs after such satisfaction as above.

A GENERAL COURT, OCTOBER 3, 1676 (*Court Book*, vol. XXX, p. 115).

The Governor declares that this Court has been called because of an intimation received that the King wishes the Company to supply him with 50,000*l.* upon account of their customs. Some endeavours have been made to prevent further proceedings in the matter, but meanwhile there was a talk of some things that might be convenient and advantageous to the Company in their affairs and the furtherance of their trade, and these His Majesty was graciously pleased to declare himself

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ready to grant. And this loan being for the discharge of Sir John Norbrough's fleet, which had been abroad a long time in the King's service, and for the good of trade, the Court of Committees unanimously opine that it should be put to the generality. The money desired now being 40,000*l.*, to be secured upon the Company's customs, and being in a peculiar manner to be applied to the use of the Navy, to which the customs are appropriated, the Generality, after serious consideration, upon the question being put whether there should be advanced to His Majesty on, or paid aforehand 40,000*l.* of the Company's customs, for discharge of Sir John Norbrough's fleet, passed it in the affirmative. A paper or remonstrance from Humphrey Holcomb delivered to the Court of Committees is now read, also two letters concerning it, with some notes prepared in answer to the paper, but the General Court, being satisfied, did not see fit to do anything in the matter. (¾ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 4, 1676 (*Ibid.*, p. 116).

The owners of the *Unity* to be paid 1,000*l.* in part of her freight and demurrage. A letter from the King, delivered by Sir Jonas Moore, is read, recommending that Edmond Halley, a student of Queen's college, Oxford, with a friend should be allowed passage in the first ship bound for St. Helena, where they desire to go and stay for some time to make observations of the planets and stars, for certifying and finishing the celestial globe, the island being a place, Halley conceives, very fit and proper for that design. And that they may be received and entertained and have such help from the Company's officers there as they shall need. Hereupon, order is given for Mr. Halley and his friend to be allowed to go in the *Unity* to St. Helena with their necessary provisions free of charge, and for a letter to be written to the Governor and Council of the said island telling them to accommodate the two with convenient lodging during their stay, and to afford them such assistance and countenance as may encourage them in so useful an undertaking. A letter from the Honourable Charles Bertie, delivered by Sir William Warren, is read, desiring to build (with some friends) a ship with three decks, of about 500 tons, to serve the Company upon the terms of encouragement given to others, to be of such dimensions as the Court shall direct, and be ready by November, 1677. Sir William is told that there are already so many vessels built that the Company cannot employ them, and that orders have been given for the building of three ships each of three decks. Nevertheless if Mr. Bertie and his friends build a vessel such as

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they propose she shall be entertained for service before any others ordered to be built after now, if there is occasion for her, provided that an able commander, experienced in navigation in the Indies, and approved of by the Court, is appointed, and, on employment she shall be given the usual encouragement for the two first voyages granted to ships of her burden. Susannah Burt to be permitted to go with a maid-servant in one of the Company's ships to Fort St. George, to join her brother-in-law, Timothy Wilks, she paying the passage money. Examination and report to be made of some baftas bought by Messrs. Brough and Lloyd. It appearing that Henry Hatsel paid 5*l.* for his freedom before he could be admitted to transfer 100*l.* adventure left to him by his father, order is given for the facts of the matter to be ascertained and reported. Thomas Frederick is admitted to the freedom by patrimony, John Sheffield, minister, is admitted gratis (his adventure being 100*l.*), and Thomas Dorington by service. The account of John Crandon to be reported. Mr. Beyer to forbear making out warrants for interest for any time exceeding three or six months, to any desiring payment of interest, unless principal and interest are both to be paid. (2¼ *pp.*)

WILLIAM FITZHERBERT TO MR. FARRIN, OCTOBER 4, 1676 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car.* II. 385, no. 248).

. . . The East India Company at a General Court have to-day resolved to lend the King 40,000*l.* on his request. . . .

LETTERS PATENT GRANTED BY HIS MAJESTY TO THE EAST INDIA COMPANY, OCTOBER 5, 1676 (*Parchment Records*, no. 34).

Confirming them as a body corporate and politic, by the name of The Governor and Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies. Reciting the Charter of March 27, 1668, whereby the Port and Island of Bombay was granted to the Company and their Successors, and confirming all former Charters, with the rights, liberties, and franchises thereby given, notwithstanding any former misuser, nonuser, or abuser whatsoever, by them their factors, agents and servants, to have, hold, exercise and enjoy for ever. The Company and their Successors to receive and take to their own use at all times the full and sole benefit and advantage of all covenants and agreements by them made, or to be made, with any of their factors, agents or servants, or with any commanders or owners of ships, whereby any special damage is or may be stated, and agreed to be paid, in case of breach of any such covenants

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or agreements, without any account of or for the moiety of such damage, to be paid or given to the King, his heirs and successors. The Company and their Successors are given full and free liberty, power and authority, from time to time, and at all times hereafter, to stamp and coin, or cause to be stamped and coined within the Port and Island of Bombay, its precincts and territories, monies of gold, silver, copper, tin or lead, or of any mixed metal compounded or made up of them to be current within the said Port, Island, Fort and Town, its precincts and territories; as also in all the islands, ports, havens, cities, creeks, towns, and places whatsoever within the East Indies, mentioned in former charters or Letters Patent, with such impression or inscription thereupon, and to be called and known by the name of rupees, pices, and budgrooks, or by such other names as the Company and their Successors shall think fit and appoint, provided such monies by them to be stamped and coined, are not called or known by the names of any coins or monies current in England, or in any other of His Majesty's dominions, excepting the said East Indies. The Company and their Successors to be fully, freely and absolutely pardoned, released and discharged for all manner of contempts, misdemeanours, offences and transgressions whatsoever, whensoever, and wheresoever committed by them, or by them directed or suffered to be committed, upon or before September 16, 1676, whether incurred by exceeding the limits and authorities granted to them in and by the several Charters or Letters Patent, or by any abuser, misuser or non-user of the same powers and authorities, or any of them, or by any other act or omission whatsoever. This pardon is extended to all persons acting under the orders of the Company. Furthermore the Company and their Successors are fully pardoned, released and discharged from all manner of debts, duties and demands whatsoever which His Majesty, his heirs or successors may or ought to have from or against them by reason of any fines, penalties or forfeitures received or taken by the Company, their factors, agents, or servants, paid or payable in pursuance of any covenants or agreements with them made, or by reason of the seizure of any goods, wares, merchandizes, or compositions made by them, or any of their factors, agents or servants before September 16, 1676, saving and reserving unto His Majesty his heirs and successors all and singular debts, duties and demands they might, or ought to have, recover or claim, of, from or against the Company and their Successors, for, or by reason of any customs or subsidies grown due or unpaid to His Majesty before the said September 16, 1676, and all

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obligations and other securities whatsoever entered into or given by the Company, their factors, agents or servants on their behalf. Furthermore the Attorney-General is required and commanded now and for the time being to forbear all prosecution, and molestation of the Company and their Successors, or of any member of the Company, their factors, agents or servants, for or concerning any matter or thing whatsoever herein before pardoned or intended to be hereby pardoned, released or discharged. And any action, bill, plaint, information or other suit already begun against the Company, any member of the Company, or any of their factors, agents or servants, and now depending in any court of law or equity, in order to further prosecution, is to be stopped and withdrawn by the Attorney-General, and all other ministers and officers whatsoever, and, in due and legal manner and form fully and absolutely discharged, for which this shall be a sufficient warrant. These Letters Patent and all and singular the confirmations, grants, pardons, releases, discharges and clauses herein contained shall be and continue firm, strong, sufficient and available in the law, and be construed most benignly, favourably and beneficially to and for the best benefit and advantage of the Company and their Successors, notwithstanding any former statutes or Acts of Parliament made by His Majesty's Royal predecessors.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 6, 1676 (*Court Book*, vol. XXX, p. 118).

Certain Committees to speak to the Governors of Christ's Hospital about the allowance to carmen for carrying goods from Leadenhall to the waterside that this may be reduced to the established rates. Dr. Francis Hungerford and Richard Nelthorp are admitted to the freedom by redemption. Twenty soldiers to be entertained for Fort St. George, and fifty for Bombay, the Shipping Committee to give directions for enlisting them accordingly. The sum of 5*l.* to be repaid to Henry Hatsel. The petition and account of William Haward, and the accounts of Henry Twyne, late master of the pinnace *Diligence* in the Bay, and of John White, gunner at St. Helena, to be reported; also the petition of Mary Bagot. The Shipping Committee to give directions for the accommodation of Mr. Edmund Halley and his friend on board the *Unity* and for them to be treated with all civility in their passage; the said Committee are also desired to consider the petition of Henry Pringle, late chaplain in the *Sampson*, and report what they think should be done.

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By a covenant in charterparty the part-owners and masters of ships designed for Bantam are to have all goods and merchandise for account of the Company laden in the hold and orlop and nowhere else, but upon the reduction of men, guns, and freight for ships for Bantam and the South Seas, as it may be expedient to lade these vessels otherwise, order is given that this shall be left to the discretion of the commanders of the respective ships, who, upon consultation, are to lade their vessels as they shall find convenient, keeping the guns clear and ready for service, so that they return home in safety, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in their charterparties. The Shipping Committee to decide whether the demurrage for ships is to be made on the whole tonnage for which they are hired, or whether the kentledge (which the owners find in iron or lead) and the five per cent should be deducted, and give directions accordingly; the Committee are also to read each charterparty before it is signed by the owners and Master. The Committee for Buying Goods to direct what proportion of lead or copper desired by the owners and commanders shall be sent aboard the ships going to the Coast and Bay when they are in dock; the charge of the waiters attending to the said ships to be paid by the owners and commanders. Several differences having arisen between the Company and George Foxcroft, late Agent at Fort St. George, whilst he and his son Nathaniel were in their service, and the Agent having submitted these to be determined by the Court, a debate on the matter is now held. After considering the terms of Foxcroft's entertainment, which were that he should be paid 200*l.* a year, have an annual gratuity of 100*l.*, and such further allowance and salary as should be thought fit, or as he should be found to deserve; that he continued in the service from June 22, 1665 to January 16, 1672, being six years, six months and twenty-five days; that for about three years of that time he and his son were prisoners at the Fort and did the Company no service and yet were maintained at their charge; though it is not usual for Governments to allow their servants salary during imprisonment; also that there were divers things with which they were charged; and, after consideration of a report from the Coast and Bay Committee, to whom their accounts were referred for statement, the Court acquit them of the allegations brought against them, and think fit to allow the Agent his said salary and gratuity, not only during his time of service, but also whilst he was in prison, and to allow the son his salary of 35*l.* a year for the same time and to give the Agent an additional 100*l.*, as a token of their

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respect, over and above what has been allowed him for stated damages on goods by him sent home, to the value of about 100*l.*; and the balance of his account thus stated being 378*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.* order is given for this sum to be paid to him, and for mutual releases to be exchanged between the Company and himself and as executor to his son, and their covenants and securities to be delivered up.[1] (2½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 9, 1676 (*Court Book*, vol. xxx, p. 121).

Letters received from the President and Council of Surat by the *Massingberd* are read. The Court, after considering the state of their affairs at Bantam and the South Seas, direct that an address be made to the King to ascertain his pleasure as to what return shall be made to the Sultan of Bantam for the present he sent to His Majesty; that the Agent and Council are not to take up above the sum of forty thousand dollars, either English or Dutch, upon bills of exchange in any one year; and that a chirurgeon be entertained for Tywan for five years, and Sir John Lethulier is desired to see that an able artist is provided for that factory. The usual amount of wine to be provided, put up in bottles, and sent to Surat, the Coast and Bay, and Bantam; two pipes of which are to be sent to Bantam and out of these Jambi and Tywan are to be supplied. The affairs of Tonquin to be considered next Wednesday. Major Thomson states that, in accordance with an order, 93 cwt. of iron shot was taken out of the *East India Merchant* by the President at Surat, sold at 10*s.* the cwt. and returned to the Major in Ahmadabad taffetas and now the Major desires to know what to do with these; the matter is referred to the Committee for Private Trade for examination and report. (¾ *p.*)

WARRANT FROM TREASURER DANBY TO THE CUSTOMS CASHIER, OCTOBER 9, 1676 (*Public Record Office: Money Book (General)*, p. 464).

The East India Company have by their charter six and six months for payment of their customs. You are therefore on the warrant for 40,000*l.* to allow them a discount of interest for the said time of six and six months, according to their charter.

THE COMPANY TO CAPTAIN NATHANIEL HORSMAN, OCTOBER 10, 1676 (*Letter Book*, vol. v, p. 330).

Many English having of late been carried to Algiers for want of passes

[1] Among the warrants signed is one for 2,502*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* 'made paid in cash'.

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from the Admiralty, and Horsman having only taken passes from the Customhouse, and therefore might be in danger should he meet with 'a great strength of Turks men of warr' on his homeward way for want of that pass, the Company have appointed the *Unity* to touch at St. Helena and carry passes for all their ships expected home this next year, and enclosed send Horsman one such pass. And, as many of their merchant vessels have also been carried into the French ports, and some of the French capers taken by His Majesty's ships on that account, and not knowing what the issue may be of such contests, they direct Horsman on arriving at St. Helena to consult with such other commanders as are, or shall come there, how they may all best keep together in case they meet with an enemy. Not knowing what commanders may be there, the Company direct the commanders to range themselves according to seniority, and agree how to act in mutual defence, to keep always upon their guard, especially when nearing the English coast, and to trust neither Turks or any European nation and keep their ships in a good posture of defence. (¾ *p.*) *A similar letter is sent to the following thirteen captains*, viz.: Bonnell, Bendall, Stafford, Crover, Johnson, Fisher, Stannard, Thomson, Bowers, Cook, Goodlad, Wildey, and Owen. (1 *p.*)

SUCCESSION IN THE TYWAN FRIGATE, BOX NO. 1. OCTOBER 10, 1676 (*Ibid.*, vol. v, p. 333).

The Company have ordained Captain Miles Cubet to command their ship, the *Tywan*, and all men in her until her arrival at Bantam, and if the said captain 'should be taken away by death or otherwaies' George Parrat is appointed commander and given as ample authority for the government of the said ship and her men as was conferred on Captain Cubet at his departure. In witness whereof the Company have put their seal and subscribed their names. George Parrat having deserted the Company's service, and Thomas Woolters having been entertained in his place, he is, in case of the death of Captain Cubet before arriving at Bantam, now appointed to be commander of the *Tywan* and of all her men until he comes to Bantam. *Box* 11. If George Parrat should be taken away by death before his arrival at Bantam, then John Bear is appointed to succeed as commander in the *Tywan*, and given the same power and authority as was conferred on Captain Miles Cubet at his departure. (1 *p.*)

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THE COMPANY TO CAPTAIN WILLIAM CRUFT, OCTOBER 10, 1676 (*Letter Book*, vol. v, p. 334).

They have freighted his ship the *Unity* for a voyage to St. Helena, and from thence to Bantam, therefore desire him after receiving their letters to the Governor of St. Helena and to the Agent and Council at Bantam to take the first favourable opportunity of sailing from the Downs to the said island, and on arriving deliver the Company's letter, put ashore such persons and provisions as have been laden in his ship for that purpose, then proceed to Bantam and deliver the Company's letter to the Governor and Council there, with the bullion and goods designed for that place, and follow the directions given by them for his return to England as soon as possible. Because of the 'troublesome times' Cruft is to keep his vessel in a good posture of defence all the voyage, and on getting to St. Helena keep company with as many of the Company's ships as he can and agree with them how to govern themselves if attacked by an enemy. In his outward voyage Cruft is to steer at least thirty leagues to the westward of the Madeiras in order to avoid Turks and other pirates who usually lie about there. Desire him to keep up the worship of God in his ship, good order amongst his men, and see that the rules of the Company are observed, also to make a speedy passage out, and get a quick dispatch from Bantam home to England. The Dutch have complained that some of their deserters have been employed on board the English Company's ships, and the latter have replied that they have had the like cause of complaint, so both have mutually promised that it shall not be done in future and Cruft is told not to employ any Dutchmen, and to demand any English the Dutch may entertain. (1 *p.*) *Letters of the same tenor are written to Captain William Goodlad of the* Loyal Subject, *and to Captain William Baker of the* Barnardiston, *but Goodlad is specially enjoined to keep with the* Tywan *during the whole voyage to Bantam, she being a small vessel and newly built, and it is not known how she may prove in sailing, and in case, if alone, she might fall into the hands of the pirates.* (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 11, 1676 (*Court Book*, vol. XXX, p. 122).

An order is read from the Governors of Christ's Hospital for redress of the complaints made against the carmen for demanding greater rates for carrying goods to the waterside than those established at the quarter sessions, it is to the following effect, viz., that if any carman shall

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demand more for such carriage than is appointed, and proof of this is made before the said Governors (who sit every Tuesday in Christ's Hospital to redress such complaints) he shall be suspended from working in London or within its liberties until the complaint is satisfied. The Court direct that copies of this order be set up in all the Company's warehouses, and, in case of any breach, that the keepers take the name of the carman and the number of his car, inform the Governors, and report from time to time to this Court. The *Bombay Merchant* is appointed to go to Surat, and thence to Bantam. The Farmers of the Customs to be paid 384*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.* in accordance with a report now read; and Edward Backwell 87*l.* 10*s.* Certain Committees to consider how the Company may be accommodated with convenient warehouse room for drugs, and other goods under the charge of George Papillon, and treat with those they think fit; and also with Sir Stephen Langham about warehouses belonging to him, their lease being nearly expired, and report. The Committee for Bantam and the South Sea Factories to ascertain whether it is 'convenient' to continue the factories at Tonquin and Siam, and how the trade there and elsewhere may be improved and managed with least charge; and whether it is necessary to send out any writers or factors this year to supply Bantam, and report. Henry Johnson to be paid 600*l.* on account, for building the ship called the *Tywan*, and the owners of the *Unity* 1,688*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.* in full of her freight, etc. (1¾ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 13, 1676 (*Ibid.*, p. 124).

The Court resolve to send 100 barrels of powder to Bantam, and that the owners of the *Bombay Merchant*, she being designed for Surat and Bantam, shall be obliged by charterparty to carry half kentledge, and the *East India Merchant* whole kentledge. A letter from Sir Richard Munden is read, desiring leave to build a three-decked ship to be employed in the Company's service. The Court, thinking that the desires of Sir Richard might be satisfied if he were given command of the new vessel proposed to be built by the Honourable Charles Bertie and his friends, direct that this be recommended to Mr. Bertie and others interested, and Lord Berkeley is desired to acquaint them with this. If the command of the ship is already disposed of, then Sir Richard Munden is to be told that so many vessels are already built, the Company cannot employ all, and that four new three-deckers are already being built, so that in all probability there will be no opportunity of

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employing any more for several years, and the Court wish Sir Richard to be informed of this. Yet if he shall still think fit to build a ship she shall be employed before any other that shall be built after now, provided Sir Richard himself takes command of her, and she shall be granted the usual encouragement given to ships of her burden for the first two voyages. George Day's complaint touching the want of five pieces of ginghams in a bale he bought is referred for examination. (1½ *pp.*)

THE COMPANY TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIA COMPANY, AT AMSTERDAM, OCTOBER 13, 1676 (*Letter Book*, vol. v, p. 328).

Acknowledge their letter of September 3, in which mention is made of the ready conveyance of the Dutch letters by the English; but that some Dutchmen who ran away in the Bay of Bengal were enticed and engaged by the English agents and taken back in English ships; how much they would dislike such practices in any of their 'Ministers', and their hope that the English Company will give directions for it not to be done in future; promise to do the same for their part, and desire the names of those men who returned in the English ships. In reply, the English Company say, they will always be ready to dispatch any Dutch packets that may come to their hands; and, with regard to the 'run-aways', they also have had complaints of the Dutch doing the same thing; they greatly dislike it, and will give their agents and commanders strict injunctions to forbear doing so. They have demanded from their commanders the names of those Dutchmen who returned in the English vessels and now enclose a list. The commanders affirm that they did not entice the said men, but, some of them having had more than ordinary mortality in their ships, and there being both Dutch and Frenchmen ashore at liberty, they entertained them, 'two came swimming on board at Metchlepatam in the evening', who must have perished had they not been taken aboard. They cannot forbear acquainting the Directors with the following advices received from Masulipatam by their last shipping, viz.: that on January 18, 1676, when the King of Golcondah was in the road of Masulipatam going on board several ships, a Dutch ship put an English flag under their own in the fore and mizen top, which had occasioned a broil had not that King immediately commanded it to be taken down; one of the English commanders sent on board to know the name of the ship and captain, but they refused

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to tell. Desire they will make inquiry who it was who gave this affront and cause them to receive 'condigne punishment', and require all the Dutch people to forbear the like insults in future; they promise to do the same, lest such inconveniencies arise as may not be in the power of either of them to prevent. Commit them to 'the Almightie's protection'. (1½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 18, 1676 (*Court Book*, vol. xxx, p. 125).

William Bridges to be paid 4*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*, and George Mitchel 8*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*; and order is given for the Royal Company to be spoken to and pressed to pay the 610*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* due from them to this Stock; and for the sum of 23*l.* 4*s.* charged to the account of the late Henry Culpepper to be drawn off to the account of profit and loss. No warrants to be made out by the Accountant-General to anyone for interest of money remaining in the Company's hands for a shorter time than six months. All bills of exchange drawn on the Company from the Indies, Leghorn, Hamburg, or other parts are to be compared by the Auditor with the advices to which they relate and which are entered by him, and he to endorse on the said bills the rate at which the money is drawn, if this is not specified; which being done he is to transmit the bills to Mr. Beyer to be entered in the book of accounts. All money allowed to any persons for damaged calicoes to be paid by the respective warehousekeepers after the Accountant has examined the parcels and seen if the amount is cast up rightly; and a warrant to be made out monthly for all allowances paid, and the Auditor to examine whether these tally with the receipts given for them. John Potter to be paid 15*l.* Two pendant pearls returned in the *Massingberd* to be delivered to Gomes Rodrigues free of freight (excepting what is due to the captain) this having been paid when they were shipped. The account of the late John Portman to be made up and six months' interest allowed for money paid into the Company's cash. The account of Mr. Leaver to be examined concerning the 375*l.* at interest credited to him in the Company's books. The Lawsuits Committee to institute proceedings against the executors of the late Michael Dunkin for recovery of his debt to the Company. The account of Gabriel Townsend to be reported. A complaint of shortage in a bale of baftas bought by Messrs. Woolley and Higham to be examined. The petitions of Thomas Doyly and of Bridget Tutching to be referred for examination; also the desires of Mrs. Bendall and Mrs. Bonnell to

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be permitted to ship in the *Unity* some small quantities of wine and provisions for the use of their husbands or relations who are to touch at St. Helena. (1½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 18, 1676 [AFTERNOON] (*Court Book*, vol. XXX, p. 127).

The Shipping Committee to advise with Captains Broackhoven and Prowd, and the commanders now in town about rules and directions proper to be given for navigating the Company's ships to and from the Indies, with respect to the seasons of the year when they depart and return, in order to prevent the inconveniencies that have lately befallen many vessels, to the disadvantage of the Company and of the owners and send in a written report. The said Committee are also to direct the size of the several sorts of guns to be carried in the Company's ships and report next Wednesday so that these may be supplied. Miles Cubit, commander of the *Tywan*, to be allowed a salary of 8*l.* per month, and Benjamin Crockford, the purser, 48*s.* per month. Order is given for the commanders of ships going to the Indies this year to keep a true and perfect journal of all proceedings in their voyages out and home, and, on their return deliver these to the Court. Abdella Shaw to be permitted, with his two servants, to take passage in the *New London*. Certain Committees are desired to attend the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to obtain passes for the Company's ships outward-bound, sufficient for the whole voyage. The Company's seal to be affixed to a general release to be given to George Foxcroft. (1½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 20, 1676 (*Ibid.*, p. 128).

Nine iron guns belonging to the Company and brought from Bantam in the *Barnardiston* to be sent to her owners, by their desire, to make up the full kentledge for this voyage, they undertaking to return them at the end of the voyage and pay for their loan at the rate of 4*s.* the ton. The Treasury Committee to provide 10,000 pieces of eight for Tywan, and send with the rest of the treasure aboard the ships bound to Bantam as soon as they are ready to receive them. The commanders of the *Tywan*, *Unity*, *Barnardiston*, and *Loyal Subject* to use all possible endeavours to sail to the Downs, especially the first named. Captain Cubit to be allowed 10*l.* for his care in fitting out his ship, 20*l.* for fresh provisions, and 12*l.* for primage and average. The account of the late William Bagnold to be stated. The Shipping Committee to ascertain

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why the negro at St. Helena was brought away from his wife and children at Fort St. George and report what they think should be written to that island about him. An order of the High Court of Chancery, made in the case depending between William Mainestone and the Company is read, and the Secretary and the Accountant-General are directed to permit Mainestone to inspect and take copies of such letters, books, accounts, papers and writings, as concern him in the said case, one of the Company's clerks to be present when he does so who is to take duplicates of all copies and extracts made; Moses is also directed to give Mainestone a note of what the Company intend to produce and insist upon at the hearing of the case, a week before the hearing. On petition Elizabeth wife of William Thomas, who served in the *Experiment* and is now in the *Diligence* in the Bay, is to be paid one month in six during the time her husband served the Company. Clothes to be provided for youths and people who are listed to go to St. Helena, not more than 40s. a head to be spent. Money due to the account of John White to be paid. Upon request of the administrators of John Harbert, the Company's late Accountant, for a full quarter's salary to be credited to his account although not more than six weeks of that time had elapsed before he died, the Court, in consideration of his good service and 'the meanness of his condition at the time of his death' consent, and give order for the whole quarter's salary to be paid. (2 *pp.*)

WARRANT UNDER THE GREAT SEAL, OCTOBER 21, 1676 (*Parchment Records*, no. 33).

To the Commissioners, etc., of the Treasury and Exchequer for the repayment of 40,000*l.* to the East India Company. (*Seal.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 23, 1676 (*Court Book*, vol. XXX, p. 131).

The account of William Chandler to be reported. An order of the 18th instant directing the Auditor to compare all bills of exchange received from the Indies, Leghorn and Hamburg, or other places, with the advices received, and endorse and enter them before handing them on to the Accountant-General is now rescinded, and order given for that work to be done by the Accountant-General alone, upon whose entry the said bills are to be accepted. Order is given for the Court of Committees to meet quarterly, in December, March, June, and September to hear and determine such differences as the Accountant-General

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shall acquaint them with touching accounts standing open between the Company and any others. A debate takes place on the report from the Bantam and South Seas Committee touching the affairs of Tonquin and Siam; in this the Committee find that the reasons why no progress has been made in the trade at Tonquin is the want of shipping and stock being sent from Bantam for carrying on the trade, for, if the factory had been supplied well it might have been greatly to the Company's advantage, as judging from what is written from thence, alum, brimstone, broadcloth, great guns, saltpetre, calicoes, etc., would sell there; and the place affords store of silk and of raw silk, and there is as good security for the Company's estates and factors there as the Dutch have enjoyed for the last thirty-six years. Provisions are cheap and plentiful, and the whole charge of the factory, presents included, will not exceed yearly what the trade may encourage; the whole stock should be sent out in rials of eight, and may be invested in silk and silk stuffs. The Committee opine that a factory should therefore be continued at Tonquin, and one of the four small vessels be sent there with a stock of 30,000 rials of eight, and goods to the value of 10,000 or 15,000 rials to be provided there and at Bantam for continuing the trade. That there being no factors at Bantam to be spared, the Committee, having seen a journal of Mr. Gifford's and his Council giving a full account of all transactions at Tonquin relating to the commerce of those parts, think that Mr. Gifford should be continued as Chief at Tonquin (provided he forbears private trade) to carry on investments there. As regards Siam, the Committee, after reading advices and consultations received from thence, think that no advantage will accrue to the Company from trade there, and therefore their servants and estate should be withdrawn and advice written to Surat and Bantam to take the first opportunity of bringing them away, and so preventing any further charge to the Company. And if Benjamin Sangar arrives at Surat he should be employed as judge at Bombay, in the place of the late Mr. Wilcox, and Hammon Gibbon and Mr. Ramsden be sent to Bantam, the latter to go to Tywan and be settled as Chief there. The Court approve of the above report and desire the Treasury Committee and the Committee for Buying Goods to provide the 30,000 pieces of eight and the goods mentioned to be sent in the Bantam ships now outward-bound. Thomas Lewis and Captain Cubit to wait on the Secretary of the Admiralty and enter into bond for 100*l.* in the form prescribed by the Lords of the Admiralty for giving a pass for the *Tywan's* protection from the Algiers men-of-war

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at her return in to the river. All accounts of factors, soldiers, and mariners in the Company's service, stated by direction of the Committees, to be examined and signed by the Auditor before they are reported. (2¼ *pp.*)

WARRANT FROM TREASURER DANBY TO THE CUSTOMS CASHIER, OCTOBER 24, 1676 (*Public Record Office: Money Book* (*General*), p. 6).

To pay the East India Company 40,000*l.* and interest at 6 per cent thereon on the tallies struck the 4th inst. for repayment of the 40,000*l.* lent by the said Company on the 3rd inst. for the service of the Navy.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 25, 1676 (*Court Book*, vol. xxx, p. 133).

Thomas Puckle requesting to receive, for the use of his brother Major William Puckle, 150*l.* on account of his salary, the matter is referred to certain Committees to ascertain on what terms the Major was entertained, what money has been paid to him, and what authority Thomas Puckle has from his brother to make the request. John Panton is admitted to the freedom by redemption. The account of the late Thomas Kennon to be reported. Sir John Lethulier stating that Edward Fisher, a surgeon, is willing to serve the Company at Tywan, the Shipping Committee are desired to examine him, and, if he is found duly qualified to agree with him upon such terms as they see fit. Order is given for a warrant to be made out for the 40,000*l.* resolved at the General Court of the 3rd instant to be advanced to the King from the Company's growing customs, for the discharge of Sir John Norbrough's fleet, and already paid to the Treasurer of the Royal Navy. The smaller of the silver cabinets to be presented to Sir John Banks for the great care and pains he has taken in the Company's affairs. Money due to the account of the late John Portman to be paid, and the account of Francis Taylor, formerly a sailor in the *Return*, to be reported. Mrs. Trenchfield with a maid-servant to be permitted to go in one of the ships bound for the Coast and Bay on paying their passage. A report from the Coast and Bay Committee is read, in which they suggest after reading the list of those now in the service at Bantam, Jambi, Tonquin, Tywan and Siam, since the last year's settlement some of the most able factors are dead, others ordered home, and Mr. Ramsden, who by succession is to be Chief at Tywan, may not yet be returned from Siam, also as some overture of trade at Amoy or Quemoy has been made which

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is to be tried and there being only two factors at Tywan, that two honest, able men should be sent from home to carry on that trade. As John Ward, Chief at Jambi, is said to be greatly in arrears to the Company, which if found upon examination to be true, it may be necessary to remove him to Bantam, that an able person should be chosen and sent to supply his place; all which they submit to the judgment and determination of the Court. Hereupon order is given for two able persons versed in the knowledge of silks to be chosen and sent to Tonquin and Tywan to take degree next after the factors already there and not to precede them. (1½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 27, 1676 (*Court Book*, vol. XXX, p. 135).

Proposals made by Samuel Sambrooke to secure the payment of 1,000*l.* by bills of sale of several shares he has in ships, by a parcel of Spanish wine now in his custody, and by payment of 200*l.* in ready money in a week's time, if he may be released from prison, are referred for consideration and report to certain Committees, who are to try to procure payment from Sambrooke in ready money of the said 1,000*l.* by assuring any of his friends or relations who will advance the money on the assurance of the Company, that they shall be indemnified against any statute of bankruptcy by so doing. Edward Fisher (a good account having been received of his ability in surgery) is entertained to serve the Company for five years as surgeon at Tywan at 45*s.* a month, to begin from his sailing from Gravesend; he is also to be allowed 5*l.* for fresh provisions for the voyage. Mrs. Ellford to be permitted to send in one of the ships going to the Coast some wine, tobacco, etc., mentioned in a note now read, these being for the use of her son, Joseph Hinmers, at the Fort, she to pay the freight. The petition of James Wales is referred for examination, and the desires of Mr. Walker touching the payment of 10*l.* yearly, part of Mr. Griffith's salary to his aged mother. Francis Thomson to give security with Captain Cubit to the Commissioners of the Customs for return of the pass granted to the *Tywan* on her arrival back from the Indies. (1¾ *pp.*)

NOTE BY SIR JOSEPH WILLIAMSON [? OCTOBER], 1676 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car.* II. 366, no. 247).

That ships going to the East Indies are sheathed with an inch board full of nails against the worm, and that the sheathing costs 200*l.*

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A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 1, 1676 (*Court Book*, vol. XXX, p. 137).

A survey of the *Bengal Merchant* taken by Captains Brookehoven, Chamblett, Basse, Andrewes, and Erwyn is read, certifying that they do not find the said ship to have received any material damage by the accident that happened to her on her launching out of the dock at Deptford. Captain Cubit reports that his chief mate, George Parrat, refuses to go the voyage; hereupon, Woolters, late mate in the *Phoenix*, is entertained in his room, and order given that Parrat is not to be employed again in the Company's service. Resolved that, in addition to the 20,000*l.* designed for Bantam, there shall be sent in the ships now outward-bound 30,000 pieces of eight for Tonquin, and 1,000 pieces of eight for Tywan. The Lawsuits Committee to direct a draft of covenants for the commanders of the Company's ships to be made, prohibiting them from private trade, with such other covenants as shall be judged meet. Thomas Pooley is admitted to the freedom by service. On learning that in the repairing and rebuilding of Mr. Silk's house several timbers were laid and put into the wall of the Company's warehouse at Leadenhall, the Court desire certain Committees to ascertain the facts, and represent them to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen for redress of this inconvenience. Payment to be made to Henry Rouse, Keeper of the Calico warehouse. Order is given for the wages of Edward Drayner, surgeon, to be paid to his attorney, Charles Aston; and for the owners of the *Bombay Merchant* to be paid 2,637*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* in full of her freight and demurrage. The account of Samuel Baron to be stated, and some green ginger and cornelian and blood-stones in his custody to be delivered to Christopher Flower, free of stated damages. Captains Goodlad and Baker and Mr. Briscoe to be permitted to lade in the *Loyal Subject* and *Barnardiston* the several provisions mentioned in notes now read, on payment of freight. A motion made by Sambrooke, for paying and securing 1,000*l.* to the Company if he may be released from prison, is referred to certain Committees who are to report their opinions to the Court.[1] (1½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 3, 1676 (*Ibid.*, p. 138).

The Court, hearing that some persons are trying to elude the order concerning the export of bullion made on September 15 last, refer this

[1] Many of the warrants signed are 'to be made paid in cash'.

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matter to the Shipping Committee who are to consider how far owners of ships are to be limited in exportation of treasure to the Indies, and report. The Committees for Buying Goods to confer with the Treasury Committee as to the proportion of treasure necessary to be provided and sent in this year's shipping to the factories at Surat, Bombay, Coromandel Coast, Bay of Bengal and report. The Committee for Accounts to examine how the work is done in the Auditor's Office, in what state of forwardness the accounts from the respective factories are kept, and especially whether the exceptions taken to those from the Coast and Bay are ready for this year's ships, and consider how affairs under charge of the Auditor may be carried on with most advantage. The owners of the *Loyal Subject* to be paid 1,500*l.* in part of her freight and demurrage, and to be allowed to lade in her 1,000 pieces of eight for the use of their joint stock. The Shipping Committee to proportion the amount of provisions, wine, etc. (after the Company's goods are laden), to be permitted to be sent in the Company's vessels to the Indies upon payment of freight. Certain Committees to view the house being built next to Leadenhall, and, if they see cause, to procure a warrant from the Lord Mayor and Aldermen to stop this being done.[1] (1¼ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 8, 1676 (*Court Book*, vol. xxx, p. 140).

Sir Nathaniel Herne to take the place of the late Roland Wynne on the Treasury Committee. Mr. Doyley's request, to be discharged from his contract for red earth, is referred to the Lawsuits Committee. A report touching the proportion of treasure to be sent to the Indies is read, but consideration of it is deferred. The Court, on information that at the death of one of the porters at the Surat Warehouse a very unsuitable person was employed, and that the warehouse-keeper is about to dismiss Owen, a porter, who has served many years, direct that the matter be referred to the Warehouse Committee to examine and report their opinions and what rules should be made for the future entertainment of porters. The owners of the *Massingberd* to be paid 4,000*l.* in part of her freight, and Lord Berkeley requesting that she may be entertained again, the Shipping Committee are desired to ascertain what vessels are expected home next year, what new ships are being built, which by the Company's rules are to have the precedence

[1] Among the warrants signed is one for 40,000*l.* 'made paid in cash for advance of customs paid by hand to His Majesty'.

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of employment, and to report. Damaged goods returned in the said ship to be examined. The desire of Robert Masters to be discharged of 1,292*l.*, debited to his account for goods taken away by Sambrooke, is referred to the Committee of Accounts for the Warehouses. The report concerning the limitation to be allowed in the export of bullion to owners and commanders of ships is read and approved; it is to the following effect, viz.: the owners of three-deckers in Joint Stock to be allowed in their charterparties to export 2,400*l.*, and those owning and commanding two-decked ships 1,600*l.*, they giving the same affirmation as adventurers are obliged to, that it is for their proper account and no other. Commanders of three-deckers to be permitted to carry out for account of themselves, their officers, and men 800*l.*, and the commander of a two-decker 600*l.*, on making the same affirmation; such permissions to be by a special order of Court. The owners of the *Barnardiston* to be permitted to ship out 1,300 pieces of eight. Lord Berkely and other Committees to attend His Majesty in Council next Friday when the complaints made by Abdella Shaw will be heard; Moses, Captains Basse and Erwyn are also to be notified to attend. The departure of the three ships now at Gravesend into the Downs to be hastened, and the commanders of the *Loyal Subject* and *Barnardiston* to be instructed to keep company with the *Tywan* until they arrive at Bantam. The owners of the *East India Merchant* present James Cooke to command her, and the Shipping Committee are desired to ascertain his ability in navigation, and report. Captain Prowd to ascertain the dimensions and weight of the guns to be carried out and brought back in the ships designed for Bantam. Francis Brerewood having submitted some error in his account to the determination of the Court, directions are given for this to be settled. (1¾ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 8, 1676 [AFTERNOON] (*Ibid.*, p. 142).

The petition of Mary Brigs is referred for examination. The complaint of Mr. Collins concerning shortness in length of some baftas he bought is referred to the Calico Warehouse Committee. A report of the wrongdoing of William Orchard, chief mate in the *Success*, and of the pilot is read, and order given that Orchard is not to be employed again and that the Masters and Brethren of Trinity House be informed about the pilot so that further inconvenience may not be caused by his negligence. And a report being read of an examination taken of the officers in the

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Anne, touching the *Success* when she was adrift and came aground near Margate, directions are given for Captain Browne to attend the Court to be reprimanded for his misbehaviour in a matter of such great importance to the Company. Certain of the Committees to represent to the Court of Aldermen the irregularity in the building of two houses adjoining Leadenhall which may prove 'very inconvenient to the Citty'. Accounts of deceased seamen belonging to the *Return* to be made up, and warrants issued for balance due, imprests to be deducted. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 10, 1676 (*Court Book*, vol. XXX, p. 143).

Jeremy Sambrooke stating that he has paid 'strangers permission' for a parcel of diamonds, bezoar, and musk sent to him by Cassa Verona, the proceeds of which is 1,172*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*, which with 126*l.* more lent by Verona for the use of the *Loyal Subject* and since paid to him by her owners amounts to 1,298*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*, desires liberty to send this sum by the Company's ships to Fort St. George. Hereupon order is given that if Sambrooke pays in the said sum to the Company's cash he is to be given bills of exchange for repayment of it to Verona within twenty days after the arrival of the ships mentioned in the said bills in which the bullion is laden, at the rate of one pagoda for every 9*s.* received here, Sambrook to run 'the risque and adventure of the sea'. Sambrook is also to be allowed to ship in the *Bengal Merchant* a chest of wine and other necessaries on payment of freight. The Secretary is directed to provide 100 oz. of plate on which the Company's arms are to be engraved to be given to Jeremy Sambrook 'as a further respect for his sufferings at Fort St. George'. A good report being read of the abilities of James Cooke, late chief mate in the *Rainbow*, the Court approve of him being entertained Captain of the *East India Merchant*. The Company's seal to be affixed to a warrant empowering the Sheriffs of London to discharge Sambrook from prison. Damaged pepper to be delivered to the owners of the *Massingberd*. The Shipping Committee to consider the desires of those wishing to send out wine and provisions to the Coast and Bay, proportion what should be allowed to each and report, that directions may be given accordingly. The petition of Richard Griffith is referred to the Committee for Private Trade to consider together with the conduct of others employed with him whose wages are stopped because of unfaithfulness in the Company's service. Matthias Harris to be furnished with clothes and other necessaries fit for his voyage to

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the Bay, where he is to be employed as a pilot in the Ganges. John Richardson to be repaid for what he overpaid for saltpetre bought by Mr. Langham from the Company. (1½ *pp.*)

THE COMPANY TO CAPTAIN MILES CUBETT, NOVEMBER 11, 1676 (*Letter Book*, vol. v, p. 353).

They have directed the commanders of the *Loyal Subject* and *Barnardiston* to keep company with him during his voyage, but understanding that they are still in the river and Cubett in the Downs, and the wind fair and the year far-spent so that if this opportunity is lost he may be too late for his voyage to Tywan, and hoping he may meet with Captain Cruft, commander of the *Unity*, in the Downs, they have written to the latter to keep with Cubett, as far as lies in his way, to Bantam, and now direct Cubett to sail with Cruft at once and both to endeavour the mutual defence and accommodation of each other; and if he should meet with the *Loyal Subject* or *Barnardiston* to keep company with them or one of them during his voyage to Bantam, and show them this letter requiring them to do the same. He is to take all opportunities of getting to Bantam, to observe the Company's orders, and to keep up the worship of God and good order aboard his ship. (½ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO CAPTAIN CRUFT, NOVEMBER 11, 1676 (*Ibid.*, p. 354).

Being notified this morning that the *Tywan* is in the Downs and the commanders of the *Loyal Subject* and *Barnardiston* having orders to keep her company to Bantam and they being still in the river, Captain Cubett has had orders to sail with Cruft as far as the way of the latter lies with him, and the Company now repeat the like orders to Cruft. There being many pirates abroad that may disturb such small vessels, he and Cubett are to endeavour mutually to defend each other, and Cruft is to give Cubett what assistance he shall need during his voyage. (¼ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 13, 1676 (*Court Book*, vol. xxx, p. 144).

The Coast and Bay Committee to consider whether it is prejudicial to the Company's affairs for Banians, or natives of India to consign goods to England, or for goods to be consigned from England to natives in India; also what rules should be made to prohibit this practice.

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A report concerning bullion and goods to be sent to the Indies in this year's shipping is read, and the Court resolve that 20,000*l.* shall be sent to Bantam, besides what is already shipped in the *Unity*, *Barnardiston*, and *Loyal Subject*, and desire the Committees for Surat and the Coast and Bay to read the accounts and advices received from thence, ascertain what quick stock there will be left at Surat, the Fort, Masulipatam, and in the Bay after the ships now expected home are laden, and, in accordance with the sense of the present debate, report what quantity of bullion and goods should now be sent to those factories. The account of Samuel Bullyvant, a factor in the Bay, to be reported. A report touching the Company's affairs in general at the Coast and Bay is read, but consideration concerning it is deferred until next Wednesday. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 15, 1676 (*Court Book*, vol. XXX, p. 146).

A paper containing some complaints made by Valentine Nurse, a factor in the Bay, is presented by his brother, Doctor Nurse, to the Court, and by them referred to certain of the Committees to examine and report upon. Thomas Collins to be allowed 10*l.* for shortness in the length of some baftas he bought. Order is given for 170,000*l.* in money and goods to be provided and sent to the Coast and Bay in accordance with a report now read and approved. The Treasury Committee to consider the proposals now made on behalf of Edwin, and how business under his charge may be managed with most security and advantage. The Accountant-General to direct that all invoices of goods from India or any other parts be entered in a book to be kept for that purpose. Sir John Austin delivers in a letter and a petition from his brother Samuel Austin, a factor at Surat, it is referred to the Surat Committee for examination and report; and a petition from Robert Barker is referred to the Committee for Private Trade to deal with. A report concerning two porters at the Calico Warehouse brought in by Messrs. Beard and Persehouse, also rules for the future entertainment of porters there, is read and approved. The account of Francis Capel to be reported. (1¾ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 15, 1676 [AFTERNOON] (*Ibid.*, p. 148).

Captain Prowd presents several proposals about times and seasons of the year for the navigation of the Company's shipping to and from

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the Indies; and order is given for the Shipping Committee to confer with Captains Brockhaven and Prowd, and the commanders of the Company's ships now ashore, and report on the subject. Mr. Moyer is appointed to take the place of the late Rowland Wynn to whom the care of the buying of goods was referred with the Committee for that purpose, and Moyer is to cause the said Committee to be summoned, and see that no goods are bought of any one but by their order. Consideration is had of the report touching the general affairs of the Coast and Bay, and several resolutions are made on the first thirty articles contained in it. (½ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 17, 1676 (*Ibid.*, p. 149).

The Court proceed to consider further the report from the Committees for the Coast and Bay, and what is fit to be written touching their affairs in those parts, and pass several resolutions. William Moses to be paid 51*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.* in accordance with a report now read. The Secretary to write to the Agent and Council at Bantam, enclose several patterns of the colours of silk most desired from China, and advise that all silks sent to England be stowed in the great cabin, or some other convenient place on board, but not in the hold with the pepper. (½ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 20, 1676 (*Ibid.*, p. 150).

The *Anne* and the *East India Merchant* to leave Gravesend on January 10 next. The sum of 10*l.* from the salary of Samuel Griffith, a factor at Tywan, to be paid to his attorney, William Walker. The petition of Dorothy, widow of William Day, late gunner in the *Return*, is referred to the Committee for Private Trade to examine and report what they think should be done. A Memorial is read from the Accountant-General proposing a method of keeping the accounts at the Fort, Masulipatam, and in the Bay; and order is given for the Coast and Bay Committee to confer with the Committee for Accounts and report their opinion. They are also to consider a proposal made for managing the Company's affairs in the Bay by an Agent and Council, to be distinct from the Agency at the Fort, trade in those parts having much increased of late years. A certificate is agreed upon to be jointly subscribed by the owners in charterparty and commanders of ships upon their entry of such treasure or bullion as they are permitted to export for India on account of their joint stock; in this they affirm that the said treasure

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is for their own account, and that no others have or are to have directly or indirectly any share or interest in it, and that the profit and proceeds thereof is to be invested in India and brought home for their adventure and account, and the profit thereof in England is to be for their joint account. (1 *p.*)

RICHARD WATTS AT DEAL TO SIR JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, NOVEMBER 21, 1676 (*Public Record Office: S. P. Dom., Car.* II. 387, no. 28).

. . . The Virginia ships are fallen down from Gravesend to Westgate Bay, not far from Margate. Also Captain Goodlad, bound for East India, is there. . . .

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 22, 1676 (*Court Book*, vol. XXX, p. 151).

The owners of the *Success* to be paid 1,000*l.* in part of freight and demurrage. The Treasury Committee to consider the demands of John Temple, confer with Sir John Banks, and report what is advisable to be done. The Shipping Committee to provide stores advised for from Fort St. George to supply the garrison and see that they are sent aboard the ships going there. Bills of exchange to be given for the repayment of 1,298*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* to Cassa Verona at Fort St. George to be signed by the Governor, the Deputy, and twelve of the Committees. A survey taken by Captain Prowd and Mr. Ely of work necessary to be done in the *Bombay Merchant* (entertained by the Company) is approved. The sum of 200*l.*, the balance of the account of the late Captain William Limbrey, to be paid to his widow, Sarah Limbrey, in full of all salary and gratuities. The owners of the *New London* and other vessels to be allowed in their last voyage from Surat the same sum for over-lengths of calicoes as was given last year.[1] (1½ *pp.*)

ORDER OF COUNCIL, NOVEMBER 22, 1676 (*Public Record Office: Privy Council Register*, vol. 65, p. 381).

Abdulla Shaw, subject of the Sultan of Johanna, having represented to the Board that the said Sultan is desirous to have the injuries offered him by Captain South made known to His Majesty, and so contracted with Captain Philip Varloe, commander of the *Coast Frigate*, for the passage of Abdulla Shaw to England with his three servants at the rate

[1] Among the warrants signed are 18 (to persons named) amounting to 16,515*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* 'made paid in cash'.

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of 100 dollars, paid in provisions at the island, besides 87½ dollars more lent by Abdulla Shaw to the Captain upon credit. But instead of bringing the complainant to England, Captain Varloe took him with his three servants to Barbadoes, and, on arrival, told Abdulla he must stay three months before he could sail for England. Abdulla, being desired to pay for his passage in any other ship bound for England, refused, and being destitute of money and friends was forced to raise money by the sale of one of his servants to pay for his passage to England, which cost him forty dollars. Hereupon order is given by His Majesty in Council for this matter to be referred to the East India Company who are to send for Captain Varloe, and, after examination of the accounts between the said parties, to use their best endeavours to prevail upon Varloe to pay what shall appear due to Abdulla Shaw, and if he refuses to do so, then the Company are to report to this Board. In pursuance of an order of the Board of November 3, the complaint of Abdulla Shaw, subject of the Sultan of Johanna, against the frauds, oppressions, and injuries done to the Sultan in 1670 by Captain South, commander of an English vessel called the *Catherine*, was this day heard by Counsel learned on both sides. Upon consideration of the whole matter it was ordered by His Majesty in Council that the said Captain South, according to his promise at the Board, shall forthwith pay the East India Company 40*l.* sterling to be employed towards the ransom of six subjects of the said Sultan of Johanna carried off the island by Captain South and sold at the Barbadoes.

PETITION OF ALVARO PERES DE TAVORA TO THE KING, NOVEMBER 22, 1676 (*Public Record Office: C.O. 77*, vol. xiii, f. 90).[1]

Humbly representing that he and his predecessors possessed in the Islands of Bombay and Mahim several considerable lands and estates received in recompense for services rendered to the Kings of Portugal; amongst others the villages of Mazageo and Vazella with their appurtenances and orchards of palm trees, which yielded a very important revenue. Of this the petitioner was in peaceful possession when the said islands were delivered to the King's Commissaries, and by virtue of the agreement concerning the surrender of Bombay, and according to the 11th article of that agreement Your Majesty undertook to preserve those Portuguese who remained on the island in possession of their estates in the same way they had enjoyed them under the

[1] See also *Home Miscellaneous* (I.O.), vol. xlii, p. 316.

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government of the Crown of Portugal. Shortly after the said surrender, the petitioner was deprived of his estate and goods by the English officers in command, against all reason and justice, and, on applying to the East India Company they issued an order by their Commissaries for their restoration. But Gerald Aungier, the Governor, would only restore a small part of the said estate and goods, dividing them as he pleased and taking the most considerable. Your petitioner being a poor gentleman and destitute of all fortune, and having the charge of a widowed mother and maiden sisters, accepted this restitution, though protesting against it and reserving his right to the remainder. Besides this, the Governor made your petitioner sign a new tribute which took from the people more than a fourth part of their restored incomes, when he should have taken no more than the tribute paid formerly by their ancestors to the factors of the Kings of Portugal. Against this your petitioner protested before the Ministers of the Council. Lastly, not content with these oppressions, the Governor, under pretence that your petitioner absented himself from Bombay when the Dutch were expected, deprived him of all his estate and prohibited his return to his own house. Yet your petitioner was only absent three hours in order to carry his goods to a neighbouring island, as did all the English inhabitants and officers of the Council residing in Bombay, which the Governor had given him leave to do. On returning, your petitioner endeavoured to gain admittance to the Governor, writing and getting the intercession of Mr. Barron, Director of the French fleet then riding in the port, to obtain permission to live in Bombay as before; But the Governor refused to hear him, or any intercession on his behalf, from which may be gathered the malice and passion he showed in all these affairs, and that he only expelled your petitioner from Bombay in order to enjoy his fortune more securely himself, which he doth. Your petitioner being destitute of all human remedy, ousted from his proper habitation and deprived of all his goods, repaired to Goa hoping there to obtain redress, but being unable to do so he decided to seek justice in England. He humbly implores that, as his statements are true and can be authenticated by papers in his possession, Your Majesty will be pleased to give order to the Governor of Bombay for the restitution of the lands, goods, fortunes, jurisdictions, and places which belonged to him and his predecessors before the surrender of Bombay, in accordance with the 11th article of the treaty agreed to by Your Majesty. Also that your petitioner may be paid the profits and incomes of all

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owing to him from the time of the unjust seizure of his estate, so that by this example of Your Majesty's piety and justice he and 'all the other Portuguese, Your Majesty's subjects in those parts, may be animated in their loyaltie and faithfulnesse to their Protector and Defender'. (2 *pp.*)

RICHARD WATTS AT DEAL TO SIR JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, NOVEMBER 23, 1676 (*Public Record Office: S. P. Dom., Car.* II. 387, no. 36).

About post time yesterday afternoon came from the Thames the eight Virginia ships, and Captain Goodlad bound for East India and several other vessels, and lying in the Downs they only expect a fair wind and good weather. . . .

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 24, 1676 (*Court Book*, vol. XXX, p. 153).

The account of Nicholas Serle, late factor at Surat, to be reported; and money due to the account of the late Roger Brodnax to be paid. A petition of Alvaro de Peres presented to the King and transmitted to the Company by Secretary Coventry is read, and Mr. Houblon is desired to attend the said Secretary with the clause of a letter received from the Governor of Bombay touching the matter in question, and present a copy of the same and of the petition to Secretary Williamson. And the Committee for the Surat Factories are desired to read the Company's laws established for Bombay, the letters and agreements that have been made with the inhabitants in settling their estates, rights, and privileges on the said island, and particularly what has passed in reference to the said Alvaro de Peres, and, after advising with Moses, to send a written report of the facts to the Court. John Penington is admitted to the freedom by redemption, and John Micklethwaite, doctor of physic, is admitted gratis. A petition from Friswith Field, wife of Captain Gregory Field, Governor of St. Helena, is read, praying to be given 10*l.* to defray the expense of burying her only child; hereupon order is given for a warrant to be made out to her for that sum and placed to the account of her husband's salary. A report from the Accounts Committee touching the Auditor's Office is read; in this the Committee opine that the work of that Office may best be carried on by dividing it between two Auditors; the Court approve and desire the Committee to consider who else besides Cossen is suitable to be employed as an additional Auditor, what clerks are necessary, what

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salaries should be paid, and report. A detailed account of the work of the Auditor's Office drawn up by the Accountant-General, the Auditor, and Mr. Kenn is appended. The sum of 33*l.* 5*s.* to be paid to Samuel Baron in accordance with a report now read. Alvaro da Costa demanding 72*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* for piece-goods found wanting in several bales he bought, the matter is referred for examination. The accounts of Robert Goody and Samuel Hacon, mariners, to be reported. (3 *pp.*)

THE COMPANY TO CAPTAIN MILES CUBETT, NOVEMBER 24, 1676 (*Letter Book*, vol. v, p. 357).

They are sorry that because the *Unity* stayed so long in the Downs he lost the opportunity of the fair wind. Captain Cruft had written to them desiring to be relieved from the necessity of keeping Cubett company further than out of the Channel: to this they consent and desire Cubett to tell him so, also to tell the commanders of the *Loyal Subject* and *Barnardiston* that they are to keep with him during the whole voyage to Bantam. They have heard that some disorders have occurred in his ship, and that the chief mate, Thomas Woolters, under pretence of going down to order all lights to be put out between decks, stayed in the gunroom three hours or more 'untill he was disordered'. They blame Cubett for not taking better care to maintain good order and government not only in his own presence and watch, but as to what is under the charge of others, and for not acquainting the Company with the said disorders, and require him in future to use more care and vigilance that their orders may be punctually observed. He is to tell Woolters what they say and let him know that he must not presume to be so disorderly, for all in their service must expect to continue only so long as they behave well, and any who shall not do so the Agent and Council will have orders to displace and to encourage those who demean themselves properly. He is to take the first opportunity of prosecuting his voyage in company with the two ships the *Loyal Subject* and *Barnardiston* as before directed, and such others as shall be in the Downs, and advise the Company from all places at which he shall touch of his proceedings. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 29, 1676 (*Court Book*, vol. xxx, p. 156).

The petition of Richard Miller is referred for report, and the account of the late Jeremy Goodier. A letter is read from Mr. Drayner, chirur-

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geon in the *Return*, requesting that money due for his salary in the said ship may be paid to Charles Aston; hereupon the Shipping Committee are desired to pay the said money to those legally authorized to receive it. Thomas Boone is admitted to the freedom of the Company having served many years as a member. The owners of the *Caesar* to be permitted to export in her 2,400*l.* freight free, viz., 1,600*l.* for account of their joint stock, and 800*l.* to supply the urgent needs of that vessel; and the commander Thomas Andrews is permitted to ship in her 800*l.* for the use of himself, his officers, and men, free of freight. The demands of the owners of the *New London* and other ships, touching over-lengths of dungarees brought back this year from Surat, are referred for examination. Owners of ships returned from India last year to allow the Company for damaged cotton yarn brought back in their ships the price charged at the last sale for undamaged cotton yarn, deducting freight and charges. Damaged goods returned in the *Massingberd* to be examined to see which should be returned to the owners, and how those only slightly damaged may be preserved. On consideration of the present state of affairs at the Fort, the Court resolve that in case Streynsham Master should die before January 1678, Sir William Langhorne shall continue to act as Agent; and if the latter shall come away, then Joseph Hynmers, if living, shall succeed as Agent; and, in case of his death or removal Edward Herrys shall take the place of Agent. Mr. Beyer to state the account of William Jerzie for transmission to India. (1¾ *pp.*)

A Court of Committees, December 1, 1676 (*Ibid.*, p. 158).

The Court resolve to consider further the two clauses regarding the succession at Fort St. George, and desire certain Committees to speak with the commanders who came from the Coast, and any others they think fit, about the qualifications of Joseph Hynmers, and report. The Shipping Committee report that the goods to be sent in the Coast ships do not amount to above 150 tons so there is still room for 50 tons; they are told to give directions for the several goods mentioned in notes presented to the Court to be put aboard, and such others as they think fit. A satisfactory character having been received from the Bay of John Walter, who from childhood has been bred up in the Country languages under several of the Company's factors, he is elected a writer for five years at a salary of 10*l.* a year, to begin at the arrival of the advices now going and to take his degree next after the writers there, and not

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before any of them, and he is to seal the indenture of covenants sent over to be returned by this ship, and give security in 500*l.* by two persons, for his faithful service. Damaged calicoes to be returned to the owners of the *Massingberd*. Richard Miller, lately a soldier in India, to be paid 40*s.* for two months' service. A warrant to be made out for payment of money due to the account of the late Captain William Gaich; and 1,000*l.* to be paid to the owners of the *Samuel and Henry* in part of her freight and demurrage. A Frenchman, who had killed an Englishman at Nassapore and been brought a prisoner on board the *Samuel and Henry*, where he had been kept a week after arrival at Madras, being demanded ashore, answer was given that he had just then made his escape; the Court, hearing this, order the Shipping Committee to examine all the officers in the said ship as to what they know or can testify concerning the matter or as to who were instrumental in the escape. Alvaro da Costa to be paid for certain piece-goods wanting in some bales, and allowed interest. Anthony Twyne is admitted to the freedom by redemption. The petition of Captain Robert Cooley is read; and order given for the account of Captain Samuel Smith, late commander of the *Charles*, to be stated. The account of the late Samuel Foot is also to be stated. Money due to the account of the late Nicholas Serle to be paid. The petitions of John Comb, Margaret Jordan, and Elizabeth Read, whose husband has gone as a dyer into the Bay, are read and referred for report. Permission is given to the following persons to ship out the sums mentioned, in foreign coin, paying freight, viz., to Richard Hatton, for the proper account of his brother Christopher Hatton at Masulipatam, 250*l.* Mrs. Collins, for her son's account in the Bay, 400 dollars. Judith Sayon, for her son, 75 oz. of gold. Edward Watts and Dr. Master, for the account of Streynsham Master, 200 oz. of gold. Henry Brown, for account of his son Richard Brown, 60*l.* The owners of the *Bengal Merchant* 2,400*l.*, and the commander, for himself and officers, 800*l.* The Secretary, 200*l.* (2 *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, DECEMBER 6, 1676 (*Court Book*, vol. XXX, p. 160).

The Court, considering the great inconvenience that may be caused to the ships designed for the Coast, now at Erith, if they do not get to Gravesend before the increase of ice in the river, desire the Shipping Committee to speak with the commanders and consider with them the best means of getting them there, and whether it may not be wise to

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have the treasure put aboard, and a good guard kept on the said vessels; also to confer touching the colours enjoined by Royal proclamation to be worn by all merchant ships mentioned, and how far it may be useful or inconvenient to the Company's affairs to have any alteration made in the ensign hitherto worn by their ships, and report. The treasure to be sent aboard the Coast ships as soon as convenient. John Richards is elected to succeed Henry Rouse as warehouse-keeper at Leadenhall at a salary of 120*l.* per annum; and Leonard Bray, of whose abilities and faithfulness a satisfactory report has been received, is elected to assist Richards, at a salary of 70*l.* a year, to begin from the 25th instant, he entering into covenants and giving security according to the rules. A whole quarter's salary to be allowed to the widow of Henry Rouse upon account of his service. The accounts of Rouse and Richards to be stated, also the goods with which they are charged, and all receipts and disbursements relating to them; and a perfect list taken of all goods now in the custody of Richards, that they may be delivered up to him and Bray, who are to be jointly responsible for them. New covenants to be drawn up for the said warehouse-keeper and his assistant and presented to the Court. The Court again consider the succession at the Fort, but make no alteration in their former decision of November 29 last. A paper from Samuel Baron is read and referred to certain Committees, who are to speak with him about his deserting the Company's service and the great inconvenience it caused the Company, hear what he has to say in his own defence, and report what they think should be done. The account of Jeremy Goodyer being found to balance, order is given for his covenants and bonds to be cancelled and delivered up. John Cholmley to be allowed to lade in the *New London* 134½ oz. of foreign gold on affirming that it is for account of Sir William Langhorne, and paying one per cent freight. The account of the late William Witherden to be stated, also whether the covenants and security given by him may be delivered up, as is desired. Moses to prepare the draft of a petition to be presented to the King for obtaining a commission for trial of all persons found guilty of treason or homicide at Fort St. George, or at any place within that Agency; he is also to prepare a draft of the said commission, consult with the Attorney-General, and report to the Court. (2 *pp.*)

A Court of Committees, December 7, 1676 (*Ibid.*, p. 162).

The Shipping Committee to provide some looking-glasses, prospectives,

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and others, also some other rarities to the value of 40*l.* or 50*l.* to be sent to the Coast for presents. Lady Leare to be permitted to send in the *New London* five oz. of foreign gold to James Wheeler, one of the Company's servants at the Coast; and Sir John Lethulier to be allowed to ship in the *Bengal Merchant* eighty oz. of foreign gold for the account of Jacob Davis, who has an adventure in the General Joint Stock to about that value. The Chief and Council at the Bay to have liberty to take up bills of exchange to the value of 10,000*l.* or 20,000*l.* at the rate of 2*s.* 6*d.* the rupee, to invest in goods, over and above the stock now sent out to them. A general letter to be sent to the Agent and Council at the Fort is read and approved. ($\frac{1}{2}$ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, DECEMBER 8, 1676 (*Court Book*, vol. xxx, p. 163).

Resolutions of the Court restraining persons, except freemen who are adventurers, and owners of ships in the Joint Stock, from exporting treasure and bullion to India, and the limit fixed to the sums to be exported, to be transcribed and sent to Surat and the Fort; also the order of Court forbidding commanders and their officers to receive any treasure, or sign bills of lading for any except what is sanctioned by the Court and the order delivered to the commanders. A paper in answer to the petition of Alvaro de Peres is read and referred to the Surat Committee, who if they find the facts truly stated according to advices from India, are to present the said paper to Secretary Coventry. Secretary Williamson to be informed that the 40*l.* ordered by the King in Council to be paid by Captain South for the freedom of the six Johanna men he sold has not been paid, and the note he drew on Mr. Eyles not accepted. Certain Committees to speak with Mr. Eyles, on whom Captain South drew a bill for 40*l.*, and urge him to give order for the nine [*sic*] Johanna men at Barbadoes to be set free (who were sold by Captain South) and to bring him to England, the cost of which shall be allowed him as part of the said bill. The owners of the *New London* to be paid 2,624*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* in full of freight and all other demands. The Treasury Committee to give the usual gratuities to the Custom-house officers and to the Company's servants, the same as was done last year. Spice to be provided by George Papillon and given to the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs, to those officers who have usually received it, and to the Company's servants, as was done last year. Captain Richard Goodlad to be permitted to ship to the value of 800*l.*

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in foreign gold in the ships for Fort St. George for the account of Edward Harris, paying freight. Money due to the account of the late Roger Brodnax to be paid; and Elizabeth Read, wife of Thomas Read, silk dyer in the Bay, to be given 7*l.* upon account of her husband's salary. The Accountant-General to give to Lady Duteel an abstract of sums paid to Sir Baptista Duteel or herself in part of the debts of Thomas Leaver, since 1666. The Committee for the Surat Warehouse to consider the demands made for rent of the warehouses at Gresham College and report the account to the Court. Bills of Messrs. Bolter and Richardson are referred for examination. (1½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, DECEMBER 11, 1676 (*Ibid.*, p. 164).

William Goodson, bricklayer, to be paid 14*l.* 5*s.* The work of Edwin, Cashier-General, being much increased and he requesting that John Kenn may be appointed to assist him, the Court consent, and Kenn is entertained at a salary of 80*l.* a year to begin from December 25 next. The Shipping Committee are desired to report their opinion concerning the navigation of the Company's ships to and from the Indies. (¾ *p.*)

THE COMPANY'S ANSWER TO THE PETITION OF ALVARO PERES DE TAVORA, DECEMBER 12, 1676 (*Public Record Office: C.O.* 77, vol. xiii, f. 92).[1]

Upon perusal of the petition presented by Alvaro de Tavora to the King, the Company endeavoured by means of advices from India to ascertain the truth of all matters relating to the petitioner and his concerns. They found that upon delivery to them of Bombay there were some heated disputes and also great dissatisfaction between the Governor (placed on that island by His Majesty) and many of the inhabitants, especially the Portuguese, touching titles to lands claimed by them under colour of the 11th article of the treaty mentioned in Alvaro's petition, setting up titles to several estates which the government had reason to suppose they had no right to at the time of the said surrender of the island. Matters standing thus when His Majesty made over Bombay to the Company, the President of Surat and Governor of Bombay, Gerald Aungier, and his Council, who were directed not only to keep the said 11th article inviolably and do all justice to the inhabitants in regard to their rights and possessions, but also by all

[1] See also *Home Miscellaneous* (I.O.), vol. xlii, p. 317.

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reasonable kindness 'to sweeten' the government to them, made it their business in the first place to settle claims to any lands and to quiet all in possession of their just rights. For this purpose several meetings took place with the chief of the Portuguese inhabitants (chosen by the rest as their representatives), amongst whom was the petitioner. At a meeting held in November, 1672, a full agreement touching all matters was concluded, a copy of which is now presented to Your Honours. This settlement being made at the request of the inhabitants was so fair that it gave general content and satisfaction and the petitioner was so well pleased with it that he requested the Governor to give him a command in the Militia of the island. The Governor, presuming that after having put such an obligation on the Portuguese inhabitants they could not now be otherwise than true and faithful to the government, and join heartily on all occasions in defence of the island, gave Alvaro a commission as commander in the Militia of Mazagaon. But in March, 1673, there being then war between the English and Dutch, the latter coming with a great fleet before the island, and it being hourly expected that some attempt would be made upon it, the Governor having put it in the best posture of defence he could and raised all its forces, the petitioner, being amongst the rest in arms as commander of the Militia of Mazagaon, notwithstanding all the kindness shown him and the trust reposed in him, suddenly, either through cowardice or treachery, deserted his command, abandoned the island, and, by his example above ten thousand of the Portuguese and other inhabitants also deserted it in that time of imminent danger, thereby exposing the island and the lives and fortunes of all the English there to great hazard. 'How great a crime it is for a commander in a garrison (as the Island Bombay alwaies is) in a time of war in the very face of the enemy and when the island was in such imminent danger to desert his command and trust, and by his pernicious example to draw off such a number of inhabitants from soe small an island, wee leave your Honours to judge.' The Governor, upon this unworthy desertion, issued proclamations commanding all who had deserted to return within twenty-four hours upon pain of confiscation of their estates, and, as it was time to act with resolution, caused the doors of all their houses to be sealed up. Whereupon all, except Alvaro, returned within the time and stood by the Governor in defence of the island. But the petitioner, conscious of his unworthy behaviour, did not return, upon which a summons was issued for him to do so within forty days. He never

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appeared again, but gave great trouble by clamorous complaints against the Governor to the French, Dutch, and Portuguese admirals, to the Portuguese Viceroy at Goa as well as to other 'great persons in India', and upon the untrue suggestions contained in his petition obtained letters of intercession from them, and sometimes of expostulation on his behalf, to all which full answers were given. The Governor neither did, nor has he deprived Alvaro of his estate, but has put his mother in possession of it and permits her to enjoy the profits for maintenance of herself, her own and Alvaro's family, who live on it to this day. Neither has the Governor forbidden Alvaro to return to his house, but has constantly required his return to stand a fair and legal trial of what shall be laid to his charge, 'as all good subjects under everie government ought to doe, and he should be justly dealt with'. His failing to do so has been the cause of proceedings against him. These being the true facts as appear from advices from India, the Company conceive that it would be destructive to the government of the island, and consequently tend to its loss, if His Majesty should interpose to prevent proceedings against one who has been so eminently wanting in the discharge of his duty, especially after such tender treatment, and when upon a trial the truth may be ascertained before twelve men or more, half English and half Portuguese according to the law of this kingdom, and where the judge endeavours to act with such fairness and encouragement to the inhabitants as may consist with the safety and welfare of the island. (4 *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, DECEMBER 13, 1676 (*Court Book*, vol. XXX, p. 165).

Sir John Frederick is approved as security in 1,500*l.* for Leonard Bray. The sum of 40*l.* to be paid to William Baily, administrator to the late Henry Dwyne, in part of wages due to the account of the latter. The sum of 50*l.* due to the account of Samuel Bullyvant to be paid to his brother who is authorized to receive it. (½ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, DECEMBER 15, 1676 (*Ibid.*, p. 166).

The Court, according to their annual custom, order the bestowal of 5*l.* among the poor of St. Andrew Undershaft, over and above the usual parish allowance, and that 20*l.* be distributed among the poor at Poplar. The executors of the late Walter Hampton to be permitted to ship in

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the Company's vessels to the Coast 125 oz. of foreign gold on affirming that it is for the account of Hampton's widow. The request of Nicholas Serle concerning the 5*l.* demanded for his freedom, which he asserts has been already paid, is referred for examination. A list, presented by the Treasury Committee, of gratuities to be given to the officers of the customs in London is considered. It is to the following effect: to the King's waiters for fifteen ships 50*l.*, to the King's officers above stairs, 40*l.*, to the King's searchers, 10*l.*, to the Commissioners' surveyors, 25*l.*, and 61*l.* between various persons (a list of whose names is given), making a total of 176*l.*; to waiters for the following ships: the *London*, *Barnardiston*, *Caesar*, *Bombay*, *Golden Fleece*, *Rainbow*, *Anne* (Captain Chamblet), *East India Merchant*, *New London*, *Loyal Subject*, *Unity*, *Samuel and Henry*, *Anne* (Captain Browne), *Success*, and *Massingberd* the sum of 60*l.* 10*s.* is to be given, making in all a total of 236*l.* 10*s.* The Court approve and give order for a warrant for the said amount to be made out to the Husband who is to pay the same accordingly. The petitions of Morgan Harry and Anne Harcourt are referred for consideration and report. The Lawsuits Committee to consider and report a suitable clause touching the demurrage of ships losing their monsoon in India. The owners of the *Golden Fleece* and of the *Rainbow* ask for some allowance of demurrage for the time they stayed in India after the expiration of four months from the time of their arrival, and are granted one half of the said time respectively. (*2 pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, DECEMBER 18, 1676 (*Court Book*, vol. xxx, p. 168).

All general letters to be sent to India, after being fairly transcribed, are to be read in Court before being signed by the Governor and Committees. The complaint made by Valentine Nurse to be transmitted to the Chief and Council in the Bay for examination, and right to be done according to justice, and an account of the matter sent to this Court. The Cost and Bay Committee to consider how Edward Litleton, a factor at Kasimbuzar, may be encouraged as he merits, he being well skilled in the knowledge of silks and of 'exemplar conversation'. Treasure to be sent down to the ships designed for the Coast and Bay either by land or water. The Husband to make an entry of all the diamonds for which the Company have received freight this year. Order is given for Abdella Shaw to take passage with his two servants in the *New London* free of charge, Mr. Lewis to provide such

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necessaries for them for the voyage as they want. A sum of from 25*l.* to 30*l.* to be spent in scarlet and other rarities for a present to the Sultan of Johanna, and Abdella Shaw to be given to the value of 5*l.* of that sum. Mrs. Frizwith Field praying earnestly to be paid some more money for present relief, order is given for 10*l.* to be paid her and put to her husband's account of salary, she promising not to trouble any more until she receives a letter of attorney from her husband assigning what she is to have yearly for her maintenance. (1 *p.*)

THOMAS HOLDEN AT FALMOUTH TO SIR JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, DECEMBER 18, 1676 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car.* II. 387, no. 140).

Yesterday came in here the *Unicorn* of London from Bantam laden with pepper, etc. They have been twenty-one months out of England and have had much sickness on board, for they have lost fifteen men and one since they came in here. They came out eight months past and wintered at Mauritius. . . .

THE COMPANY TO CAPTAIN THOMAS ANDREWES, DECEMBER 19, 1676 (*Letter Book*, vol. v, p. 392).

They have freighted his ship the *Caesar*, the *New London* Captain George Erwyn, and the *Bengal Merchant* Captain John Goldsborough, for the Coast and Bay. He is to use his utmost endeavours to get his vessel into the Downs and to sail at the first opportunity with the others to St. Iago, and steer at least thirty leagues to the westward of the Madeiras to avoid Turks and other pirates who are usually to be found about there. If a quick passage is obtained to St. Iago and they judge that they may arrive in good time at the Coast, then they are to keep together, but if detained by contrary winds on the English coast and Andrewes thinks he will be retarded by keeping with the others then he is to sail alone; and when beyond the Cape if he finds it is too late to go within St. Lawrence he is to sail without, which at that season is the shortest way. On arriving at the Coast he is to deliver the packet to the Agent and Council and follow their directions for his dispatch to Masulipatam and the Bay. Andrewes in the *Caesar* is to wear the Flag, Erwyn to be Vice-Admiral and Goldsborough Rear-Admiral. Give the customary directions for keeping together, observing the Company's rules, maintaining religious observances, and returning home as speedily as possible. From St. Helena he is to keep with as many of the Company's ships as are there and consult with them how to act in

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the event of meeting an enemy, and they are to rank themselves according to seniority. To keep his ship always in a posture of defence, especially when nearing the English coast, and not to trust the Turks (it being doubtful whether there may be a breach with them, and some of their ships have lately frequented the English coast), nor any European nation, for the Company do not know how affairs may stand before his return; to note that in his homeward voyage and also when going out, he is, in obedience to the King's proclamation, to wear only the usual English flag and ensign, no other, viz.: the white flag with a red cross, and a red ensign with a white cross in the upper corner. (1½ *pp.*) *Letters of the like tenor are written to Captain George Erwyn of the* New London *and to Captain John Goldsborough of the* Bengal Merchant.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, DECEMBER 20, 1676 (*Court Book*, vol. xxx, p. 169).

James Pickering is admitted to the freedom by redemption. The Company's seal to be affixed to the bill of sale made by them of the *London* to Michael Davison. The qualifications of William Badgent to be ascertained, he having been recommended as a chaplain for India. Order is given for a clause to be inserted in the general letter to the Bay to the effect that the Court, being told of the good character of Edward Litleton and of his skill in the silk trade, direct that he be continued at Kasimbuzar and given encouragement by being advanced in 'quality, degree, and salary', in accordance with the Company's rules, and, on a further account being received of his behaviour, consideration shall be taken to gratify him for his 'extraordinary pains'. A report concerning Gabriel Townsend is referred for further consideration. The stationer's bill for paper and other things provided for Bantam and the Coast and Bay to be examined. Sir Edward Winter to be allowed to send two black servants in one of the Company's ships to the Fort on paying the cost. John Cook to be permitted to lade in the *Caesar* for account of Sir William Langhorne 64 oz. of foreign gold, and 63 oz. in the *New London*, paying freight at one per cent, and producing letters and invoices to show that this is the proceeds of diamonds received from India. John Cook to be permitted to lade in the ships for the Coast for account of Thomas Styles, an adventurer in the General Joint Stock, 250 oz. of foreign gold, Styles paying freight and affirming it to be for his own account. The Treasury to direct a warrant to be made out for payment of the permission money for jewels and fine goods carried out and home

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in the *Samuel and Henry* in her last voyage, viz., to the assignees of Captain Simon Cumberland, deceased, one quarter part of what was carried out, and that the permission due for jewels, etc., brought home be equally divided between the assignee of the said captain and William Lowe, chief mate in the said ship. (1½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, DECEMBER 20, 1676 [AFTERNOON] (*Ibid.*, p. 170).

The commanders of the ships designed for the Coast represent that their vessels are deeply laden, and yet more hoys are going down to them, that they are prevented from clearing their ships at the Custom-house for want of cockets for some goods on board owned by private men. Hereupon Captain Prowd and Mr. Ely are directed to repair to Gravesend, see the said ships, and suffer no more goods to be laden in them if found inconvenient, and report. Francis Thompson to wait on the Commissioners of Customs and request an order for clearing the three ships at Gravesend, and that directions may be given for those goods to be taken away that have no cockets, rather than the ships should be retarded in their voyage. The general letter to the Agent and Council at Fort St. George, having been fairly transcribed, is read, and the Court decide to consider farther the clause touching the stated damages for calicoes sent from factors or other persons to any friends here. (¾ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, DECEMBER 22, 1676 (*Ibid.*, p. 171).

Anthony Earning to be permitted to lade to the value of 1,000*l.* in foreign gold in the ships going to the Fort on payment of freight. A satisfactory character having been received of William Badgent, he is elected to be chaplain in the Bay, or at such other place on the Coast of Coromandel as the Agent and Council shall think suitable, to be given a salary of 50*l.* a year with an annual gratuity of 50*l.* as he shall deserve, to be paid here, or in India as he shall wish, and begin from the time of his going aboard; he is also to be allowed 20*l.* for fresh provisions and other necessaries for the voyage. Francis Thompson is desired to take a copy of all entries that have been made at the Customhouse of the exportation of treasure in the Company's ships for account of private persons, and present to the Court. Samuel Baron to be paid 50*l.* and Gabriel Townsend 257*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*, the balance of his account, in

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accordance with reports now read and approved. The Treasury Committee, after January 1 next, to take up what money the Company shall want and bring it to the account of the next sale, and seal bills for it, payable with interest at five per cent on March 30 next, a memorandum to be made on the said bills that such money is to be continued only to March 30 next and no interest to be expected after that date. (1 *p.*)

FRANCIS BELLOTT AT PENDENNIS CASTLE TO SIR JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, DECEMBER 25, 1676 (*Public Record Office: S. P. Dom., Car.* II. 387, no. 167).

The East India shipping is still in the harbour. . . .

THE COMPANY TO SULTAN SHAW HAW ALOHARAN, 'LORD OF THE ISLAND OF JOHANNA', DECEMBER 26, 1676 (*Letter Book*, vol. v, p. 394).

Abdella Shaw being sent by you, the Sultan, into England arrived in London, where we live, from whom we understand that some wrongs have been offered to you and your people by the commander of a Danish ship, and also by Captain South. We have therefore (he being related to you) assisted him as best we could, and procured the Danish Agent living here to write to Denmark and make known your complaints, hoping some satisfaction might have been made, but nothing has been returned only an answer from the said commander in Danish with a translation into English, which we send with this. We also had Captain South summoned before our Sovereign Lord the King who was graciously pleased to hear Abdella Shaw accuse him. The King very much disliked the actions of South and ordered him to pay 40*l.* sterling towards the redemption of those persons he took away from your Island. South soon after went to sea, and has not yet paid the money, but if on his return we receive it from him we shall use it to obtain the liberty of those it can. We, finding that Abdella Shaw was in want of money, took care to accommodate him with lodging, food, and clothing while he was in our country, and have arranged for him and his two men to take passage in one of our vessels now intending to touch at your Island of Johanna. By the same ship we send for your acceptance a present of broadcloth, etc., not doubting that you will accept it and continue the friendship always shown by you and your people towards our commanders and men when they have occasion to refresh at your Island. Abdella Shaw has made us a present in your name of a piece

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of ground known as Captain Browne's Garden[1] with the coco-nut trees growing on it, and as it is convenient for the accommodation of our commanders and men when landing and refreshing, we accept it with our thanks to you, and have appointed Abdella Shaw to take care of it on our behalf. The Danish paper and translation is delivered to Abdella Shaw. (1 *p.*)

COMMISSION GIVEN BY THE COMPANY TO ABDELLA SHAW, JANUARY 4, 1677 (*Ibid.*, p. 395).

Whereas there is a parcell of ground upon the Island of Johannah auntiently known and called by the name of Captain Browne's Garden, being situate near the common landing place there, granted unto us by Abdella Shaw in the name and behalf of the Sultan of the said Island. Now know all men by these presents, that wee the said Governor and Company doe appoint and authorize Abdella Shaw to be the Keeper and Overseer of the said ground, with the coco-nut trees, and all other trees and fruits now growing, or which hereafter shall be and grow thereon, and to render us an account of the profitts thereof. And wee doe therefore require all commanders of our ships and their officers and seamen to give respect unto the said Abdella Shaw accordingly. And in case of the said Abdella's absence or mortality, then wee doe appoint Hommadie to the same office in his roome, and require the same respect from our commanders and others to be shewn unto him. Given under our seale this 4th day of January 1677. (½ *p.*) *Appended is a list of presents sent to the Sultan of Johanna*, viz.: Half a fine scarlet cloth, seven reams of good paper, one barrel of powder put up in canvas, two iron bound casks containing pitch, seven looking-glasses, one chest containing six firelock musketts, six pair of bandoleers, two neat scimitars, and a parcel of knives.

[1] See *The English Factories in India*, 1637–41 vol., p. 170 *n.*

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TRANSFERS OF STOCK, 1674–1676

NEW GENERAL STOCK

(Unless otherwise specified, half the nominal amount had been paid up.)

1674

7 Jan. Sir Robert Hanson to Josiah Child, 250*l.*
" " Ralph Doogood to Thomas Chester, 300*l.*
" " Sir Robert Hanson to Thomas Papillon, 1,000*l.*
" " James Clitheroe to Henry Richards, 1,000*l.*
" " Sir James Edwards to Josiah Child, 1,000*l.*
" " George, Lord Berkeley to Josiah Child, 500*l.*
" " Sir James Edwards to Thomas Papillon, 1,000*l.*
" " Sir James Edwards to Thomas Papillon, 500*l.*
" " Elizabeth Juxon to Nathaniel Herne, 1,100*l.*
14 " Sir Robert Vyner to Sir John Banks, 2,400*l.*
" " Sir John Moore to Edmond Dethick, 500*l.*
" " Christopher Thomlinson to Josia Childe, 900*l.*
16 " Sir John Banks to Nathaniel Herne, 400*l.*
" " Sir John Banks to Edward Rudge, 275*l.*
" " George, Lord Berkeley to Nathaniel Herne, 500*l.*
6 Feb. Sarah and Edward Boilston to Sir Stephen White, 3,100*l.*
" " Isaac Houblon to William Delawood, 3,500*l.*
" " Ursula Drax to Nathaniel Herne, 400*l.*
" " Helena Heycock to Thomas Wilson, 750*l.*
" " Thomas Wilson to Helena Heycock, 750*l.*
" " Sir John Moore to Philip Grave, 515*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*
" " John Faringdon to Alvaro de Costa, 400*l.*
13 " Thomas Martin to Daniel Rawlinson, 2,000*l.*
25 Mar. Sir John Banks to Nathaniel Herne, 400*l.*
" " Sir John Banks to Edward Rudge, 275*l.*
" " George, Lord Berkeley to Nathaniel Herne, 500*l.*
" " John Farringdon to Alvaro Da Costa, 400*l.*
" " Francis Munn to Samuel Sambrooke Sen^r., 200*l.*
" " James Maurois to Edward Bovery, 1,000*l.*
" " Edward Bovery to James Maurois, 1,000*l.*
" " Daniel Sheldon to the Hon^ble Charles Bertie, 800*l.*
" " Henry Phips to Richard Normancel, 250*l.*
" " Thomas Glover to Major Robert Thomson, 1,000*l.*
" " Nathaniel Herne to Humphrey Edwin, 450*l.*
" " Henry Hampson to William Sedgwick, 1,000*l.*
" " Nathaniel Herne to Major Robert Thomson, 1,000*l.*
" " Nathaniel Wicks to James Ward, 250*l.*
" " Christopher Willoughby to Sir John Moore, 1,200*l.*

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25 Mar. Christopher Willoughby to William Moses, 1,200*l.*
„ „ John Cholmley to Major Robert Thomson, 250*l.*
„ „ William Meade to William Jarret, 100*l.*
„ „ James Ward to William Jarret, 700*l.*
„ „ Benjamin Dethick to Dame Anne Dethick, 333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*
„ „ Humphrey Morris to Jasper Maudit, 1,000*l.*
„ „ William Meade to Francis Tyssen, 400*l.*
6 Apr. Thomas Shotterden to Joseph Herne, 200*l.*
„ „ Edward Palmer to Robert Blackborne, 300*l.*
„ „ Humphrey Cliffe to John Cooke, 1,000*l.*
10 „ Robert Blackborne to Humphrey Edwin, 150*l.*
„ „ Isaac Barton to Humphrey Edwin, 200*l.*
„ „ Mary Bonfoy to Thomas Aldworth, 1,375*l.*
1 May Elizabeth York to Henry Kemp, 100*l.*
6 „ Thomas Aldworth to Mary Bonfoy, 1,375*l.*
„ „ Charles Bertie to Thomas Faringdon, 700*l.*
„ „ Charles Bertie to Samuel Lee, 200*l.*
„ „ Maurice Thomson to William Jarret, 1,000*l.*
„ „ George Lord Berkeley to Sir John Moore, 1,000*l.*
„ „ Maurice Thomson to George Lord Berkeley, 400*l.*
„ „ Andrew Duncan to Thomas Harington, 500*l.*
„ „ Maurice Thomson to Charles Chamberlain, 200*l.*
„ „ Maurice Thomson to Humphrey Edwin, 400*l.*
„ „ John Jurin, Senior, to Robert Thomson, 400*l.*
8 July Sir Thomas Bludworth to Sir William Turner, 1,000*l.*
„ „ John Culling to Thomas Pearle, 2,600*l.*
„ „ Sir Thomas Chamber to Richard Hutchinson, 700*l.*
„ „ John Mayhoo to Mrs. Wibrow Fenton, 100*l.*
„ „ Dorothy Colvile to Edward Bringhurst, 500*l.*
„ „ Nathaniel Letton to Abraham Otgher, 400*l.*
„ „ George Willoughby to William Jarret, 1,000*l.*
„ „ Josiah Dewy to Sir William Turner, 350*l.*
„ „ Thomas Pearle to John Culling, 2,600*l.*
17 „ Sir Thomas Chamber to Josiah Child, 300*l.*
21 Aug. Maurice Thomson to Abraham Dolins, 450*l.*
„ „ Thomas and Mary Manning to Abraham Dolins, 400*l.*
„ „ Thomas Pearle to Abraham Dolins, 500*l.*
„ „ Robert Thomson to Nathaniel Letton, 1,405*l.*
„ „ Sir James Edwards to Nathaniel Letton, 1,000*l.*
„ „ Robert Thomson to Sir William Turner, 150*l.*
„ „ Nathaniel Herne to Hester Chambrelan, 300*l.*
„ „ Nathaniel Herne to Catherine Chambrelan, 200*l.*
„ „ Nathaniel Herne to Ronea Chambrelan, 200*l.*
„ „ Nathaniel Herne to Anthony Christopher, 500*l.*
„ „ Sir William Thomson to Samuel Thomson, 2,000*l.*
„ „ Lawrence Martel to Sir John Moore, 500*l.*
„ „ John Harris to Joseph Dawson, 500*l.*

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1674

21 Aug. Humphrey Edwin to John Bull, 500*l.*
" " Sir Nathaniel Herne to Nathaniel Letton, 2,000*l.*
" " Mrs. Philip Mathews to Sir Philip Mathews, 200*l.*
" " Sir Philip Mathews to Richard Booth, 200*l.*
" " John Bull to Richard Booth, 500*l.*
" " Edward Waldo to Henry Richards, 450*l.*
" " Jo: Gunston to Henry Richards, 450*l.*
26 " Robert Blackborne to Thomas Murthwait, 150*l.*
" " William Jarret to Sir Nathaniel Herne, 1,000*l.*
4 Sept. Sir John Moore to John Addis, 500*l.* (200*l.* paid).
" " Sir John Moore to Lawrence Martel, 500*l.*
" " William Jarret to John Bulteel, 200*l.*
9 Oct. Sir John Moore to Philip Grave, 500*l.*
" " William Jarret to Abraham Bush, 300*l.*
" " Nathaniel Letton to George Willoughby, 1,500*l.*
" " Abraham Otgher to Alvaro da Costa, 400*l.*
" " George Willoughby to William Jarret, 1,500*l.*
" " Sir Nathaniel Herne to Robert de Luna, 500*l.*
" " Judith Adrian to Henry Richards, 100*l.*
" " George, Lord Berkeley to Sir John Moore, 1,000*l.*
" " Thomas Tite to George Willoughby, 1,250*l.*
4 Nov. Maurice Thomson to Henry Richards, 1,000*l.*
" " Maurice Thomson to Gilbert Upton, 1,000*l.*
" " Samuel Lee to John Dogett, 600*l.*
" " Daniel Rawlinson to John Talbot, 1,200*l.*
13 " Joseph Herne to Robert de Luna, 500*l.*
" " John and Jane Bigs to Sir Samuel Barnardiston, 500*l.*
2 Dec. Thomas and Mary Manning to Abraham Dolins, 200*l.*
" " Robert Whittingham to John Paige, 2,000*l.*
" " John Paige to Robert Whittingham, 2,000*l.*
" " Edward Waldoe to Richard Hutchinson, Junior, 200*l.*
" " John Gunston to Richard Hutchinson, 200*l.*
" " Edward Waldoe to Edward Grace, 1,000*l.*
" " Thomas and Mary Manning to Abraham Dolins, 220*l.*
" " Abraham Bush to Abraham Otgher, 300*l.*
" " Joseph Herne to Roger Whitley, 500*l.*
" " Robert Thomson to William Ashurst, 400*l.*
" " Samuel Devischer to Sir James Edwards, 1,500*l.*

1675

20 Jan. John Green to George Willoughby, 200*l.*
" " Sir Samuel Barnardiston to John Biggs, 500*l.*
" " Mrs. Elizabeth Champnes to John Paige, 500*l.*
" " Mrs. Champnes to Roger Whitley, 475*l.*
" " Michael Davison to Roger Whitley, 500*l.*
" " Peter Daniel to Roger Whitley, 500*l.*
" " Thomas Pemel to Robert Knightley, 200*l.*

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20 Jan. George Willoughby to William Jarret, 50*l.*
„ „ George Willoughby to Nathaniel Letton, 700*l.*
„ „ Christopher Willoughby to George Willoughby, 1,000*l.*
„ „ Christopher Willoughby to Humphrey Edwin, 924*l.* 9*s.* 0*d.*
„ „ Edward Rudge to James Rudge, 500*l.*
„ „ John Portman to Robert Lightfoot, 1,100*l.*
5 Feb. Judith Adrian to Thomas Adrian, 2,000*l.*
„ „ Roger Whitly to Francis Thomson, 40*l.*
12 „ Josia Dewy to Alvaro da Costa, 500*l.*
„ „ Alvaro da Costa to Robert de Luna, 500*l.*
„ „ Alvaro da Costa to Isaac de Lillers, 500*l.*
„ „ Sir John Moore to William Nutt, 500*l.*
17 „ Sir John Frederick to Nathaniel Letton, 4,000*l.*
„ „ Sir Francis Clark to Sir Nathaniel Herne, 1,200*l.*
26 „ John and Elizabeth Dowel to Henry Johnson, 500*l.*
„ „ Henry Johnson to John Dowel, 500*l.*
„ „ Benjamin Albyn to Dr. Joseph Taylor, 1,000*l.*
„ „ Sir Nathaniel Herne to Ephraim Skinner, 1,000*l.*
„ „ Samuel Lee to Sir Nathaniel Herne, 400*l.*
3 Mar. Thomas Potter to Richard Booth, 250*l.*
12 „ Thomas Potter to Richard Booth, 250*l.*
„ „ Hannah Davy to Sir John Moore, 1,000*l.*
„ „ Sir John Moore to Hannah Davy, 1,000*l.*
„ „ Edward Plampin to Thomas Smith, 500*l.*
13 Apr. John Richards to John Bull, 4,000*l.*
„ „ John Bull to John Richards, 4,000*l.*
„ „ Nathaniel Hawes to Thomas Papillon, 550*l.*
„ „ Edward Plampin to Edward Biscowen, 500*l.*
„ „ William Sedgwick to Edward Bringhurst, 800*l.*
23 „ Susannah Evans, widow, and Michael Evans to Abraham Jacob, 400*l.*
28 „ Sir James Hayes to Richard Booth, 50*l.*
14 May Sir Thomas Foot and Arthur Onslow to Edward Rumball, 500*l.*
„ „ Mary Hobby, widow, and Michael Davison to James Rudge, 1,500*l.*
„ „ Mary Hobby and Michael Davison to James Rudge, 4,000*l.*
„ „ James Rudge to Mary Hobby, 4,000*l.*
„ „ Mary Hobby and Michael Davison to Robert Stiles, 1,000*l.*
„ „ Mary Hobby and Michael Davison to George Lord Berkeley, 600*l.*
„ „ Christopher Willoughby to George Willoughby, 500*l.*
19 „ Mary Hobby and Michael Davison to Peter Jackson, 500*l.*
„ „ Edward Rumball to John Johnson, 500*l.*
„ „ Sir Francis Clarke to Gilbert Upton, 1,000*l.*
9 June Francis Tysson to Richard Foot, 400*l.*
„ „ John Allen to Richard Jacob, 250*l.*

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1675

9 June Sir Kingsmil Lucy to Charles Thorold, 500*l.*
5 July Sir Nathaniel Herne to Joseph Herne, 200*l.*
,, ,, George Willoughby to Rowland Ingram, 500*l.*
,, ,, George Willoughby to Samuel Wastel, 500*l.*
,, ,, George Willoughby to William Moses, 500*l.*
,, ,, Thomas Davies to Robert Blackborne, 100*l.*
16 ,, Sir John Moore to George Lord Berkeley, 1,000*l.*
28 ,, Ursula and Meliora Drax to Sir Nathaniel Herne, 800*l.*
,, ,, Ursula Drax to Meliora Drax, 1,000*l.*
,, ,, Captain John V. Brookhaven to Alvaro da Costa, 800*l.*
,, ,, George Willoughby to Alvaro da Costa, 500*l.*
,, ,, Samuel Wastel to Sir Jonathan Keate, 850*l.*
,, ,, Thomas Shatterden to John Clerke, 200*l.*
,, ,, Sir John Moore to George Lord Berkeley, 1,000*l.*
,, ,, William Jarret to Thomas Rodbard, 700*l.*
,, ,, Sir Nathaniel Herne to George Lord Berkeley, 1,000*l.*
13 Aug. Thomas Came to William Bereman, 200*l.*
,, ,, Abraham Dolins to Francis Dashwood, 1,000*l.*
,, ,, Abraham Dolins to Samuel Dashwood, 500*l.*
,, ,, Abraham Dolins to Thomas Rodberd, 2,050*l.*
,, ,, Thomas Shatterden to Thomas Rodberd, 200*l.*
,, ,, Abraham Otgher to Thomas Rodberd, 300*l.*
,, ,, Nathaniel Letton to Francis Godolphin, 500*l.*
,, ,, Thomas Rodberd to Thomas Papillon, 50*l.*
,, ,, Edward Boscowen to Francis Godolphin, 500*l.*
,, ,, William Potter to Francis Godolphin, 500*l.*
,, ,, John Addis to Francis Godolphin, 500*l.*
,, ,, Sir John Moore to George Willoughby, 1,200*l.*
,, ,, Abraham Dolins to Thomas Rodberd, 500*l.*
,, ,, Abraham Dolins to Thomas Papillon, 300*l.*
,, ,, Abraham Dolins to George Lord Berkeley, 200*l.*
,, ,, Benjamin Coles to Henry Powel, 1,000*l.*
18 ,, John Jollife to Dr. Joseph Tailor, 500*l.*
,, ,, Mary Hobby and Michael Davison to Abraham Jacob, 400*l.*
,, ,, Hugh Norris to Abraham Otgher, 800*l.*
20 ,, Peter Herringhook to Thomas Papillon, 100*l.*
,, ,, John Mead to Philip Milward, 333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*
1 Sept. Abraham Dolins to Sir James Oxinden, 1,000*l.*
,, ,, Lawrence Martel to Roger Whitley, 425*l.*
,, ,, John Harris to Roger Whitley, 100*l.*
,, ,, David Bonnel to Isaac Delillers, Junior, 500*l.*
,, ,, David Bonnel to Rowland Hill, 500*l.*
,, ,, Abraham Dolins to William Hedges, 870*l.*
,, ,, Robert Brown to Abraham Dolins, 1,000*l.*
,, ,, John Harris to Thomas Papillon, 500*l.*
,, ,, Joseph Prickman to Henry Powel, 500*l.*

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1 Sept. Daniel Sheldon to Sir James Oxinden, £213*l.* os. 8*d.*
" " Matthew Bateman to Sir James Oxinden, 800*l.*
" " John Gunston to Benjamin Coles, 1,000*l*
17 " Maurice Thomson to Sir James Edwards, 1,000*l.*
" " John Goodier to Sir James Edwards, 1,000*l.*
20 Oct. Matthew Bateman to John Child, 200*l.*
" " Peter Herringhook to John Child, 300*l.*
" " William Leeke to Samuel Smally, 500*l.*
" " Humphrey Edwin to William Hedges, 725*l.*
" " William Blackmore to Richard Hutchinson, 200*l.*
" " Abraham Dolins to Joseph Prickman, 1,000*l.*
" " Sir John Banks to Abraham Dolins, 1,000*l.*
" " Sir John Banks to Henry Powel, 1,000*l.*
" " Nathaniel Letton to George Willoughby, 700*l.*
" " Joseph Prickman to Henry Powel, 500*l.*
" " Charles Aston to Richard Hutchinson, 200*l.*
" " Joseph Prickman to Nathaniel Letton, 500*l.*
" " John Owen to Abraham Dolins, 1,000*l.*
" " Elizabeth Hill to Francis Millington, 500*l.*
" " Maurice Thomson to William Ashurst, 1,000*l.*
" " Sir Edward Winter to Richard Hutchinson, 400*l.*
" " Sir Edward Winter to Dr. William Aglionby, 600*l.*
" " Sir Edward Winter to Shem Bridges, 2,000*l.*
" " Sir Edward Winter to Thomas Canham, 500*l.*
" " Sir Edward Winter to Henry Nelthorp, 500*l.*
" " Lydia Hall to Richard Mounteney, Junior, 400*l.*
" " Lydia Hall to Richard Mounteney, 100*l.*
" " Ursula Drax to Sir Nathaniel Herne, 200*l.*
" " Daniel Sheldon to Anthony Earning, 500*l.*
" " Richard Booth to Thomas Aldworth, 200*l.*
" " Richard Booth to George Peirce, 300*l.*
" " Richard Booth to Francis Millington, 500*l.*
" " Richard Booth to John Cholmley, 500*l.*
" " Richard Booth to William Little, 500*l.*
" " Mary Hobby to John Upton, 1,000*l.*
" " Anthony Sloman to Richard Booth, 500*l.*
" " Samuel Shute to Richard Foot, 100*l.*
" " Susannah and Michael Evans to Robert Bodington, 500*l.*
27 " Lady Joice Reeves to George Baron, 1,000*l.*
" " Lady Reeves to Sir James Edwards, 500*l.*
10 Nov. Jacob David and Leonora Mariscoe alias David to Sir John Lethulier, and Samuel Lethulier, 4,500*l.*
" " Daniel Sheldon to Edward Whiting, 250*l.*
" " Ralph Smith to Richard Hutchinson, 500*l.*
" " Jasper Mawdit to Richard Hutchinson, 500*l.*
24 " Ann and James Hickford to Sarah Hickford, 200*l.*
" " John Tailor to Ann Burrodale, 300*l.*

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1675

24 Nov. Mary Pettiward to John Pettiward, 500*l.*
" " Godfrey Lee to Sir John Moore, 1,000*l.*
" " George Thomson to Nathaniel Skottow, 500*l.*
" " George Thomson to John Addis, 500*l.*
10 Dec. William Knottesford to Thomas Langham, 200*l.*
" " John Harris to John Sewel, 300*l.*
" " Nathaniel Letton to Jeremy Sambrooke, 2,000*l.*
" " Dame Priscilla Rider and Thomas Rider to Edward Ashe, 1,000*l.*
" " Dame Priscilla Rider and Thomas Rider to Henry Powel, 1,000*l.*
" " Marmaduke Penant to William Rivet, 300*l.*
" " Sir John Lethieulier to Samuel Lethieulier, 2,000*l.*
" " Samuel Lethieulier to Sir John Lethieulier and Christopher Lethieulier, 2,000*l.*
" " Thomas Rodbard to Robert Bretton, 500*l.*
" " William Disher to Francis Thomson, 187*l.* 10*s.*
" " Thomasin Brand, Joseph Brand and Jo: Brand to John Morden, 500*l.*
16 " Daniel Sheldon to Sir Joseph Sheldon and Nicholas Carlton, 500*l.*
" " John Morden to Dame Ann Dawes, 500*l.*
" " Joseph Dawson to Dame Ann Dawes, 250*l.*
" " Francis Clerke to Robert Bodington, 400*l.*
" " Ephraim Skinner to Henry Mellish, 600*l.*
" " Ephraim Skinner to Thomas Cooke, 400*l.*
" " Abraham Dolins to Thomas Maning, 400*l.*
" " Abraham Jacob to Edward Adams, 200*l.*
" " Samuel Shute to Thomas Boteler, 400*l.*
" " Richard Hutchinson, Junior, to Henry Nelthorp, 500*l.*
" " Christopher Boone to Gerard Loyd, 100*l.*
24 " Daniel Sheldon to Sir Joseph Sheldon and Nicholas Charleton [*sic*], 500*l.*
" " Francis Thompson to Robert Blackborne, 100*l.*
" " Robert Lightfoot to William Goulston, 1,100*l.*
" " John Bateman to Edward Smith, 500*l.*
" " Daniel Sheldon to Edward Whiting, 750*l.*
" " Philip Jackson to Dame Ann Dawes, 500*l.*
" " Philip Jackson to Thomas Cooke, 400*l.*
" " Richard Hutchinson, Junior, to James Ward, 500*l.*
" " Richard Booth to James Ward, 500*l.*
" " Thomas Rodbard to Humphrey Edwin, 200*l.*
" " Thomas Rodbard to Richard Paget, 500*l.*
" " Richard Morse to Thomas Rodbard, 500*l.*
" " William Nutt to Richard and Mary Sterne, 500*l.*
" " William Jarret to Joseph Prickman, 600*l.*

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24 Dec. Humphrey Edwin to Robert Bodington, 300*l.*
,, ,, Philadelphia Keep to Humphrey Edwin, 400*l.*
,, ,, Dame Priscilla Rider and Thomas Rider to John Buckworth, 500*l.*
,, ,, Dame Rider and Thomas Rider to John Buckworth, 4,000*l.*

1676

14 Jan. Sir Francis Clarke to Richard Sterne, 100*l.*
,, ,, Ann Lechmere to Benjamin Albyn, 1,000*l.*
,, ,, Mrs. Christian Brown to Francis Brown, 800*l.*
,, ,, George Willoughby to William Jarret, 600*l.*
,, ,, Thomas Maning to Abraham Dolins, 400*l.*
26 ,, Sir John Moore to the Hon^ble^ Alexander Stanhope, 800*l.*
,, ,, Joseph Prickman to Alexander Stanhope, 200*l.*
,, ,, George Thomson to Sir James Edwards, 1,000*l.*
,, ,, Robert Welsted to Sir John Banks, 500*l.*
,, ,, Justus Otgher to Joseph Prickman, 500*l.*
,, ,, Sir John Banks to Thomas Heywood, 500*l.*
,, ,, Ann Lechmere to Sir William Thomson, 100*l.*
,, ,, Ann Lechmere to Samuel Thomson, 200*l.*
,, ,, Ann Lechmere to Theophilus Gale, 200*l.*
1 Feb. William Moses to Christopher Willoughby, 1,200*l.*
,, ,, Joseph Prickman to Pelathia Barnardiston, 500*l.*
,, ,, Sir Francis Clarke to Charles Penruddocke, 300*l.*
,, ,, Richard Booth to the Hon^ble^ Charles Bertie, 500*l.*
,, ,, William Jarret to Joseph Prickman, 600*l.*
,, ,, Richard Booth to Sir Arthur Ingram, 500*l.*
25 ,, Benjamin Albyn to Sir James Edwards, 1,000*l.*
,, ,, Sir Robert and Dame Hannah Barnham to Sir Arthur Ingram, 1,000*l.*
21 Mar. Joseph Alston to Sir James Edwards, 2,000*l.*
,, ,, Sir Richard Cheverton to Sir James Edwards, 3,000*l.*
31 ,, Peter Daniel to Abraham Jacob, 450*l.*
,, ,, Peter Daniel to Edward Adams, 50*l.*
,, ,, Joseph Prickman to Abraham Dolins, 1,000*l.*
,, ,, Elizabeth Serle to Henry Serle, 1,200*l.*
,, ,, William Jarret to Joseph Prickman, 600*l.*
,, ,, Sir Francis Clarke to Humphrey Robinson, 200*l.*
,, ,, Joseph Prickman to William Allen, 600*l.*
,, ,, Richard Booth to Peter Daniel, 500*l.*
,, ,, Henry Gray to Abraham Clarke, 100*l.*
,, ,, Henry Gray to William Allen, 400*l.*
,, ,, Anthony Earning to Daniel Sheldon, 500*l.*
,, ,, Edward Franklyn to Edward Bolle, 1,000*l.*
,, ,, Edward Franklyn to Roger Whitley, 500*l.*
,, ,, Joseph Alston to Roger Whitley, 500*l.*
,, ,, Samuel Sambrooke to Jeremy Sambrooke, 500*l.*
,, ,, Samuel Sambrooke to Edward Anthony, 500*l.*

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31 Mar. Angel Harrington alias Hampton to Josia Child, 1,000*l.*
" " Josia Child to Walter Hampton, 1,000*l.*
" " Jo. Harris to Abraham Clarke, 100*l.*
" " Nathaniel Letton to Joseph Prickman, 500*l.*
" " Jo. Harris to Gerard Loyd, 100*l.*
" " Samuel Turke to Edward Maplisden, 300*l.*
" " Sir John Moore to Godfrey Lee, Junior, 1,000*l.*
" " Alvaro da Costa to Roger Whitley, 500*l.*
" " Sir John Moore to Robert Wynington, 400*l.*
" " George Lord Berkeley to Abraham Dolins, 1,000*l.*
" " Joseph Dawson to Joseph Perryer, 250*l.*
" " Dame Jane Smith to Sir James Edwards, 500*l.*
" " Sir James Edwards to Dame Jane Smith, 500*l.*
" " Robert Thomson to Humphrey Edwin, 295*l.*
" " Humphrey Edwin to William Ashurst, 433*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*
" " Joseph Prickman to George Perryer, 250*l.*
" " George Lord Berkeley to Sir John Banks, 1,000*l.*
" " Samuel Thomson to William Beeke, 100*l.*
" " Dame Jane Smyth to Dame Sarah Smyth, 500*l.*
5 Apr. Ann Lechmere to Thomas Goodwin, 100*l.*
" " Ann de la Noy to Benjamin Colliar, 1,000*l.*
" " Benjamin Colliar to Ann de la Noy, 1,000*l.*
" " Humphrey Edwin to Abraham Dolins, 200*l.*
" " Humphrey Edwin to Joseph Herne, 100*l.*
12 " Robert Blackborne to Edward Bovery, 200*l.*
" " Robert Chilcot to Smith Fleetwood, 600*l.*
" " Thomas Papillon to John Dubois, 1,000*l.*
" " Edward Maplisden to John West, 1,500*l.*
" " Humphrey Edwin to Sir Nathaniel Herne, 133*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*
" " Samuel Turke to Jeffery Jefferies, 1,000*l.*
" " Francis Thomson to John Clerke, 125*l.*
" " Richard, Thomas and Michael Pecock to Richard Pecock, 250*l.*
14 " Edward Maplisden to Samuel Swone, 750*l.*
2 June Elizabeth and William Allen to Thomas Aldworth, 1,500*l.*
" " Thomas Aldworth to William Allen, 1,500*l.*
" " Sir Kingsmil Lucy to Abraham Dolins, 250*l.*
" " Sir Kingsmil Lucy to Humphrey Edwin, 250*l.*
" " Humphrey Edwin to Abraham Dolins, 510*l.*
" " George Willoughby to Abraham Dolins, 200*l.*
" " Captain Jo. V. Brookhoven to Joseph Alston, 500*l.*
" " Thomas Woodcock to William Moses, 400*l.*
7 " Moses Bathurst to Benjamin Bathurst, 1,000*l.*
" " Thomas Canham to Abraham Dolins, 1,000*l.*
" " Thomas Rodbard to Sir Joseph Williamson, 1,000*l.*
" " Joseph Prickman to William Jarret, 500*l.*

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7 June Nathaniel Letten to Jeremy Sambrooke, 2,000*l.*
" " Thomas Tounsend to Henry Nelthorp, 200*l.*
" " Sir John Robinson to the Hon. Charles Bertie, 500*l.*
" " Thomas Townsend to Dr. Richard Lloyd, 112*l.* 10*s.*
16 " Christopher Foster to Thomas Martin, 1,000*l.*
" " William Jollife to Matthew Jumper, 600*l.*
" " Robert Baxter to Matthew Jumper, 200*l.*
" " Robert Baxter to Peter Jackson, 400*l.*
" " John Harris to Matthew Jumper, 200*l.*
" " Sir Nathaniel Herne to Joseph Herne, 100*l.*
30 " Thomas Cooke to James Winstanley, 800*l.*
" " James Winstanley to Sir Matthew Andrewes, 800*l.*
" " Sir James Edwards to Henry Powel, 1,000*l.*
" " Benjamin Throgood to Richard Mounteney, 1,000*l.*
" " James Sotheby to Edward Rudge, 500*l.*
7 July Rowland Hill to Joseph Prickman, 500*l.*
19 " Thomas Shatterden to Sir Nathaniel Herne, 200*l.*
26 " Joseph Prickman to John Stafford, 250*l.*
" " Rowland Hill to Joseph Prickman, 500*l.*
" " Abraham Dolins to Daniel Sheldon, 500*l.*
" " John Boulton to William Sedgwick, 300*l.*
" " Thomas Smith to Nicholas Reynardson, 500*l.*
13 Sept. Mr. Whitingham to Leonard Bates, 600*l.*
" " John West to John Halworthy, 1,000*l.*
" " John West to Humphrey Robinson, 200*l.*
" " Judith Adrian to Hester Archer, 500*l.*
" " Charles Chamberlain to Abraham Dolins, 1,000*l.*
" " Jo. Humfry to James Whitchurch, 200*l.*
" " Nathaniel Letton to Jeremy Sambrook, 2,400*l.*
" " Meliora Drax alias Pye and Robert Pye to James Ward, 600*l.*
" " Hester Archer to Sir Nathaniel Herne, 500*l.*
" " William Jarret to George Willoughby, 500*l.*
" " Ann Weldon to Robert Breton, 1,500*l.*
" " Robert Breton to Ann Weldon, 1,500*l.*
" " John Harris to Edward Bovery, 200*l.*
" " Benjamin Throgood to Sir John Thomson, 1,000*l.*
" " Robert Breton to Sir John Thomson, 1,000*l.*
20 Oct. Francis Browne to John Gunston, 800*l.*
" " John Sweeteing to Henry Crispe, 1,000*l.*
" " Henry Spurstowe to George Moyse, 3,200*l.*
" " Charles Godolphin to Sir William Turner, 400*l.*
" " Ursula Drax to Humphrey Edwyn, 200*l.*
" " Humphrey Edwin to the Hon. Robert Boyle, 200*l.*
" " Anne Vanberg to James Vanberg, 500*l.*
" " William Goulstone to Edward Leigh, 1,100*l.*
" " George Lord Berkeley to Jeremy Sambrook, 700*l.*

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20 Oct. Stephen Thornley to Sir John Thomson, 1,200*l.*
" " Sir Jonathan Keate to John Willaw, 500*l.*
" " Abraham Dolins to Sir Nathaniel Herne, 500*l.*
" " Sir Jonathan Keate to Thomas Frederick, 800*l.*
" " Sir Jonathan Keate to Thomas Dorrington, 200*l.*
" " Abraham Dolins to John Sheffield, 200*l.*
" " Abraham Dolins to Joseph Herne, 1,000*l.*
" " Sir Jonathan Keate to Dr. Francis Hungerford, 100*l.*
" " Humphrey Edwin to Lord George Berkeley, 250*l.*
" " William Salmon to Dr. Francis Hungerford, 400*l.*
" " Augustine Newbold to Sir Nathaniel Herne, 500*l.*
" " Henry Nelthrope to Richard Nelthrope, 200*l.*
" " Elizabeth Hughes to Samuel Moyer, 300*l.*
" " Samuel Moyer to Elizabeth Hughes, 300*l.*
" " Thomas Rodbard to James Ward, 500*l.*
" " Thomas Rodbard to Joseph Herne, 500*l.*
" " George Lord Berkeley to Henry Johnson, 1,000*l.*
" " Richard Foote to Peter Paroovacine, 500*l.*
" " George Perryer to Edward Waldoe, 1,000*l.*
" " Sir John Banks to George Lord Berkeley, 1,000*l.*
" " Thomas Shatterden to Robert Winnington, 400*l.*
23 " Charles Chamberlaine to Lord George Berkeley, 500*l.*
" " Charles Chamberlaine to Sir Joseph Williamson, 500*l.*
" " Elizabeth Brand and Anne Browning to Captain Laurence Moyer, 375*l.*
22 Nov. Edward Maplesden to Sir Nathaniel Herne, 750*l.*
" " Thomas Adrian to Anthony Earning, 1,000*l.*
" " Hannah Davy to John Cholmley, 500*l.*
" " Sir Nathaniel Herne to Joseph Herne, 150*l.*
" " Dr. William Eglionby to William Moses, 100*l.*
" " Joseph Prickman to John Panton, 600*l.*
" " Samuel Reade to George Torriano, 500*l.*
" " George Arnold to Humphrey Edwyn, 1,000*l.*
" " Humphrey Edwyn to George Arnold, 1,000*l.*
" " Rowland Jewks to George Arnold, 100*l.*
" " Daniel Sheldon to Anthony Earning, 1,000*l.*
" " John Gold to Abraham Dolins, 500*l.*
" " Samuel Mellish to John Panton, 200*l.*
" " Samuel Mellish to George Toriano, 300*l.*
" " Samuel Mellish, Thomas Pilkington, and William Goare to Sir Nathaniel Herne, 500*l.*
" " Samuel Mellish to Joseph Herne, 500*l.*
" " Richard Booth to John Bull, 1,000*l.*
" " Abraham Jacobs to Peter Paravicini, 300*l.*
" " Sir John Bigs to Sir Nathaniel Herne, 200*l.*
" " Sir John Bigs to Joseph Herne, 300*l.*

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29 Nov. George Viscount Grandison and Mary his wife, John Morris, Sir Thomas Allen and Sir Allen Brodrick to Dr. John Micklethwait, 400*l.*
,, ,, Ditto to John Gunston, 200*l.*
,, ,, Ditto to Joseph Herne, 200*l.*
,, ,, Alvaro da Costa to Thomas Boone, 500*l.*

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PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS, OXFORD
BY JOHN JOHNSON, PRINTER TO THE UNIVERSITY

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